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CATALOGUE OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS IN KAPAD DWARA JAIPUR

GOPAL NARAYAN BAHURA
CHANDRAMANI SINGH

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CATALOGUE OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS IN KAPAD DWARA, JAIPUR

GOPAL NARAYAN BAHURA
CHANDRAMANI SINGH

JAIGARH PUBLIC CHARITABLE TRUST
AMBER—JAIPUR

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CATALOGUE OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS IN KAPAD DWARA, JAIPUR

No. 1

By
G. N BAHURA

C. SINGH

Cover : JAI SHANKAR MISHRA

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Printed at : JAIPUR PRINTERS PRIVATE LTD., JAIPUR

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FOREWORD

I have great pleasure indeed in writing the introduction to this first comprehensive and authoritative catalogue of Jaipur Kapad-dwara of "The Royal Repository of Valuables". There have been, over the years, a number of requests from all over the world in regard to the collection but because they were not catalogued, most of queries could not be properly referred to.

An incomplete list of these was translated into English and was made available to the scholars in a cyclostyled form by the National Archives of India, New Delhi, in 1971.

I am extremely grateful to Dr. Chandramani Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan Bahura and Hakim Muhammad Ahmad Sahib, a Persian Scholar from Tonk, who have contributed to the hard work that has gone into the project and the result is there for all scholars and historians to judge in the future.

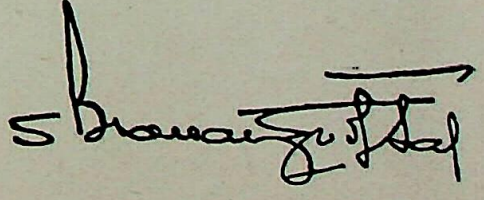
The collection includes Farmans issued by the Moghul Emperors to the Rulers of Amber and Jaipur, papers regarding ijaras taken by the Jaipur Rulers in different parts of the country, some are regarding appointment of Jaipur Rulers to important posts of Subadars and Faujdars etc. Many of these contain information about the bestowal of Robes of Honour, ornaments, horses, elephants and a number of deeds of sale of lands purchased by the Maharajas of Jaipur for inhabiting various Puras, Havelis and gardens wherever they were posted in the country.

These documents throw light on the history of imperial Moghuls in Delhi, contain the order of the powerful 'Nurjehan' to Mirza Raja Jai Singh not to be led away by Shah Jehan, Prince Khurram, Muhammad Shah's dependence on the statesmanship of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh, his Farmans requesting the Maharaja to come to the capital immediately either for consultation or to suppress the disturbances in the vicinity of Agra and Delhi which are conspicuous.

I do hope that the scholars and historians will succeed in capturing the spirit of the conditions prevailing in Jaipur State during Moghul Imperialism, Maratha Uprising and the British Sovereignty through the contents of these documents as presented in this volume.

It is the first publication of Jaigarh Public Charitable Trust where this collection was on loan for some time. The publication is partly financed by the National Archives of India, New Delhi, to whom we are extremely grateful for their assistance and support.

We are hoping to bring out the next volume of catalogue of maps and plans in continuation of this collection.



SAWAI BHAWANI SINGH OF JAIPUR MVC
Dashahara 2045 V.S., October 20, 1988

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Dedicated to the sacred memory of
Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1688-1743)

On the occasion of his
300th Birth Anniversary
A. D. 1988

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INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

The importance of archival documents need not be overemphasised for those who are interested in writing and studying history. Next to stone inscriptions, copper plates, seals and coins, come the records written on paper. After its invention, paper became the most popular medium for writing and written documents are regarded as one of the most authentic sources of information of events that took place in the concerned period.

The records of the Mughal period fortunately came down to us, as these were very well maintained and in most cases kept according to the archival principles. These are also valuable as being contents of important social and economic history of the medieval India together with the political and administrative set-up of that period. These papers reflect on the nature of the society and the changing patterns of those days. Also, there is much material containing information on agrarian relations, prices, trade, trade-routes and the economic life of the people.

Supplementary information and local versions of the Mughal policy can be gathered from the provincial histories and the accounts of petty states that existed in the Mughal Empire. Such records throw light on matters of administrative practices followed by the Mughals. These are none-the-less important for collecting statistical, geographical and biographical evidences of that period. In some cases these offer a virgin field for the study of many important problems of history.

As Sir Jadunath Sarkar puts in, "climatic conditions and the anarchy that followed the disintegrations of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century and the wars of different states with one another did not very much favour the preservation of official records of the Mughal period in India."[1]

Fortunately, the erstwhile Amber-Jaipur state could escape the usual fate and a bulk of its record was saved from destruction. Formerly, the documents were stored somewhere at Amber where, of course, the effects of white ants and other climatic conditions could not be avoided. Many documents were lost, destroyed or misplaced during the shifting of the capital from Amber to Jaipur. Still as many as 35 volumes or so could be prepared by transcription from the available records for Sir J. N. Sarkar, when he was commissioned to write an authentic History of the Jaipur State, which has since come out in 1985 under the able editorship of Dr. Raghubir Sinh of Sitamau.

Sarkar, however, considered the copies of the *akhabarat* or newsletters of the Mughal Court as the most important documents of the Jaipur State Archives. These were called *akhabarat—i—Darbar—i—mualla* in which every day minutes of the Emperor's Court were noted down according to the "day of the week, the date and the month of the regnal year of the Sovereign."[2] He further regrets that a part of such a collection was removed by Col. James Tod to England where they may be seen in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society, London.[3] Whatever was left here consisted of a series of sheets dealing with the Vice-regal courts at Gujarat, Agra and the Deccan together with the earlier copies of the proceedings at Agra and Delhi.

In a *Descriptive list of Farmans, Manshurs, and Nishans*, published by the Directorate of Archives, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur in 1962, a mention is made of 290 documents

1. *A Bibliography of Mughal India*, P. 6 2. ibid 3. ibid, P 10

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addressed to the rulers of Jaipur State. Out of these 140 are *farmans*, 18 *manshurs* and the rest *nishans*. These were in addition to the other documents which were related to the day to day affairs of the State, correspondence with the rulers of sister states and the governors of other provinces, orders issued by the rulers in the name of *jagirdars*, *vakil's reports* and *dastur komwar* and also the revenue papers such as *adasattas*, *siyahas*, *tojis*, *waqaya* papers, *mamla* and *matalba* papers, *fards* and *nirkh bazar* etc.

When the task of writing the History of Jaipur State, was entrusted to Sir J. N. Sarkar in 1932, all the papers of the Jaipur State Archives were made available to him for consultation. Copies of such documents, considered essential by him, were prepared and sent to his destination. Along with these, the family documents, which were preserved in the *Kapad-dwara*, were also shown to him. It is understood that these documents were placed in the custody of the Superintendent, Diwan-i-Huzuri, Jaipur and Dr. Sarkar requisitioned copies of some of the documents out of these for his purpose. Thus when Sir Jadunath Sarkar's work was taken as completed these documents were returned to the *Kapad-dwara*. A list of these remained in the Diwan-i-Huzuri (later merged into Rajasthan State Archives). Consequently, when the department was shifted to Bikaner, the list also went there. Later, the then Director of Archives produced a list of more than 1600 documents in the National Archives, New Delhi where a limited number of cyclostyled copies was prepared in 1971[1] for the use of scholars and students of Indian history. There is a remarkable difference in the contents as mentioned in the above list and the available collection.

The most important collection in *Kapad dwara* is that of the *farmans* issued from the Mughal court to the rulers of Jaipur. Some of the *farmans* bear the emperors' remarks in their own hands on the margin or at the top. These *farmans* range from the time of Emperor Jahangir (1605-1628) to Bahadur Shah II Zafar (1837-1857) which indicate the intimate relations of the rulers with the emperors.

The oldest *farman*[2] (no. 283), in the collection, dated 12th Bahman mah Ilahi in the year 1622 (A.D.) was issued by the Empress Nurjahan on behalf of Jahangir. In this *farman* she advised Mirza Raja Jai Singh not to be led away by Shah Jahan, then Prince Khurram, and he should better make every effort to protect the fort and lands. Also that he should always keep one thousand horsemen with him and if Shah Jahan sent any army or tried to instigate him he should not trust at all. An increment in the *mansab* is also promised in the *farman*. It also bears a seal and *tughara* of the Empress.

Next to this are copies of *farman* nos. 176-177. They are important as these provide the much awaited information regarding the acquisition of land for constructing Tajmahal from Mirza Raja Jai Singh in A.D. 1633 and that four *havelis* belonging to Bhagawandas, Madho Singh, Rupasi Vairagi and Chand Singh, son of Suraj Singh, were granted in compensation. A considerable number of *farmans* bears Emperor Muhammad Shah's orders, instructions and requests for immediate presence in the court in his own handwriting with a lead pencil (then called *firanghi qalam*), (nos. 123 and 124). Emperor Farrukhshiyar and Shah Alam also wrote to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh and his sons Ishwari Singh and Madho Singh I. One *farman* carries a couplet in Persian while the other is in prose in Nagari letters written by the Emperor Muhammad Shah (Fig. no. 43, nos. 192 and 193).

Most of the *farmans* are about the territories held by the Jaipur rulers as *vatan*, *jagirs* and the *ijara* lands granted to them from time to time. The *ijara* used to be a kind of contract for farming and collecting revenue of a *pargana*, a *mauza* or a part of it. As a general practice,

1. *National Register of Private Records*, no. 1, National Archives of India, New Delhi, 1971.
2. Technically, it should be called a *nishan*.

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the *ijaradars* were required to write an agreement to pay the fixed amount on a fixed date. As soon as the *ijara* was granted, an acceptance was written in the form of a *qabooliyat* by the *ijaradar*. In the sanction in his name it was enjoined on him to look after the welfare of the subjects and watch the interest of the State Contracts were also given for the *rahdari* taxes. The *ijara* was usually granted for a specific period but could be extended on the same or revised terms. The *ijaradar* enjoyed the same powers as the imperial revenue officers in respect of farming and revenue collection during the period of *ijara*. It depended on his vigilance and efforts to increase the *jama* or revenue of the villages or the *pargana* beyond the fixed or estimated amount.

The rulers of Jaipur State began to take *ijaras* from the time of S. Jai Singh. His sons also followed this practice, but they were prudent enough to take *ijara* of such *mahals, tehsils* and *parganas* as were adjoining their *vatan* lands. Prof. S. P. Gupta is of the opinion that, "Jaipur thus acquired its position as a major state of Rajputana in the first half of the 18th century as a cumulative result of the position enjoyed by its rulers in the service of the Mughal emperors. The expansion of the territorial jurisdiction of the rulers did not take place essentially as a result of military conquests but mainly due to the transfer of various *parganas* in course of time by the Mughal authorities to the Jaipur rulers".[1] These *parganas* were given sometimes in *jagir* and sometimes on *ijara*. All these lands were included and consolidated as part of the Jaipur state with the decline and disintegration of the Mughal empire.

There are some very important *farmans* regarding the appointments of Jaipur rulers on important posts of *subedars* and *faujdars* etc., which throw significant light on their careers and the important roles played by them, in the conquest and consolidation of certain distant provinces, as viceroys of Mughal emperors. Their administrative talents were also appreciated by the Mughal emperors. The study of M.S. Jai Singh's career can not be complete without reference to the *farmans* in this collection. Kunwar Shiva Singh, the eldest son of Sawai Jai Singh, has remained an ignored character in the history of Jaipur while there are some *farmans* which speak of his intelligence and capability in administration, for example in *farman* no. 195, S. Jai Singh is ordered to be present in the court entrusting the charge of *faujdari* of Mathura to Kunwar Shiva Singh. Also *mansab* and gifts were granted to him for his commendable services[2] (no. 63).

Some *farmans* contain informations regarding bestowal of robes of honour, ornaments, horses and elephants besides *jagjr* to the rulers of Jaipur. Even the Emperor Aurangzeb and his successors, who were gradually growing weak, became dependable to the statesmanship of S. Jai Singh. Every now and then they issued *farmans* requesting him to attend the court immediately for consultation or to suppress the disturbances created by the Jats in the vicinity of Agra. On his achieving success, S. Jai Singh was granted robe of honour of *vasanti* colour and the other (no. 40) embroidered one for his meritorious services. Farman no. 192 regarding complaints against Maharao Bhim Singh

1. S. P. Gupta, *The Agrarian System of Eastern Rajasthan*, Delhi 1986, P. 17.

2. Sir Jadunath Sarkar records the date of M. K. Shiva Singh's death as July-August, 1724 and says that he was twenty-two years of age at that time. Thus his date of birth falls in the year 1702. Sarkar further informs that he was father of two sons at the time of his death. Rawal Harnath Singh of Dundlod has given the name of his mother as Anandkunwar, daughter of Udyot Singh Gaur of Shivapur Badod, and those of his sons as Devi Singh and Jagat Singh, who were imprisoned and later killed in Lawa.

   There are some papers containing informations about Kr. Shiva Singh in the Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner. He had two wives, one Bagheliji and the other Jadamji of Hathikheda of Suba Ajmer (RSA no. 462-3, *Dastur Komwar)*. It is also recorded (in nos. 480 and 441) that on Kartik budi 7, 1778 (October 16, 1721) Emperor Muhammad Shah received Kr. Shiva Singh and granted a *mansab* of five thousand and three thousand sawars along with the insignia of *naubat*, a pearl necklace, a jewelled dagger, *siropao* with an elephant and a horse. The Emperor honoured him by holding his hands. He was also granted the suba of Akbarabad on Baisakh budi 11, 1780 (April 20, 1723) with a *siropao*.

   The story of Shiva Singh's death has remained an unsolved mystery in the history of Jaipur

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etc., is addressed to M.S. Jai Singh by the Emperor Muhammad Shah in his own handwriting in Devanagari characters. Again S. Jai Singh was applauded for settling matters with the Marathas in Malwa and Gujarat. It was through his efforts that Kushal Singh, son of Raja Sahu Chhatrapati, was granted a *jagir* of Rs. 10,00,000/- in Malwa and thus the Maratha disturbances could be suppressed (no. 196). In a *farman* (no. 68) Muhammad Shah agreed with the advice of S. Ishwari Singh (son of S. Jai Singh) to pay Rs. 20,00,000/- to Balaji Rao for clearing Bengal of the Maratha forces under Bhaskar Rao and Raghu.

The title of Sawai and *Mahi Maratib*[1] was allowed to be continued like his father by S. Madho Singh together with the titles of Raj Rajendra and Sar-Amde Raj Hai Hindustan, in addition to a *mansab* of Rs. 7000/-, 4000 *do aspa* and an *inam* of Rs. 1,50,00,000 dams The insignia of *Mahi Maratib* was also conferred on him by Alamgir II.

The rulers of Jaipur had been very anxious to take possession of the Ranthambhor fort but it did not become possible for a long time. Ultimately, S. Madho Singh I succeeded in getting a *farman* from Shah Alam II in 1754 (Figs. 8-10, nos. 26 and 38), regarding grant of Ranthambhor fort in lieu of his good services rendered in settling the disturbances.

The last but most decorative and beautiful *farman* is from Emperor Bahadur Shah II in the name of M.S. Ram Singh II dated A.D. 1839. It is complimentary (Fig. 52).

These *farmans* are written on thick handmade paper and bear Imperial seals and sometimes a *tughara*. In the seals the names of the predecessors of the issuing emperors are also written in small circles (Fig. 10).

Nishan : *Nishan* is an order issued by a member of the Imperial family to anyone except the Emperor. It was regarded equivalent to an order issued in connection with grants, daily allowances, etc.

The only *nishan* in this collection is one issued by Empress Nurjahan under her own seal and *tughara* on behalf of Emperor Jahangir to Mirza Raja Jai Singh dated 21st Khurdad (A.D. 1627). In this *nishan* the Maharaja is informed about the grant of a *mansab* of 4000 and of *pargana* Chatsu. He is advised to submit his application for further grants (Fig. 11).

Parwana used to contain royal orders carried through the *vazir* or any other close servant of the emperor.

A number of *parwanas*, in the collection, issued from the Imperial Court is in the name of Provincial Governors ordering them not to interfere in the matters of *puras* established by the Jaipur rulers at Mathura, Kabul, Peshawar, Lahore, Vaikunthpur (Bihar), Ujjain, Ellichpur, Aurangabad, etc. Also such *parwanas* contain orders in the name of *mutsaddis*, *muqaddams*, *chaudharis*, *qanoongos* and the cultivators of certain villages, *parganas* and *sarkars* granted to the *maharajas* in *inam* and *ijara* either directly or by transfer; some of the *parganas* and *sarkars* were Mathura (Islamabad), Vrindavan (Mominabad), Moazzamabad, Khori, Kiara alias Bhangarh, etc.

There are some important *parwanas* regarding withdrawal of *rahdari* taxes and the tax of *bader*[2] (Fig. 70), non-escheat of property of the deceased *sanyasis*, *faqirs* and Jain monks issued on recommendation of M.S. Jai Singh.

No. 641 (Fig. 69) is about the foundation of the new city of Sawai Jaipur near Amber and carries Imperial sanction for entering the name of the newly inhabited city in place of Amber in the registers of the Mughal court as desired by the Maharaja. This *parwana* was issued under the seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur on the 25th Ramzan, 15th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (April 28, 1733).

There are several *parwanas* issued by Maharana Sangram Singh of Udaipur to his nephew Kunwar Madho Singh, son of M.S. Jai

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1. *Mahi*= 'of the moon' also 'of the fish'; *maratib* — status or honour. It was first introduced in Persia by Khusru Parvez and Nuh Usmani. Later, the Mughals adopted it and conferred on their subordinate princes who were entitled to carry the insignia of golden fish, the moon and the lion's face.
2. The word *bhadar* means clean shaving of hair. This is a practice that when an elderly person dies, all male members in the family of the deceased get themselves shaved. During the Mughal regime a tax was levied on such occasions which was known as the tax *bhadar*.

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Singh, granting him the *jagir* of Rampura with a number of other villages (no. 1413). In turn, Kunwar Madho Singh also issued *parwanas* granting *jagirs* to *dhaibhai* Nagraj and others (no. 1477).

There is an interesting series of letters and bonds exchanged and executed between Sawai Jai Singh and Rao Budh Singh of Bundi regarding a forged son by the latter's wife Chundawatji. Rao Budh Singh gave in writing to S. Jai Singh that he disowned Bhawani Singh as his son. The document is signed by other sons and grandsons of Gopinath, the Rao's ancestor (no. 1430).

Bonds, sammatipatras and other papers about various sects of the 18th century.

It has been observed that the early Kachhawahas were Vaishnavas and worshippers of Krishna and Radha as a contemporary poet of Man Singh I puts it, "Their hands were sanctified by worshipping Krishna, the lord of Radha", राधाधवाराधनपूतपाणि : Still before the time of Man Singh, Prithwiraj had turned into a worshipper of Ram at the instance of his Ramanandi guru Krishnadas Payohari. But we have no documents in this collection to support these evidences.

From the literary compositions by and for Sawai Jai Singh it appears that at first he was a Ramaite, but from A.D. 1722, since he was appointed *subedar* of Mathura and *faujdar* of Vrindavan, he felt inclined towards the Gaudiya Krishnaites. Quite sensitive and imaginative as he was, he applied his thoughts to the outward differences that existed in different *sampradayas* and induced to bring about a reconciliation among them.[1] There was not much difference between the worshippers of Ram and those of Krishna except the पद्धति – the mode of worship. He arranged conferences with the heads of these *sampradayas* and discussed various modes of worship. Ultimately, he found that there was no vital difference in their philosophy.[2] He eventually declared that they all preached the same principles but in their own way. Vrindavan Deva (of Neem-ka-Thana) of Nimbark *sampraday* presided over the third conference held at Jaipur. His verdict was that the principles announced by the Maharaja were agreeable to all the four *sampradayas* (चतुः सम्प्रदाय).

Again, there was a controversy about the worship of Radha and Krishna together. One group held that Radha was never married to Krishna and hence she was *parakiya*. Others pleaded that Radha was the eternal आल्हादिनी शक्ति of Krishna who was the Supreme Godhead and so they regarded her as स्वकीया *swakiya*. Sawai Jai Singh had a long correspondence with the abbots of various orders, which is embodied in the *sammatipatras* catalogued at nos. 1501 to 1507, 1516, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527 and 1528 etc.

Still there was an other sect of the *sadhus* who did not stick to the strict rules of worship but held self-imposed responsibility of protecting the Vaishnavite forum Of these some Vaishnavas banded together to constitute a militant body. These were mainly the *ramanandis*, *vairagis* and *sanyasis*. They carried arms and led a sort of soldierly life together with the performance of the worship of their deities. Their groups were called *akhadas*. Again, there were *dadupanthis* who did not worship any idol but took to the practice of repeating the name of 'Ram' and undertook gymnastic exercises regularly. They were called *nagas* also and formed military units or *jamats*.

Dadupanthis call themselves as the followers of Brahma *Sampraday* or community known as *dadupanth* being originated by the saint Dadu, born in a Nagar Brahman family of Ahmedabad. They do not worship idols, but keep the book *Daduvani* – a collection of Dadu's sayings with great reverence and call that place पालक्यां *(palkyan)*. They offer prayers to this book and worship it as other idolators worship the idols of their gods. They regard this book as their guru, representative of Brahma (ब्रह्म).

1. See अवतारतारतम्याभाव : (Ms. 2688, khas mohar collection)
2. रामकृष्णयोरैक्यम् (Ms. 2963—2965 khas mohar collection).

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The first Kachhawaha ruler who came in contact with Daduji was Bhagwantdas when the saint came to Sambhar and then to Amber in 1632 V.S. (A.D. 1575). It is said that Raja Bhagwantdas took Daduji to the court of Akbar who was very much impressed by his saintliness. He is said to have come to Amber again during the time of Man Singh when he initiated Rajjab who was dressed as a bridegroom and diverted himself to asceticism from worldliness. The *dadupanthis* consider themselves as claimants of the 13th *kotari* (house) of the Kachhawahas of Dhundhar because a son of Bhagwantdas, Prithvidip had adopted Dadupanth. The *dadupanthis* say that Man Singh offered a *jagir* of 25 villages to Prithvidip but he declined saying that whatever the king wanted to offer should be given to Shyamdas, his disciple. Then the Maharaja fixed a *bhet* of Rs. 1000/- per *pargana*. The disciples of Shyamdas ultimately established their *jamats* and *akhadas* and distributed the *bhet* realized from the *parganas* till late. They organised themselves as a military force and took part in several battles. Evidently the *dadupanthis* kept arms and practised the use of sword, *patas*, *lathis*, etc. They had formed themselves as a semi-military organisation. Their use was made in realising revenues from villages and *parganas*, and in deciding political disputes by their force. A certain number of them was detailed to *nizamats* and *tehsils* for that purpose. During the time of Sawai Man Singh II they were organised like a regular regiment under a separate Bakhshi. Ultimately, this regiment was disbanded in *1940's*.[1]

In 1720's Sawai Jai Singh became actively involved in religious reforms. He called several conferences and laid down some rules for observation by all the ascetics and followers of different sects – the *ramanandis*, *vairagis* and the *dadupanthis* also. They were bound to follow the rules based on the *shastras* as compiled in सिद्धान्तैक्य प्रकाशिका[2]. Ordinarily, the rules were that the Sadhus would dine in separate rows and food would be served to them separately. The defaulters would not be allowed to take their seat in the row. No one should consume the residue of other's food. They could marry by permission of the authority. Untouchables would not be made disciples. All the *ascetics* coming from *dvij* families should take the sacred thread (जनेऊ). A *shudra* was not allowed to take sacred thread. All these principles and others are referred to as the principles laid down by Sriji (the Maharaja) in various documents.

While other ascetics such as *vairagis*, *ramanandis*, etc., were restrained from keeping arms, the *dadupanthis* continued to do so on the basis of the general principles laid down by the Maharaja and a bond was taken from them in writing mentioning that they would abstain from keeping women and from initiating them. They would not undertake business and accumulate wealth. The Maharaja also made it compulsory that the *Mahant* would be a Brahman and that they would not mix with the Muslims (no. 1282). In Jai Singh's code celibacy was not enforced on *mahants* and *sadhus* rather, if anyone was found going astray, he was compelled to marry.

Lately, when Sawai Jai Singh became inclined to the Gaudiya *sampradaya*, he wanted their abbots also to observe the general principles as laid down by him. Further, he involved himself in resolving the outward differences that existed in the Vaishnavite *sampradayas* and the differences between the followers of Gaudiya Sampraday itself. He, therefore, called opinions from the learned ones of Vrindavan, Navadwip, etc. They all responded and said that the goal, means and methods of worship were the same as described by Sanatan Goswami, Rupa Goswami, Gopal Bhatt and Jiva Goswami in their works. The virtuous Vaishnavas and other learned professors agreed to follow the principles. These principles were endorsed by Goswami Subalanand Sharma of the temple of Madanmohanji, Shyamacharan Sharma of the temple of Radha Damodarji, Jagannathdeva Sharma of the tem-

1. An unpublished note by the Late Purohit Harinarayan Vidyabhushan of Jaipur.
2. Compiled by M. S. Jai Singh (Ms. no. 2625, khas mohar collection).

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ple of Sri Govind Devaji and Gopiraman Sharma of the temple of Shri Gopinathji in Vrindavan. Also a number of Vaishnavites at Navadwip gave their consent to these doctrines. Document no. 1504 bears signatures of six Vaishnava pandits of the court of Gopal Singh, the Malla king of Vishnupur. It is dated Bangla *samvat* 1041 (A.D. 1735). Similarly, about 20 pandits of the court of Raja Krishnachandra Rai of Navadwip seconded the views of the Maharaja in document no. 1506. The pandits and other learned persons of the court of Sri Kirtichandra *nripati* of Burdwan (A.D. 1702-1740) also agreed with the theory, means and aims of worship as propounded by Sri Vishnu Swami, Sanatan Goswami, etc. and adopted by S. Jai Singh in his सिद्धान्तैक्यप्रकाशिका (Cat. no. 1503).

Deeds of sale, rent and other papers related to properties of the rulers of Amber and Jaipur.

The rulers of the Kachhawaha house were very fond of building their personal estates wherever they were posted during the Mughal regime. Not only in their *jagir* lands but in Imperial areas also, they purchased lands and houses at market rates and inhabited their new *puras* from Kabul to Bengal and Ujjain to Burhanpur. A fairly large number of deeds of sale in connection with the purchases made by them is available in this collection. There are *parwanas* issued from the Imperial Court in the names of *amils*, *faujdars* and *subedars* of different *parganas* in which they were instructed under orders of the emperors not to interfere in the *puras* inhabited by these rulers. Such orders were issued when a new emperor came on the throne or a new raja succeeded his father. Sometimes the authorities on the spot created troubles and disallowed possession of the property by the men of the rajas. It was a practice that when a raja died the Imperial authorities took the properties over and released it only on receipt of a new *parwana*. Similarly when an emperor expired, the property automatically came under the jurisdiction of the provincial officer who released it only under order of the new emperor

A list of the *puras* and properties can be drawn up on the basis of these documents as under :—

Pura at Banaras (Manmandir)

Pura at Lahore

Pura in Bihar (Vaikunthpur)

Pura at Peshawar

Pura at Kabul

Pura at Ujjain

Puras at Aurangabad, Burhanpur and Ellichpur.

Pura and garden Rahatbakhsh in the capital Shajahanabad (Delhi).

Pura and garden at Akbarabad (Agra).

Jaisinghpura at Allahabad.

Bishanpura in Mathura.

Sawai Jaisinghpura at *mauza* Fatehpur Kachhawahan.

Zamindari of village Chaumuha in Mathura.

Zamindari of villages Math, Jahangirpur and Pancholi.

Ghat, *dewankhana* and *kunj* at Vrindavan

Land at Chirghat, Vrindavan.

A number of plots of land in Islamabad (Mathura).

Another *kunj* purchased from Charandas in Vrindavan.

A number of plots in the *muhalla* Bibi Raji at Banaras.

Following *vakils* and *mukhtars* were instrumental in making these purchases of land on behalf of Maharaja Bishan Singh, M. S. Jai Singh and M. S. Ishwari Singh—Panna Mian (a enuch brought by Maharaja Bishan Singh from Mughal emperor's court), Sri Vyas *vakil*, Ramnath *vakil*, Sheodas, vakil, Panditrai *vakil*, and Vasudeo.

They inhabited *katras* and *muhallas* on lands purchased by them at Banaras, Allahabad and Agra and constructed shops and *siphalaposh* houses and let them on rent to the inhabitants who executed rent-deeds to the *vakils* of the Maharaja. When the affairs of these properties grew to a considerable extent

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during the time of M. S. Ram Singh, an officer designated as *munsarim purejat* was appointed to control these *puras* and houses. Sometimes a *vakil* was promoted as *munsarim* who was assisted by one or more *vakils* or *gumashtas*. The names of the following *vakils* and *munsarims* occur in these documents—Rai Ratan Singh and his assistant Ghasiram, Rai Manna Singh, Sahibram, Jhunthalal *gumashta*, Thakur Prasad, Jwala Prasad, Pandit Shivadin, Pandit Ishwari Prasad, Jiwanram, Saiyad *Qurban Ali* and Man Singh, *Mukhtar-e-am*.

Of these, Thakur Prasad and Ishwari Prasad became *munsarims* of *purejat*. The practice of purchasing properties continued until the time of M. S. Madho Singh II. A mention may be made of some important properties purchased by M. S. Ram Singh II and M. S. Madho Singh II.

A *kothi* was purchased from Seth Lakshmi-Chand Govind Das of Mathura through Pandit Shivadin for Rs. 75,000/- in A. D. 1863 (no. 513). M. S. Ram Singh also purchased land measuring 28 *bighas* and 6 *biswas*, 10 *biswansi* from Ladli Begum through Saiyad Qurban Ali, *vakil* (no. 505) and an estate, house and the surrounding area from Alexander Chisholm, Head clerk to the Dy. Collector, Shimla for Rs. 10,500/- (no. 518). The place was known as Lansdowne.

M. S. Ram Singh got a house repaired at a cost of 8999-1-2 at Agra. The house originally belonged to Ladli Begum which passed on to the Maharaja through Seth Radha Kishan Govind Das (no. 519).

M. S. Madho Singh purchased a plot of land at Agra through his *mukhtar*, Man Singh (no. 514) and also one plot of land measuring 28 *bighas* and 19 *biswas* in Vrindavan for constructing a temple (no. 209). It is interesting to note that a plot of land measuring 4 *bighas*, 13 *biswas* and 12 *biswansis* was rented to Maharao Kishan Singh of Sirohi by the *vakil* of M. S. Madho Singh in 1897 (no. 1320).

The *vakils* and *munsarims* of *purejat* pursued and pleaded the cases regarding these lands and properties in the concerned courts. Some decisions are noted below but unfortunately these documents are not traceable in the collection[1] :—

— The Chief Commissioner confirmed the possession of the Maharaja of Jaipur on Jaisinghpura Burhanpur (no. 644).

— The villages Fatehpur Kachhawahan and Rajapur in district Allahabad belonged to the Maharaja (M. S. Ram Singh II) (no. 207).

— The Nizam of Hyderabad issued an order on 3.11.1873 that the land measuring 40 bighas in Aurangabad belonged to the Maharaja of Jaipur as his property (no. 199).

— Dy. Commissioner, Ellichpur informed the Maharaja that five villages were bought by the Jaipur ruler in the district Ellichpur (no. 516).

— The Dy. Commissioner released the *puras* in Aurangabad to the Maharaja (no. 662).

— Jaisinghpura in Suba Garhi was released to the Maharaja (no. 665).

Documents on relations with the Marathas[2]

Mirza Raja Jai Singh's and his son Ram Singh's dealings with Shivaji are well known historical facts. Sawai Jai Singh's association with the Marathas started with his appointment in Malwa as Deputy to Prince Bedar Bakht in 1705—06.

The Marathas were expansionists and they considered Malwa as the gateway to Northern India. They were making efforts to pierce through this part of the country since 1698. The raid of Mandalgarh by Udaji Panwar in 1698, that of Damori by Krishnaji Samant in 1699 and of the environs of Ujjain in 1703 are the speaking examples of their dexterous efforts in this direction. Sironj was besiezed by Neemaji Scindia in 1704. Thus the Maratha influence had grown so much that the Emperor Bahadur Shah meekly recognised Sahu as the

1. The number given against each document is noted from the Descriptive List published by the National Archives, New Delhi, 1971.
2. This part is mostly based on *Jaipur and the Later Mughals*, Jaipur 1974 by Dr. H. C. Tikkiwal.

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legitimate successor of Rajaram. By the year 1711 the Marathas began to make regular raids in Malwa. Sawai Jai Singh took over as Governor of the Province in 1714 (no. 115). He made some successful operations against the Ruhelas and other rebels for which the Emperor congratulated him and awarded a *khilat* (no. 40).

But this was a short lived peace. After some time the Maratha infiltration again started. S. Jai Singh, however, rushed with ten thousand *sawars* and gave the intruders a crushing defeat at Sandhora on May 10, 1715. Soon after S. Jai Singh was called to the Imperial Court and there the Marathas crossed the Narmada to ransack the parganas of Barwah, Dharampur and Sarkod in 1716. Jai Singh's Deputy Ruprai *dhaibhai* could not meet the situation successfully. He requested Kirat Singh, Commander of the Mewar forces for help but the latter sent a *siropao* to the Maratha Commander Santoji. Though Jai Singh wrote strongly to Maharana Sangram Singh to send his troops and he himself managed to send contingent in spite of his being occupied with Churaman Jat etc. yet the Marathas could not be checked from pouring into Malwa like "swarms of ants and locusts" and committing plunder and devastation. On complaint of Vazir Abdullah Khan against S. Jai Singh the Emperor Farrukhshiyar appointed Muhammad Amin Khan, second Bakhshi, as *subedar* of Malwa in 1717. But neither Amin Khan nor his successor Nizam-ul-Mulk could cope with the situation in Malwa. At last a treaty was concluded in 1718 and Sahu was recognised as Chhatrapati who, in order to clear off his debts, allowed Peshwa Bajirao to use Malwa as his sporting ground.

When the Nizam met a defeat in the battle of Sakarkheda, the Emperor issued a *farman* in the name of S. Jai Singh granting Rs. 50,00,000/- for the expenses and deputing Sir Buland Khan and Saifuddin Khan to assist him in controlling the affairs in Malwa. But since the appointment of Amin Khan, S. Jai Singh was feeling estranged and apathetic to the interests of the Mughals, so he did not move from Amber In 1726, Maharana Sangram Singh also requested S. Jai Singh for help against the Maratha depredations in his country. Also there was unrest in Marwar, Kota was under fear and the efforts of Girdhar Bahadur, *subedar* of Malwa, had failed to check the advancing Marathas. S. Jai Singh, though not taking any active part, was giving his unofficial advice to all of them, who were oppressed.

Bajirao was still under apprehension of S. Jai Singh's action at any time. He, therefore, sent Dadurao to Jai Singh suggesting that the Chhatrapati was inclined to accept a *jagir* of Rs. 10.00,000/- a year from the Mughal Emperor for maintaining peace in Malwa. S. Jai Singh's first recommendation bore no fruit Consequently Dadurao marched into Malwa and gave a disastrous defeat to Girdhar Bahadur in the battle of Amjhera (near Dhar). Girdhar Bahadur lost his life in this battle.

Th Emperor then gave strong instructions to S. Jai Singh to send forces for the help of Bhawaniram, who was appointed in place of his father, Girdhar Bahadur. S. Jai Singh ordered his general Zorawar Singh to render necessary help but he sent a force of 700 men only. Bhawaniram could not control the situation and ultimately was removed from his post. S. Jai Singh was again appointed *subedar* of Malwa in 1729.

Sahu had authorised Udaji Panwar and Holkar to collect *chauth* from Malwa jointly. Maharana Sangram Singh was entreating Jai Singh again and again to drive the Marathas out. Though Jai Singh realised his limitations of weak finance, disatisfied soldiers, unmindful officers and half-hearted support from the public of Malwa, yet he dashed against Mandu and succeeded in occupying it in January, 1730. Still he realised at heart that a reconciliating move would be more proper than inviting frequent skirmishes. On the other hand Bajirao was also anxious to come to a settlement. He sent his envoys to S. Jai Singh at Ujjain to move for negotiations. He wrote to Chimaji Ballal and Udaji Panwar also.

Sawai Jai Singh from his own side sent Dip Singh and Mansaram Purohit (of Udaipur) to assess the sincerety of Sahu and his Peshwa.

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After much talk, Sahu demanded a *jagir* of Rs. 10,00,000/- a year in the name of his adopted son Kushal Singh and agreed to keep well-armed forces to serve under the Imperial *subedar*. He also promised to keep the Marathas out of Malwa and that his generals would not allow them to cross Narmada if Rs. 10,00,000/- were paid regularly until a *jagir* was granted.

Accordingly, the Maharaja again recommended to the Emperor to accede to these terms in consideration of the heavy expenses incurred every year. He wrote, "a large army and a lot of money would be required for crushing the Marathas. It would, therefore, be better if a *jagir* of Rs. 10,00,000/- was granted to Kushal Singh, son of Chhatrapati."

But the *jehad* party of the Emperor did not accept this recommendation, rather Jai Singh was asked to handover the charge of *subedari* of Malwa to Muhammad Khan Bangush on September 19, 1730. The local chiefs did not co-operate with Bangush. Ultimately, he was asked to relinquish charge again to Sawai Jai Singh on September 29, 1732. The Emperor sanctioned Rs. 20,00,000/- for preparations and the Imperial *diwan* was also ordered to co-operate with S. Jai Singh.

An agreement took place between Sawai Jai Singh and Maharana Sangram Singh of Udaipur in September, 1732 that out of 24,000 cavalery and 20,000 infantry, 9000 of each type would be maintained by the *diwan* and the rest by the Maharaja; *peshkash* and other revenue, realized from the *suba*, shall be divided between the *diwan* and the Maharaja as one share will go the *diwan* and two to the Maharaja. The income from the villages, taken on lease, shall also be divided in the same ratio (no. 916).

In February, 1733 Malhar Rao Holkar and Ranoji Scindia encircled the Imperial forces at Mandsor. The reinforcement from the Imperial side did not come in time. Sawai Jai Singh, being disappointed, paid Rs. 6,00,000/- in cash and 28 *parganas* for *chauth* to the Marathas. Then he came to Jaipur and continued to press for his policy of compromise. He had realised that the Marathas were a rising power and the Imperial government had become too weak to check their advances. The swooping Marathas had rushed over Rampura also and the Maharana was helpless. Conditions were not favourable in Marwar and Kota also. Therefore, Sawai Jai Singh convened a conference of the chiefs of Rajasthan at Hurda (no. 1497) on July 17, 1734 to find out ways and means to check the Marathas from coming beyond Narmada. The following terms were agreed—

1. That all were friends and none would help the enemy of one another.
2. All traitors would be turned out.
3. All sardars would assemble at Rampura with their forces after the rains. If any one was unable to do so on account of illness he would send his son or brother to represent him.
4. All would help each other in every important matter.

But nobody stuck to this pact. The chiefs gave themselves to their own hobbies and interest. In these circumstances, S. Jai Singh again tried to convince the Emperor and his *vazir* Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur to accept Sahu's demand. But the *jehadis* regarded Jai Singh's advice as a mark of timidity and his leanings towards the Marathas. Qamaruddin Khan and Khan-i-dauran started with large armies for Malwa. S. Jai Singh also accompanied Khan-i-dauran in obedience to the Imperial orders. The Marathas, under Malhar Rao Holkar and Ranoji Scindia, encircled the Imperial army at Tonk – Toda. Jai Singh stood aloof. The Marathas advanced towards Kota, Bundi and Jaipur. Jai Singh represented Khan-i-dauran to make peace but the latter considered it below his dignity. The Marathas went as far as Sambhar and looted immense wealth from there. Khan-i-dauran suffered losses at Bundi also. At last he accepted S. Jai Singh' suggestions. A meeting was arranged on March 24, 1735 to discuss the terms of peace. Accordingly, Khan-i-dauran, the Mir Bakhshi, agreed to pay Rs. 22,00,000/- but the Emperor did not approve.

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Thus, the whole plan to drive the Marathas out failed with disgrace and S. Jai Singh was held responsible for this failure.

Now, S. Jai Singh decided to appease and support Bajirao. He invited him to Jaipur and gave a warm welcome to his mother – Radhabai in June. 1735, when she was going on pilgrimage to Varanasi. S. Jai Singh also got orders issued by the Emperor to give her proper escort and not to charge any taxes from her (no. 73).

In spite of all this, the Emperor was anxious to see the Marathas driven out of Rajasthan and Malwa He sent Qamaruddin Khan, Abhai Singh of Marwar and Khan-i-dauran with forces in September, 1735. S. Jai Singh, being the *subedar* of Malwa also joined the Imperial army near Tonk–Toda, but reluctantly. The Imperial army suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Marathas in January, 1736.

After long negotiations Qamaruddin Khan confirmed the Emperor's decisions to allow the Marathas to collect levy up to 10,60,000/- a year from Bundi and Bhadawar etc. He also promised to hand over a *sanad* whenever the Maratha *vakil* wanted it. Bajirao smelt some deceit in these proposals. He, therefore, demanded full control of the Marathas over Malwa and the Deccan.

Muhammad Shah rejected these demands. He called Nizam-ul-Mulk to Delhi and entrusted him the task of driving the Peshwa out of Northern India. Ghazi-ud-din, Nizam's eldest son, was appointed *subedar* of Malwa in place of S. Jai Singh. He was, however, asked to offer all help at that juncture. Accordingly, S. Jai Singh sent a well armed force under his son, Ishwari Singh and Ayamal to serve under the Nizam. The Rajputs and the Jats fought bravely. But at last the Nizam was defeated. Peace had to be made at Doraisarai agreeing all terms in favour of the Marathas.

At last in 1740, Muhammad Shah realised that S. Jai Singh had given a wise counsel. The Peshwa was asked to submit an application for grant of the *subedari* of Malwa and to swear that he would bear all loyalty to the throne. Balaji Bajirao did all this accordingly. A *farman* was issued on July 4, 1741 conferring the *Naib-subedari* of Malwa on the Peshwa and *subedari* in favour of Prince Ahmad Shah. It was agreed on both sides.

Thus, S. Jai Singh's policy proved successful, "the Emperor could heave a sigh of relief and the Marathas felt obliged for the long coveted Imperial favour".[1]

Sawai Jai Singh closed his account of this world on September 23, 1743. Ishwari Singh sat on the *gaddi* and the Emperor Muhammad Shah recognised him. Ishwari Singh's younger brother Madho Singh contended for the throne with the help of his maternal uncle Maharana Jagat Singh (1734-1751) and the Marathas.

During Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasion 1747, Ishwari Singh had rendered all help to the Emperor. He himself went to Delhi with a strong army and took active part in the battle. But as his own country lay defenceless against the assaults from Kota and Mewar with the support of the Marathas he had to take a speedy retreat from Sirhind. The Imperial government, therefore, became somewhat indifferent in the matter of helping him in the family feud. Ishwari Singh, therefore, sought help from the Marathas. He sent his minister Keshavdas Khatri to Satara but he returned empty-handed as Madho Singh and the Maharana had purchased the Marathas at a higher cost. This ended with the tragic death of Ishwari Singh on December 12, 1750.

After Madho Singh's accession to the *gaddi* of Jaipur his supporters in the action opened their mouths. They began to give him trouble openly. Jayappa Scindia made a demand for one-third of his territory permanently. Malhar Rao Holkar was not satisfied with Rs. 5,00,00,000/- as succession fee. He did not feel contented even with the lease of *pargana* Tonk for 36 years, the income of which exceeded Rs. 3.62 lakhs per year. There is a number of documents bearing evidence to Madho Singh's relations and transactions with the Marathas (nos. 877, 960, 1004, 1114, 1310, 1351, 1352, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1434).

1 H.C. Tikkiwal, *op. cit.*

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In order to get rid of the ever-increasing demands and turmoils of the Marathas, Madho Singh decided to adopt a policy to finish the influence of the Marathas in the centre. He, therefore, thought to win good-will of his kith and kin He made a friend with Bakhat Singh of Jodhpur. He also made Surajmal Jat of Bharatpur to dissuade Balram from bearing hostility with Safdarjang, the *vazir*. Then an important role was played by him in subsiding the disturbances created by Safdarjang Imad-ul-Mulk and Intzam Ali against the Emperor Ahmad Shah who won the support of Madho Singh by exchange of turbans. For his useful and bold suggestions and diplomatic skill shown in bringing the civil war at court to an end Madho Singh was rewarded by grant of the much coveted Ranthambhor fort (no. 26) to which the Marathas were quite opposed

Apprehending an attack on his own territory by the Marathas under Raghunath Rao, Madho Singh had to leave Delhi abruptly, of course leaving a very good impression of his abilities at the Court. At home, he became busy in settling the family feud between Ram Singh and Vijai Singh of Jodhpur. He was called back by the *vazir* as Imad-ul-Mulk had encircled Deeg and Kumher with the help of Malhar Rao Holkar and Raghunath Rao who had to lift the siege when they heard that Madho Singh and the Imperial forces were arriving to help Surajmal. Now Malhar Rao thought of overturning the throne of Delhi and of appointing a new King. He, in his fury, plundered the camp of the Emperor's mother on her way from Delhi to Agra. Afterwards, Imad-ul-Mulk, the *vazir*, proceeded to Delhi and deposed the weak Emperor Ahmad Shah on June 1, 1754 and made Aziz-ud-Daullah seated on the throne as Alamgir II.

The new Emperor also maintained friendly relations with Madho Singh. He granted him a *mansab* of 7,000/- and 4,000 sawars, a cash reward of 1,50,00,000 dams[1] with the title of Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Sawai.

Surajmal had extended his territory up to Agra fort. The Marathas had left him by forcing to pay Rs. 60,00,000/. Imad ul-Mulk had also fallen in their hands as a helpless dependent. The Imperial treasury was quite empty now. In Rajasthan, Ram Singh[2] and Vijay Singh were fighting for Jodhpur, Jayappa Scindia was staying in Nagor in order to bring it to complete destruction.

Madho Singh was sorry for all these affairs. He once again tried to oust the Marathas from Rajasthan and Malwa in conjunction with Vijai Singh of Jodhpur, chiefs of Bundelkhand, Karoli, Rupnagar, Bundi and Shahpura etc. but the Imperial forces could not be available due to Imad-ul-Mulk's reluctance and also some of the chiefs did not respond. Antaji arrived with his 12,000 trained forces in time and the Marathas gave a tough defeat to the Rajputs at Chandol and Didwana (October 10, 1755). Due to the half-hearted and unwilling help from Marwar and Bikaner, Madho Singh was compelled to negotiate with the Marathas by promising to pay Rs. 12,00,000/- (no. 970).

Madho Singh was so much disgusted with the presence of the Marathas in Northern India that he made friends with Najeeb Khan Ruhela, a known opponent of the Marathas. He implored him to invite Ahmad Shah Abdali to free this part of the country from the Marathas. He sent his army to Ahmad Shah who gave a hopeful reply.

Ahmad Shah Abdali came on the Eastern bank of Sutluz (January 10, 1757) and captured Sirhind. Madho Singh advised Imad ul-Mulk, a *vazir*, to first repulse the Marathas and then to oppose Abdali but his advice was not heard. Abdali also thwarted all hopes of Madho Singh by his oppressive and extorting activities in Delhi, cruel slaughter in Vrindavan and Mathura, siege of Agra fort and sack of Shuja-ud-daullah He showed little willingness to take arms against the Marathas.

Now, Madho Singh was left alone to contest with Raghunath Rao who had made a march against Jaipur. He besieged Barwara and put a demand for Rs. 50,00,000/- and the

1. Unfortunately, the document is not available in this collection.
2. Deep Kunwar, daughter of deceased Ishwari Singh was married to Ram Singh by Madho Singh.

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parganas of Tonk-Toda, Rampura, Hinglaj garh and the fort of Ranthambhor. The Jaipur *diwan's* entreaties to accept tribute as per previous settlement came to nil.

The Marathas advanced up to Thaneshwar and Sirhind, plundered and captured the towns and even pushed on to Lahore, Peshawar and Multan in 1759; Holkar invaded Mewar and defeated the Rana's army near Mandalgarh (August, 1759).

Madho Singh, being disappointed from all sides, joined hands with Najeeb Khan and made him write to Ahmad Shah Abdali to come to his help. The Shah sent a comforting reply that he would come after settling the affairs of Iran and Khurasan (Figs. 44-45).

Now, Madho Singh put his reliance in Abdali and hoped that he would come to drive the Marathas out of North India. In spite of all hurdles and cold response from Imad-ul-Mulk and others, Abdali gave a crushing defeat to the Marathas in the battle of Panipat (July 14, 1761) but he was interested more in gathering money than wiping out the Marathas from Northern Hindustan in the interest of the Rajputs.

Madho Singh continued to seek help from the other chiefs of Rajasthan and the Emperor but he was deprived of it. At last he breathed his last in 1767 leaving a smoother path for the Marathas 'to ravage and plunder the empire and the territories of the chiefs of Rajasthan freely.'

This is the story which tells us how the Rajput states came under the hegemony of the Marathas who were growing stronger day by day. Conditions went on worsening in Rajasthan. The chiefs were divided among themselves and fell in the dependence of the Marathas for their self-interests Though the Imperial Court still reposed hope in the Jaipur ruler that he could suppress the Marathas yet things were otherwise. S. Pratap Singh succumbed to the rising power and we find him agreeing to pay *mamla* to Madhav Rao Scindia who promised to help his Raj in every respect S. Pratap Singh, on his own part, agreed not to be led away by the opposite party (nos. 1121 and 1134).

Trouble increased against Jaipur when the Emperor appointed Madhavarao Scindia as *vakil-e-mutlaq* in December, 1784. The arrears were calculated as 3,40,00,000 against Jaipur. Scindia deputed three officers to collect this amount. These officers were so insolent and rash that many *jagirdars* and peasants rose against them and some two hundred men of Scindia's army were killed in their first assault. Then Madhavarao himself came to Dausa. His deputies, Raiji Patel and Ranekhan, advised him to reduce the amount of tribute and to withdraw the forces but, on the instigation of Pratap Singh Naruka of Macheri, he advanced towards Jaipur. The encounter became inevitable. Some 10,000 troops of the Rathores came from Jodhpur to help the Jaipur army Najaf Khan, Zulfikar Ali, Mansur Ali and Nawab Hamdani (no. 605), the Mughal generals also joined the Kachhawaha camp. The battle of Tunga was fought in 1843 V.S Sawai Pratap Singh came out victorious.[1]

At the same time, S. Pratap Singh established his friendship with Najaf Khan, the Mir Bakhshi. But they both came out to an agreement to pay Rs. 60,000/- to Maharaja Alijah Bahadur Scindia (no 1123).

Then comes a series of papers addressed to Jaipur *durbar*, his *diwans* and *mutsaddis* by Mahadji Scindia, Malhar Rao Holkar, Apaji Raghunath Rao, Ambaji Inglia, Amir Khan, Col. De Boigne and Perron etc. in connection with the largely increased amount of tribute or new terms of subordination. Such letters were often written in an authoritative tone and posed superiority of the writers. There is a memo no 1410 dated Baisakh sudi 11, 1850 V.S. (April 22, 1793) regarding the settlement made by Col. De Boigne and Bhau Bhaskar on first Baisakh sudi 7 regarding the fixation of *mamla* payable by Jaipur to the Marathas – saying that half of the revenue amount would be paid towards expenses of the army deputed in Marwar and half of the money collected as *nazrana* from *sardars*

1. *Pratap Prakash* by Krishnadutta Kavi, a contemporary poet of M. S. Pratap Singh, Jaipur, 1983. G.N Bahura (ed.)

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would also be given to the Marathas and the Maratha forces shall accompany the Jaipur army at the time of collections.

Those who played important role in negotiating the terms and tried to maintain prestige of the Maharaja were Bohra Raja Khushyaliram, Bohra Dinaram, Daulat Ram Haldia, Pahar Singh Khangarot, Rodaram Khawas and Mithalal Bakhshi etc. They kept themselves constantly in touch with the Maratha officials and tried their best to bring the *mamla* amount to a reasonable state and managed to pay the tribute on the promised dates. They also tried to keep as many *parganas* and villages out of the clutches of the Marathas as they could possibly do.

Negotiations with Tukoji Rao are witnessed in the following documents :–

1. The *mutsaddis* of Jaipur agreed to pay Rs. 1,00,000/- to Tukoji (no. 1420 dated May 16, 1791) on account of *durbar kharch.*

2. Tukoji wrote to S. Pratap Singh that Bapuji Holkar would be recalled and the possession of Rampura fort would be given as settled with Rodaram Khawas and Mithalal (no. 1475 dated August 6, 1791).

3. Tukoji further confirms, in his *kharita* (no. 847 dated June 13, 1792) sent with a *tulsi-patra*, that Khawas Rodaram would be granted leave after he had taken over charge of the fort of Rampura. Bakhshi Mithalal was staying there with the forces. The matter of the collection of *mamla* would be decided with him (the Bakhshi).

A new agreement took place between the new Alijah Bahadur, Daulatrao and Sawai Pratap Singh. The former directed the Maharaja to act according to the terms settled through Gyan Singh Chundawat, Hakim D'Silva, Raja Gopal Rao, Raghunath Rao and General DeBoigne at Shivapur. The terms were—

1. The Maharaja would pay Rs. 15,00,000/- as *mamla.*

2. The friends and foes of one would be regarded as friends and foes of the other.

3. The Maharaja would pay for the expenses made for maintaining the forces whenever required by him.

4. No interference would be made in the internal affairs of the State.

5. No change would be made in the terms already settled (no. 1055 dated September 10, 1794, Figs. 136-137).

It appears that Sawai Pratap Singh was against disunity among the chiefs of Northern India when he saw that even the Scindia (Daulat Rao) could not maintain his position to continue to help the Rajput chiefs. He wrote on Asadh sudi 1, 1857 V.S. to Bahadur Singh that alliance among themselves at that juncture was necessary to pressurise Daulat Rao who implored their help. He pleaded to bring the rulers of Kota, Bundi, Jodhpur and Udaipur together and even the British into their alliance if possible. If all were united it would not be impossible to conquer the whole kingdom (no. 874).

An undated document no. 1401 contains an agreement between the Maharaja of Jaipur and the Marathas as under –

1. If the Rathores gave up Sambhar, Jaipur would also do the same.

2. The Maharaja would give Hindaun in order to clear the accounts of Ambaji Inglia.

3. Claim for Kama Bhusawar and other *parganas* would also be given up.

The Maharaja of Jaipur had appointed his *vakil* at Scindia's court to deal with the European generals of the Maratha army. The name of Rai Ratanlal is conspicuous. It was the duty of a *vakil* to keep the Maharaja well-informed about the changes that took place in the Maratha administration. In no. 960 dated December 30, 1795, it is informed to the Maharaja that Col. De Boigne had gone to Lucknow and Imam Bakhsh had taken over full charge of the *pargana* (Bankapur).

As usual, sometimes false news and rumours were floated about the rulers in the opposite circles, but doubts were removed through the *vakils* and representatives Gulab Rao, a Maratha official informed Rai Ratanlal that Rajaram had explained all the matters

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and hence no interference would be made in the Maharaja's territory (no. 1343 dated April 5, 1798).

Daulat Rao Scindia himself assured Sawai Pratap Singh that there would be no invasion on his country as the *mamla* dues settled throuh Col. Perron, who was appointed in place of Gen DeBoigne, had been received (no. 993, June 7, 1798).

Assurance was given through Vaman Khanderao also in his letter (no. 963) addressed to Khawas Rodaram and Bohra Dinaram promising to act according to their wishes. Rao Ambaji Inglia promised that he would not side with Lakhwa against the Maharaja and would not help Kota also. Raja Kamalnayan, a representative of Scindia, informed Raichand Diwan that Rao Kushal Singh and Bohra Dinaram could not arrive at the appropriate time so no settlement could be made for allotment of Kama and Khori (no. 560, undated). Later, Ratanlal informed Bhawanidas that General Sahib had accepted the terms as desired by the Maharaja (no. 594, undated).

It appears that the Marathas were suspicious about the Jaipur authorities in respect of their policy towards them. Jaswant Rao wrote in his *kharita* (no. 639, undated) that the Maharaja affirmed friendship through his *vakil* on one hand and was corresponding with his enemies on the other. In these circumstances the Marathas became hard in their dealings so much so that the Maharaja ran to seek help of the imperialists, Najaf Khan, and his associates against Holkar. Nawab Afrasiyab Khan, a leiutenant of Najaf Khan, assured Sawai Pratap Singh to help him in case Holkar created disturbances in Tonk and Rampura (no. 144). He was also hopeful that these *parganas* would come in the possession of the Maharaja very soon (no. 304). The Jaipur authorities were so much engrossed with the terror of Holkar that they rejoiced at Tukoji Rao's defeat at the hands of Aitmad-ud-daullah. The Nizam acknowledged their congratulations.

The Scindia had appointed Gulab Rao for collecting *mamla* from Jaipur for which General Sahib was duly authorised (no. 579 undated).

The European officers of the Maratha camp had begun to use their influence in matters of administration and in making recommendations for appointments. An officer informed Bakhshi Mithalal that he found complete disorder at Jaipur and hence recommended Capt. Istrak's appointment there (no. 1470).

But Bajirao appears to be friendly with Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. He wrote to Raghunath Rao and Nilkanth that Rs. 5,00,000/- were to be charged in the case of Aniruddh Singh and Rs. 5,00,000/- for *mamla* of Sawai Jaipur for the previous year. This matter was to be finally decided after the bond executed for the purpose was returned to the Maharaja (no. 1093, undated).

The foreign generals of the Marathas had begun to consider themselves so powerful that they intervened even in the domestic matters also of the rulers. In no. 1051 (undated) the Maharaja of Jaipur Sawai Pratap Singh was requested by the General to send his Maharani Rathore ji to Jodhpur for which her father the Jodhpur ruler, had complained.

Inwardly, the Maharaja was not pleased with the Marathas and their foreign generals. His ministers were secretly negotiating with the Marathas against the foreigners. Accordingly, secret messages were exchanged through messengers. Rao Raja Khande Rao wrote to Bohra Dinaram that Dada Sahib would keep his promise as given to Mangiram, an envoy of the State (no. 961) The Bohra, on his part, confirmed Khande Rao's message in his letter to Raiji Patel (no. 961 A).

On the other hand, the Maharaja had his own men who had won some of Holkar's servants on their side. One of the Holkar's employees wrote to the Maharaja that though he was in Holkar's service yet had great regards for the Maharaja (no. 581).

It appears that S. Pratap Singh had secured goodwill of Col. DeBoigne to some extent who became inclined to help him. The Colonel wrote to Apaji Khanderao that the disturbances created by him in Shekhawati were not proper and that Lakhwa was being sent there (no. 351).

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Gusain Anupgiri Himmat Bahadur also agreed to act in the interest of the Maharaja as he wrote to Shambhu Singh Gogawat in no. 607.

Bakhshi-ul-Mulk Najaf Quli Khan also became a friend of S. Pratap Singh and assured that the *pargana* of Kotputli would be handed over to the *mutsaddis* of the Maharaja very soon (no. 346, undated). He also assured to have no relations with Rao Raja Pratap Singh of Macheri and that he had settled terms with Raja Himmat Bahadur according to the wishes of the Bakhshi (Mithalal).

Shamsham Jang,' an employee of Holkar, requested for service in Jaipur state (no. 597 of A.D. 1800).

Col. Perron was appointed in place of Col. De Boigne. Daulat Rao Scindia wrote that the messages conveyed by him were to be regarded as his (no. 532 of November 25, 1802).

Daulat Rao instructed S. Pratap Singh to pay the tribute of Salwad to Holkar as usual.

There are some other documents relating to S. Pratap Singh's dealings with Marathas in the form of agreements and letters exchanged between them.

It appears that relations between Sawai Pratap Singh and Mahadji Scindia became cordial at one stage. Shivaji Vithal Rao wrote to the Maharaja in his letter dated Paush sudi 7, 1847 (January 11, 1791) that Madhavrao Scindia was a great *sardar* and the Maharaja was the greatest Raja of Hindustan (no. 848).

Abaji (Apaji) Raghunath Rao wrote to Sawai Pratap Singh on January 13, 1791 that his message received through Lakshman Rao was communicated to Alijah Bahadur All misunderstandings had been removed and friendship established on oath from both sides (no. 851). On the same day, Madhav Rao himself confirmed friendship and expressed his willingness to help the Maharaja (no. 950).

Rayaji Patel also wrote on the same day about the removal of his misunderstandings and establishing friendship on both sides (no. 969).

An agreement took place on Magh sudi 5, 1847 V.S. (February 8, 1791) at Phulya, *pargana* Shahpura, *suba* Ajmer through Pahar Singh and Rodaram Khawas (with the Marathas) that the confiscated *parganas* would be returned; the Maharaja would himself manage the affairs of his country; friends and foes of one party would be the same of the other; no heed would be paid to the false reports against the Maharaja; forces would be sent to help the Maharaja on payment (no. 1409).

Another agreement was concluded between Sawai Pratap Singh and Ambaji Ingle that the expenses incurred on army called for help would be paid, territories outside the State would be managed in consultation with Ambaji, the Maharaja would try to expel Lakhwa from his (Maharaja's) territory and friendship would be maintained by both the parties (no 964, dated May 8, 1799).

At last, Col. Perron gave up service of the Marathas and joined British army. Krishnaji of Rampura fort informed his masters that so long as the Colonel stayed there, he governed Tonk but after his departure the Jaipur forces turned the men out of the fort (no. 1100, Kartik sudi 9, 1860 V.S.).

Contact with the British*

S. Pratap Singh strived hard throughout his life to meet the Maratha domination by paying large sums of *mamla* and by signing ignominious treaties sometimes with Scindia and sometimes with the Holkar These two chiefs also were rivals in trying to establish superiority and were always seeking chances to fleece the chiefs of Rajasthan. The Maharaja now and then sought help from the generals of the weak and unfortunate Emperor Shah Alam also. During his last days S. Pratap Singh realised that Col. Perron had established a controlling influence over the Rajput chiefs and governed their policies in their mutual dealings and even in domestic communications.

*The accounts given here have been gratefully summarised, to an extent, from the book *The Relations of Jaipur State with East India Company* by H.C. Batra

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At the same time, he was experiencing a stinging pain under the humiliating tutelage of the Scindia and Col. Perron. Therefore, he pleaded to his kinsmen and the other chiefs to unite and get rid of the vulgar dominators.

Document numbers 125, 301, 302, 306, 310, 312, 317, 318 and 589 of M.S. Pratap Singh's period are related to the deposed Nawab of Avadh, Vazir Ali, his repose in Jaipur, pressure of the British authorities on the Maharaja to surrender him and ultimately his departure as a captive of the British. From these documents it will appear that S. Pratap Singh had taken utmost care in taking assurance regarding the safety of the Nawab's life. Ultimately the British had to accept the conditions laid down by the Maharaja and Vazir Ali was reluctantly handed over to them only after they had released official agreement for not taking his life and not to put him under chains.

"Vazir Ali, the deposed Nawab of Oudh, murdered G.F. Cherry—the British Resident at Banaras and four other Englishmen on 14th January, 1799. Fearing strong reprisals by the British Government, he left Banaras to seek an asylum by some powerful Indian Potentate. After initial disappointments at many places, he finally thought of going to Jaipur where he arrived on 23rd June, 1799. Maharaja Pratap Singh who had given him *sharan* (asylum) deputed two *harkaras* (courtiers) with him to superintend his conduct. He was lodged in the garden house of Nathmal Johri, a rich jeweller of Jaipur city.

Soon after Vazir Ali's arrival at Jaipur had been confirmed, Col. Collins, the British Resident at Scindia's court, General Perron, the French commander of Scindia's forces and other Maratha generals wrote to Maharaja Pratap Singh not to allow Vazir Ali to escape but to keep him under strict surveillance. The Maharaja was in a great fix. After consulting his ministers he decided to ask Vazir Ali to retire to Amber which he refused. In the meantime, British and Maratha pressure on the Maharaja increased considerably This made the problem still more serious and when Vazir Ali showed his reluctance to leave Jaipur, the Maharaja peremptorily ordered him to leave the city within two days. Vazir Ali now realised the seriousness and gravity of the situation and agreed to the proposal. Thus, after 3 months and 20 days' stay at Jaipur, Vazir Ali was finally taken to Amber. At about 9 o'clock in the night of 13th October, 1799, Dina Ram Bohra, one of Maharaja Pratap Singh's confident ministers, met Vazir Ali with a small contingent of 50 soldiers and succeeded in persuading him to sit in a palanquin which reached Amber a little after one o'clock in the morning of 14th October, 1799. He was lodged there in Rajawaton ki haveli (mansion).

Three weeks after Vazir Ali's arrival at Amber, Col. Collins had also reached Jaipur on 5th November, 1799. He was lodged there in Natani ka Bagh. During the period of his stay at Jaipur, he met the Maharaja and his ministers a number of times. In his talks he pressed the Maharaja to surrender the assassin, failing which he would have to incur the displeasure of the British Government. The Maharaja was in a great dilemma and was reluctant to surrender the culprit unconditionally. However, after prolonged negotiations, it was agreed upon that the assassin would be surrendered if his life was spared and he was not put in chains. When Collins accepted these terms, Vazir Ali was brought back to Jaipur on 24th November, 1799 and apprised of the terms of his surrender. Naturally, he felt greatly offended and, according to Jaipur State records, tried to meet the Maharaja on the second day of his arrival, that is, on Margshirsh Budi 13, Samvat 1856 (Monday the 25th November, 1799). He came in a *palki* and reached the palace five *gharis* after sunset. He waited for one *ghari* outside the Deorhi of *rasowada*. Then he proceeded in the *palki* up to the *aukhadkhana*. Thereafter, he went on foot to Saras Mandir through the *surang* of *aukhadkhana*. He was accompanied by Hakeem Xaviour D' Silva and Bohra Dina Ram. He waited for six *gharis* more. The document is silent on further details. Obviously, he failed to meet the Maharaja.

In the meantime, plans were chalked out to seize and surrender the assassin to Col

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Collins. Ultimately, they succeeded on Sunday, the 1st December, 1799 and on the next day, Vazir Ali was taken to Collins' camp unarmed and unattended by any of his own people. He was immediately put under strict confinement and a few hours later was conveyed to the Camp at Kanota. Under orders from the Maharaja, Bohra Dina Ram was allowed to meet him in the camp in the presence of Capt. Parson. Vazir Ali was shocked and distressed by the presence of the Bohra who had lately betrayed him. Hakeem Xavier accompanied, under the Maharaja's orders, Collins' contingent and Vazir Ali up to Agra which place was reached on the morning of 13th December, 1799."[1]

Lord Wellesley, in such a state of affairs, sounded S. Pratap Singh through his *vakil* at Calcutta and also sent a draft of the proposed engagements. But the Maharaja wanted him to come forward with his unfolded plans and clear explanations of the ambiguous terms used in the draft as he had already experienced at the pinch of his heart the astute dealings of the British in the case of Vazir Ali. Before the draft proposals could reach Jaipur, Sawai Pratap Singh expired on August 1, 1803 and his son Jagat Singh became the Maharaja of Jaipur.

Lord Wellesley entrusted the work of negotiating with Rajput chiefs to Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief. The Rajputs were initially hesitating to accept the British proposals for fear of the Scindia and the Holkar. The death of S. Pratap Singh and that of Bhim Singh of Jodhpur also became cause of delay. Jagat Singh became busy in the preparation for marriage with Krishna Kumari, a princess of Udaipur. He had sent his troops for the help of the Maharana and his envoys to win some of the *sardars* to his side especially the Chundawats of Deogarh (nos. 1078 to 1081).

In the meanwhile the Scindia had also become a friend of the British and created a situation in which Sawai Jagat Singh felt distressed and deserted. He tried through Lord Lake (no. 1681) to make Scindia agreeable to help him in arranging his marriage with the Mewar princess. Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur also sought help from the British and became a friend of Amir Khan. Consequently, the Resident of Tonk told the Jaipur *vakil* that the British would not interfere in the family disputes of the rulers. This flat refusal made Jagat Singh and Man Singh to conclude an agreement in April, 1806 that neither Jagat Singh nor Man Singh would marry the Rana's daughter and the Rana would not give the princess' hand to any other Raja without the consent of the both. This friendship between Jaipur and Jodhpur was further cemented by the marriage of Man Singh with Jagat Singh's sister and that of Jagat Singh with Man Singh's daughter (no. 1116). But soon after, some interested people created troubles and made both the rulers confront each other.

The Jaipur ruler (Jagat Singh) was hesitating to sign a treaty with the British on account of their ill behaviour with the rulers and people of smaller states. Marquis of Hastings has written in his private journal (Vol. I, pp. 47-48), "in our treaties with them, we recognize them as independent sovereigns, then we send a Resident to their courts. Instead of acting in the character of an ambassador he assumes the function of a dictator, interferes in their private concern, countenances their refractory subjects against them and makes the most ostentatious exhibition of the exercise of authority."

The Jaipur ministers were shrewd enough to weigh the pros and cons of bartering away their freedom for their ambiguous proposals drafted by the astute English statesmen.

The Holkar took a chance to exploit these hesitations of the Jaipur Court. Scindia also sent a message through his *vakil* to S. Jagat Singh (November 18, 1803) warning him against the impending damage to the nation and Hindu religion at the hands of crafty English tradesmen (no. 1048) The Jaipur ministers favoured these views but afterwards it became clear that the underlying mission of the Marathas was to realise the outstanding *mamla*

1. We are grateful to Dr. G. C Verma for this informatory note.

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dues and not to help the Maharaja in attaining his aims. Jagat Singh and his ministers became alert and sent Bakhshi Mithalal and Dr. Xaviour D' Silva to meet Gen. Lake. After much discussion a treaty of alliance was concluded on December 12, 1803 on the basis of the draft which was sent to S. Pratap Singh.

Negotiations of the British with the Holkar failed and a war broke out in April, 1804 The British army was fighting under Gen. Manson and he expected Jaipur forces to check Holkar's advance through Kota and his own territory. But due to lack of clear directions from Maj. Gen. Jones, who was consulted by the Maharaja, proper action could not be taken. As usual to their nature, the British alleged that the Maharaja did not help them in the time of need and thus violated the fourth condition of the treaty. In spite of Lord Lake's later admission that the charge was not true and the Maharaja's explicit clarification of the situation, the treaty of alliance with Jaipur was dissolved through Sir George Barlow's letter of January 3, 1806 at the instance of the new Governor General Lord Cornwallis.

This conduct of the British Government towards Jaipur State was universally condemned for their violation of moral and political decency.

Jagat Singh had not totally given up his desire for marrying the Udaipur princess. He prepared for war against Jodhpur and added Mewati Pathans and even Amir Khan to his side. Man Singh of Jodhpur also prepared for a fight. They both sought help from the British, the Holkar and even from the Rao Raja of Macheri, who was under the protection of the British at that time, but they all evaded the encounter on one pretext or the other. Holkar rather advised S. Jagat Singh through his messenger not to involve in the fatal action of war. The Resident at Delhi also abstained from offering any sort of help in the mutual feuds. On this the Jaipur Maharaja told Holkar not to interfere in his affairs and that he should leave them (Jaipur and Jodhpur) to settle their differences in their own way. He offered conditional bills of exchange for Rs. Ten lakhs to be paid to Holkar when his forces had reached Kota on their way to the Deccan (nos. 870 and 1338). Thus, he got rid of Holkar for some time and some Rathores of Jodhpur also joined him under Sawai Singh of Pokharan and Dhonkal Singh, a claimant to the *gaddi* of Jodhpur. Man Singh now became isolated and detached. He tried to establish contacts with the British but the latter declined to take any side for their notions of neutrality.

S. Jagat Singh marched through Jodhpur territory with Dhonkal Singh etc., and laid a seige to the capital. At this time, Amir Khan did not miss the opportunity of laying waste the suburbs of Jodhpur. This created disgust and fury among the Rathores and they deserted Jagat Singh in spite of all his efforts to quell them. Amir Khan, cunning as he was, left Jagat Singh in the lurch after making much of the chance. He began to make incursions on Jaipur State. Though the Jaipur forces, under Sheo Lal, defeated Amir Khan near Kishangarh (August 3, 1807), yet the Maharaja could not make much of it and resumed his favourite plan of marrying the Udaipur princess by continuing the siege of Jodhpur. Here, on this side, Amir Khan increased his pressure on Jaipur and created a very miserable situation in the vicinity of the capital. Jagat Singh had to leave Jodhpur for Jaipur.

It appears that influential British officers had their contacts with the rich seths and bankers through whom the rulers of states, their *vakils* and other people made their approach to them. Maharaja Jagat Singh made a request to the British Resident at Delhi through Lala Harsukhrai, a rich banker of Delhi (no. 940). The Maharaja also tried to make use of the good offices of Raja Abhai Singh of Khetri, Seth Sanwaldas, Suratram and Mansaram etc., through Rai Hardayal and Rai Ratanlal but all these efforts bore no fruits.

At this very time Daulat Rao Scindia sent his forces under Bapuji Shinde who encircled the town of Tordi. Jagat Singh tried to regain friendship with Amir Khan by sending his trusted ministers. He sought help from Holkar also but he could not come to terms due to the disturbances in his own troops. Amir Khan

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also displayed his deceitful character and did not come. Bapuji Shinde continued to increase his demands day by day. He claimed expenses incurred on his forces in addition to the original amount of Rs. 40,00.000/- already settled. The Maharaja requested through his *vakil* to the British to protect Jaipur from the Marathas but they too did not accede to it. The Maharaja was now pressed to make an agreement with the Scindia and to arrange a part payment of his demands (nos. 918*, 925, 926, 931, 943, 946 and 949).

At last the truth dawned upon the rulers of Jaipur and Jodhpur that all trouble had arisen on account of their dissensions which had cropped out of their desire to marry the Udaipur princess. Now their understanding prevailed to make "a treaty of strict friendship and alliance" (no. 638). The British Resident Mr. Seton was also requested to witness and sign the treaty but he refused.

All this was against the wishes of Amir Khan, who was after tightening his hold on Udaipur. He 'pursuaded the Maharana and succeeded in securing the death of Krishna Kumari.' By this, though not of Jagat Singh, he could gain friendship of Man Singh of Jodhpur who began to regard him like "second Jalandharnath".[1] He continued to intimidate the Jaipur ruler and also exacted large sums by blackmailing. At last an agreement took place in 1811 by which Amir Khan was to be paid Rs. 10,00,000/- in addition to Rs. 6,00,000/- which was to be paid to his principal officer Muhammad Shah Khan out of the arrears which was to be realised from Shekhawati (nos. 299, 332, 333, 348, 530, 544, 545, 547 and 553).

At last Jagat Singh proposed some terms to Charles Metcalfe for a treaty of alliance with the British Company. Metcalfe acknowledges receipt of his letters and makes a mention of the revolt of Bikaner forces who had joined the Raja of Khetri in the act of plundering the neighbouring territories including the British (no. 167).

Sir Charles Metcalfe realized the moral aspect of Jaipur's demand for help and ultimately a treaty of alliance was concluded on April 2, 1818. The Text of the treaty is as below (no. 628) :-

Treaty between the Honourable East India Company and Maharajah Sewaee Juggut Singh Bahadoor, Rajah of Jyepoor concluded by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, on the part of the Honourable Company in virtue of full powers granted by His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor General & Ca. and by Thakoor Rawul Byree Sal Nattawut on the part of Raj Rajindar Sree Maharajah Dheeraj Sewaee Juggut Singh Bahadoor, according to full powers given by the Rajah.

Article 1 : There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interest, between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Juggut Singh, and his heirs and successors, and friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both parties.

2. The British Government engages to prottect the territory of Jyepoor and to expel the enemies of that principality.

3. Maharajah Sewaee Juggut Singh, and his heirs and successors, will act in Subordinate Co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with other Chiefs and States.

4. The Maharajah and his heirs and successors will not enter into negotiation with any Chief or State without knowledge and sanction of the British Government, but the usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

5. The Maharajah and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggression on any one. If it happens that any dispute arises with any one, it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

6. Tribute shall be paid, in perpetuity, by the principality of Jyepoor to the British

*The document reads M.S. Pratap Singh as the recipient of this receipt. M.S. Pratap Singh had died in 1860 V.S. It might be an error of the office of Scindia to mention the deceased king's name.

1. 'भारथ चरित्र' by मण्डन भट्ट कवि of Jaipur, an unpublished manuscript.

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Government through the Treasury of Delhi according to the following details—

First year from the date of this Treaty, in consideration of the devastation which has prevailed for years in the Jyepoor Country tribute excused.

second year — Four lacs of Delhi rupees,
third year — five lacs
fourth year — six lacs
fifth year — seven lacs
sixth year — eight lacs.

Afterwards, eight lacs of Delhi Rupees annually until the revenue of the Rajha's principality exceeds forty lacs, 5/16th of the excess shall be paid in addition to the eight lacs above mentioned.

7. The principality of Jyepoor shall furnish troops, according to its means, at the requisition of the British Government.

8. The Maharajah and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of their Territory and their dependents according to long well established usage, and the British Civil and criminal jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality.

9. Provided that the Maharajah evince a faithful attachment to the British Government, his prosperity and advantage shall be favourably considered and attended to.

10. This Treaty of ten articles having been concluded and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Thakoor Rawul Byree Sal Nattawut, the ratification of the same by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Raj Rajindar Sree Maharajah Dheeraj Sewaee Juggut Singh Bahadoor shall be mutually exchanged within one month from the present date.

Done at Delhi, this second day of April A.D. 1818.

C.T. Metcalfe
Thakur Rawal Byreesul Nattawut
Hastings

This treaty was ratified by H.E. the Governor General in camp near Toolsepore, on the 15th April, 1818.

J. Adam
Secretary to the Governor General.

It will be observed that this treaty was very much different from the one drafted in 1803 in the time of M.S. Pratap Singh. In place of equality and friendship the enhanced power and prestige of the Company clearly reflects into it.

However, immediately after the Treaty was signed Sir David Ochterlony visited Jaipur and Maharaja Jagat Singh held a *durbar* on 17.6.1818 in his presence which was attended by all the important *thakurs* and *jagirdars* of the State. The following decisions were taken and all those present there signed the paper at the instance of the Maharaja—

1. The *thakurs* should give up their possessions over the additional *khalsa* lands which they had seized during the period of disturbance by means of exortion and malpractices.

2. None of them should support or give shelter to the thieves and dacoits.

3. All possible help and facilities should be given to the traders and merchants and the losses sustained by them at the hands of robbers in their territory should be made good.

4. The *thakurs* should remain loyal and faithful to the Maharaja.

5. Their *(thakurs')* relatives and servants, who enjoyed lands through separate *patta*, should render service separately.

6. *Rahdari* and merchantile duties shall be realised by the State and not by *jagirdars*.

7 No tyranny or oppression would be exercised on the subjects or *raiyats* by the *jagirdars*.

M.S. Jagat Singh breathed his last in December, 1818 and a great disorder prevailed in the Royal household and the State until a posthumous son was born to Bhattianiji, his widow, on April 20, 1819 and the British Resident took over the reins of the State to help the Queen mother in the administration.

Instantly payment of Rs. 2,00,000/- was made, towards the amount of Rs. 4,00,000/-, as first instalment of the tribute on April 24, 1819 (no. 343).

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Much joy and jubilance prevailed in the house of Jaipur on the birth of the Maharaja. Bakhshi Balmukund congratulated Maji Sahiba after hearing the happy news (no. 998).

The Governor General sent *tika dastur* for the Maharaja through Mr. Ferguson and others with a *kharita* (no. 528 dated October 8, 1819).

Sir David Ocherlony again visited Jaipur and was received honourably by all the nobles who gathered to greet him (no. 611); all the Kachhawahas and other nobles promised in his presence to fulfill all the conditions in their *arzi* (no 287).

Soon after Ochterlony returned, factional rivalries started in the Jaipur court which were created by the British Resident. He tried to create differences between the two Majis Rathoreji and Bhattianiji. Rathoreji was senior but the Bhattianiji became regent being the mother of the Maharaja. In spite of the British efforts to estrange them with one another both the *majis* were wise enough to silence him by saying that as a well-wisher he should have given an advice to cement the union which subsisted between them. Maji Rathoreji was of a more exalted rank and Bhattianiji expressed that she and her son would always obey her. Rawal Bairisal of Samod was appointed as Prime Minister and Ochterlony was informed that all other appointments would be made with his (Rawal's) advice.

David Ochterlony though felt it yet swallowed this bypass and discussed the policy and plan of his administration with the Rawal. He assured to repose his confidence in the Prime Minister but invariably pursued his own intention to get a British Agent appointed at Jaipur. Ultimately, it was approved by the Governor General and Captain J. Stewart was appointed Political Agent at Jaipur in 1821.

The first report which the Political Agent submitted to the Governor General was that the revenue income of the State had come down from Rs. 34,00,000/- to 22,00,000/- or 23,00,000/- only, and so it had become difficult to realize the settled amount of tribute. He, therefore, proposed that he should have his hand in the revenue affairs. The Queen mother proposed to place Jhuntharam and Amarchand Diwans as incharge of the Revenue department. The Governor General disagreed with the Maji because Stewart did not like it and expressed his doubts about the capacity of Rawal Bairisal also. The Revenue department was, therefore, entrusted to Capt J. Stewart and Rawal Bairisal jointly. The British Agent now tried to interfere in the expenditure side also. But the Regent mother felt it derogatory to her sovereignty. Thence, a dislike for the Queen mother was created in Stewart's mind and he began to threaten the Rawal and Jhuntharam that he would report the matter to the Governor General and seek his sanction for interference in the matters of expenditure also. The Governor General gave his acceptance to the dual interference in matters of revenue and expenditure in order to increase the revenue income and more to ascertain the regular payment of the stipulated amount of tribute.

Stewart continued to pursue his policy of interference in the internal administration. He made Rawalji realise that the real power would be in the hands of the Agent and not the Maji. Consequently, he (Rawalji) began to show signs of indifference towards Maji. The gulf grew wider and wider due to Stewart's fanning the fire now and then. The Rawal now began to give all important informations to the Agent regularly. He also began to complain that his plans for making reforms in the administration were thwarted by the Maji by instigating her favourites. The Rawal went even to the extreme of suggesting that Regency should be withdrawn from the Maji but Capt. Stewart did not agree to it.

Now, there were two factions at the Jaipur Court who were studiously active for gaining power and supremacy—the Maji on one side and the Rawal supported by the Agent on the other. The Rawal made a demand to dismiss some of the trusted supporters of the Maji. The Resident did not approve this demand. The Queen mother on the other hand expressed her intention to appoint a new minister rather than ousting the faithful servants. The Resident (at Delhi) could not challenge Maji's

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right to appoint a minister but he suggested to refer the matter to the Governor General. The Maji was very intelligent to well imagine that the Governor General would not approve her proposal without Stewart's recommendation. She, therefore, bypassed him and made a direct working agreement with the Rawal, who, in turn, gave up his demand to remove Maji's trusted servants. Stewart now felt discomfited at this political defeat but he did not give up pursuance to show the Regent Queen down.

Sir David Ochterlony visited Jaipur again in February, 1823 and Stewart filled his ears with complaints against Maji. The Resident passed very adverse remarks against the Regent mother and strongly expressed the necessity of transfering all powers of Government to the Rawal who should not be disturbed by her interferences.

As soon as Ochterlony left Jaipur, the Regent mother asserted her authority and appointed Thakur Megh Singh (of Diggi) as minister removing Bairisal from the post, who shut himself in his house at Jaipur. But Stewart continued to assure him to come to his rescue. Accordingly, he wrote to the Governor General about all these changes. He was advised once again to pursue the Regent to remove her bad advisors and to appoint Bairisal as minister with full powers. Maji again adopted her old device to contact with Bairisal through a deputation and an understanding was arrived at according to which he was to be invested with full powers and would not insist on other conditions. Accordingly, a *siropao* of *Mukhtari* was given to him in a *durbar* (no. 1674).

The Maji continued to complain against Rawal's maladministration and the disturbances which had arisen at Jaipur (no. 832). Maji's cases were represented before the Governor General by Ratanlal *vakil*. David Ochterlony was again sent to Jaipur for making enquiries (no. 735). Capt. Stewart's term also ended and Major Raper was appointed in his place.

It was due to the Rawal's sloth and gross inadvertance that the soldiers were not paid their salaries for months together. The battalions in Toravati came to Jaipur for demanding their salaries and arrears. They gathered at the Residency and at the gates of the palace also. Major Raper called a body of troops. He presumed that the revolt was due to Maji's instigations but Ochterlony did not believe it.

It came to light that Rawal Bairisal had made the treasury empty and there were no funds with the Government. His removal was, therefore, contemplated. Major Raper continued to plead his cause and threatened that acting against the British power might cause a great loss to the minor Raja and his mother. At first Maji was not prepared to accept Bairisal's continuance but afterwards agreed to consider him as a nominal *Mukhtar* till other arrangements were made by mutual consultation among the Resident, Political Agent and herself. She also insisted on a thorough auditing of the accounts of his time. The Rawal gave in writing that he and his brother Lakshman Singh of Chomu would be responsible for the refund of such amounts as would be assessed against them. He begged Raper for offering safety for his life and property. Raper granted all this to him without consulting Ochterlony who was then present at Jaipur. This widened the gulf between the two British officers. Bairisal's request for appointing a *vakil* with the Political Agent was also rejected (no. 781). Raper always sent false reports and distorted accounts to the higher authorities in order to damage the prestige of the Queen mother. He made scandalous reports about her so-called cruelties and execution of irregular orders conveyed through her favourite Rupa *badaran* and others. Plainly speaking, the Queen mother was not even aware of all such charges which were piled against her. It was considered that with the change of the minister, the Agent should also be replaced by another more tactful and tolerant person.

Major Raper was due to retire in 1825. The Queen mother asked him to recall Jhuntharam who was exiled two years ago in order to give the Rawal a free hand in administration. However, on the eve of his departure Raper recommended that the Sanghi

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might be recalled for making the administration more healthy. Sir Charles Metcalfe, the new Resident at Delhi, agreed to this proposal and issued orders. Captain Low was the Political Agent then. Bairisal now felt nervous at the return of Jhuntharam.

Like his predecessor Captain Low also adopted the policy of opposing the Regent mother. He attempted to win over the *thakurs* and *jagirdars* of the State on his side.

The Maharaja had now become seventeen years old. He came out of the palace and held a *durbar* attended by all the nobles and chiefs, but the Rawal and his followers did not attend in spite of formal invitation.

The British Government adopted the policy of taking guarantee of *thakurs* and *jagirdars* against whom the State revenue was outstanding. This dwindled the sources of income of the State and the arrears against the *jagirdars* rose high. The very springs of development and progress thus became quail. In August, 1827 a warning from the British Government was received that all the arrears of tribute should be paid off by the State within a specified period. If it was not done some *parganas* of *khalsa* would be attached. This created great apprehension in the minds of all for and against parties. No one liked that any part of the state be siezed. They all combined and raised loans hastily to pay off fourteen *hundis* for Rs. 8,00,000/- on October 7, 1827. Maji, however, complained regarding the heavy amount of tribute which was much more than that realised from other states. She proposed that it should be reduced to Rs. 4,00,000/-. On the other hand, Capt. Low, the Agent, remarked that improper government was responsible for this trouble as Rs. 8,00,000/- could be easily paid if the revenue and expenditure were competently controlled.

In her disappointment the Maji Sahiba proposed the appointment of Jhuntharam as Prime Minister as he alone was capable enough to mend the matters and to pay the tribute regularly. The Governor General and the Resident gave permission to the appointment of Jhuntharam as Prime Minister, but Capt. Low opposed this arrangement. The higher authorities advised him not to exert unnecessary influence in matters of the ruler and the people of Jaipur. This was done with the good hopes that the tribute would be paid regularly in future and it would not fall into arrears.

The *thakurs* and *jagirdars* felt dejected because they had lost their chances of having support of the Political Agent for their right or wrong actions. The British Agent also realised that henceforward his influence in the internal administration of Jaipur would be diminished by far. He, therefore, withdrew his practical support to the State.

The Rawal's influence was now very much reduced. It was a practice that half of one years income of a jagir was realised by the State at the time of a real son's accession to it. In case of an adopted son the amount used to be double i.e. the full income of one year together with some *nazrana*. Thakur Kishan Singh of Chomu expired. His adopted son Lakshman Singh succeeded him (no. 826). The amount of *matmi* was to be realised by the State and the payment of Rs. 80,000/- was agreed by Jhuntharam to be realised in instalments (no. 828). Bairisal recommended his case to liquidate the amount of *nazrana* which was to be charged in addition to the *matmi* amount because he was an adopted son (693).

During the period of disturbances, Amir Khan of Tonk had usurped some villages of Jaipur. It was reported to the Agent but he declined to take any action in the matter under the pretext of the terms of Treaty (no. 711).

The district of Bamaur had been in the possession of Rao Raja of Uniara since long. Amir Khan claimed this district for himself and seized the lands by force but the Rao could retain the fortresses and collected rent from there. Amir Khan sought intervention of the British. Ignoring the fact that Uniara was under Jaipur and there were documentary proofs that Bamaur was granted to the Chief of Uniara in *ishtmurar ijara*, the Resident declared that the district belonged to Tonk and Uniara should pay rent to that State as a feudatory of the Nawab. Jaipur was instructed not to interfere. The Governor General also

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agreed with the Resident and thus the district of Bamaur passed under the Nawab (nos. 683, 688 and 805).

Garrisons were kept in the forts of the State. Many of the troops were provided by the *thakurs* and *jagirdars* who held large *jagirs* for their maintenance. As the British had taken the guarantee of protection under Treaty of 1818, the new Prime Minister (Jhuntharam Sanghi) thought it unnecessary to keep the garrisons or *jamiyats* there. Some troops were, therefore, disbanded and this created a case for the resumption of *qiledari jagirs*. The affected *qiledars* approached the Agent who became interested in giving protection to those for whom the guarantee had already been given. But the Governor General forbade him to interfere in the rights and powers of the Regent queen mother.

The order for reduction of the garrisons was received with a great shock in the Ranthambhor fort because a large number of contingent was furnished by the *thakurs* there while the *khalsa* soldiers were in a limited number. The *khalsa jamiyatdars, qiledars* and *risaldars* expressed their readiness to obey the orders conveyed through Bakhshi Mannalal (nos. 1011 and 1017) but the consternation was greater among the *thakurs* whose men were in majority and who enjoyed the benefit of security from the British. When they revolted, considerable army was sent from the State and the fort was encircled The British Government was also requested for help but it was refused on grounds of this being an internal affair. On the top of it, the Agency at Jaipur was closed on November 17, 1830 and it was ordered that the Agent at Ajmer would act for the Agent at Jaipur and Udaipur directly (no. 762). Some other *jagirdars*, whose security was taken by the British Government, also joined the revolt at Ranthambhor. The British Government declined to render any kind of help (no. 741) but decided to take the security of the rebels back (nos. 685, 777 and 825). Thakur Bahadur Singh of Jhilai and his son Bhupal Singh were at the head of these revolts so their guarantee was withdrawn (nos. 760, 778, 782, 795 and 796). Similarly, other *thakurs* were informed that they would be deprived of the British security if they acted to harm the prestige of the State. The Agent sent a list of the rebel *jagirdars* and verified through his 'man' to collect the names of those *thakurs* who had joined the rebels and who were inside the fort (no. 685).

At last the *qiledars* and *thakurs* in the Ranthambhor fort surrendered to Sanghi Jhuntharam through Bakhshi Mannalal. Their faults were forgiven and the Political Agent thanked Maji Sahiba and Jhuntharam for this (no. 793).

Other *jagirdars* also became favourable to the Maharaja and his ministers Sanghi Hukum Chand and Jhuntharam. Thakur Sheo Singh Rajawat (nos. 881-82), Rao Bahadur Salamat Singh of Barwara (nos. 893 and 1012), Sher Singh (nos. 873 and 891) and Bahadur Singh (no. 1019) acknowledged the *khas ruqqas* and promised to be present whenever called.

It can be imagined that it was Rawal Bairisal who was playing at the back of all these disturbances (nos. 803 and 832). He and the security holders were contemplating to hold a conference and to cause as much harm as they could to the Maji Sahiba's prestige but R. Cavendish, Resident at Ajmer, dissuaded them from doing so (no. 780). He ordered the Rawal to obey the commands of the Regent mother and to desist from sending his *vakil* to attend on him in order to show his separate identity (no. 781). The *Nazim* of *suba* Ajmer also withdrew the three *chaprasis* who were detailed to attend the Rawal (no. 779). At the same time Cavendish forwarded all the letters written by and to Rawal Bairisal to Maji Sahiba (nos. 754 and 797) requesting her to forgive his faults (no. 765). He also wrote to all the *jagirdars* of the State not to write letters to him directly but to submit their petitions to the Maharaja (no. 761).

It appears that Major John Low had understood and realized the goodness of Maji's administration so he began to help her in suppressing the *thakurs* who were acting against her under a notion of British support.

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After his retirement, Maji Sahiba wrote to Cavendish that the *thakurs* were not on good terms with her since the retirement of John Low. She requested him to take proper action against them. Major John Low issued certificates from his camp near Khanwa to Jhuntharam and Her Highness Maji Sahiba for good work, willing compliance and sincere co-operation in carrying out the interest of British concern (nos. 784-85).

Boundary disputes were frequent on the frontiers of Jaipur State facing Jodhpur, Bikaner, Karauli and Tonk. The Resident, therefore, wrote to the Maharaja to send his *vakil* in his court (no. 748).

Huge arrears of tribute had accrued against Khetri, a vassal of the Jaipur State. Demands were being made by the State but the Chief innocently submitted an application against it which the Resident rejected by saying that he should perform the obligations of his overlord. Cavendish wrote to the State that the Chief of Khetri was asked to settle the *mamla* of Jaipur which he had not paid for many years. It was also enjoined on him not to enter Khetri and Jaipur till further orders (nos. 759 and 786).

Sambhar was under the joint control of Jaipur and Jodhpur. Officers of both the States were stationed there to look after their respective areas. A reservoir was being built on a common piece of land by Jodhpur without consulting the Jaipur authorities. This was objected to and the Political Agent had to intervene (no. 773).

The Jodhpur Maharaja and some chiefs of that State complained against Jaipur for giving support and shelter to Dhonkal Singh, a claimant to Jodhpur *gaddi*, who was living in Shekhawati and the borders of Bikaner. The A.G.G. informed Jhuntharam that he had written to the Maharaja of Jodhpur to bring the rebels under control (no. 772).

It was emphasised by the British Government that there were numerous fortresses in Shekhawati and Torawati where the robbers and plunderers took shelter after committing crimes. When they were pressed and chased they fled away in the neighbouring states and committed thefts there also. The British Government was pledged to protect those states so they offered to assist Jaipur in suppressing the plunderers (no. 771). Jhuntharam did not approve British interference and sent an expedition under Bakhshi Mannalal who succeeded in suppressing and expelling some robbers and dacoits who ran away and took shelter in the territories of Bikaner and Jodhpur. The courts of those States refused to surrender the culprits and fugitives from Jaipur. Though the action of sending forces in Shekhawati was taken with the consent of the British Resident (nos. 767, 768 and 775) yet he ignored the complaints lodged against the robbers and dacoits who had taken shelter in other States. Consequently, the Maji Sahiba wrote to the British Government and Col. Lockett was appointed to manage the affairs of Shekhawati and Torawati (nos. 747 and 751).

This appointment was, however, welcomed and the Maji promised to provide all military assistance to the Colonel in suppressing the Ladkhanis, Kaimkhanis, Salahadiwalas and the robbers. One Shambhudayal was appointed to help the Colonel (nos. 809, 812 and 824). The State proposed to maintain a small contingent in Shekhawati through Bakhshi Mithalal and Rao Shambhu Singh. Col. Lockett presented a scheme for establishing peace in Shekhawati and Cavendish approved of it (no. 702).

"Later, the Governor General decided to take over Shekhawati and Torawati as well as Sambhar in order to establish peace there and to realise the outstanding amount of *mamla*." On the arrival of Col. Lockett in Shekhawati some of the chiefs such as Lakshman Singh, Hamir Singh and Sheonath Singh etc., felt happy and informed the Maharaja that the Colonel had started making enquiries about the thefts and robberies (no. 1021).

Maji Sahiba wrote to the Agent at Ajmer to instruct Col. Lockett to realise Rs. 1,00,000/-, the outstanding amount, from Ramnath Purohit

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of Khetri, who was allied with the robbers (no. 820).

Lord William Bentinck informed Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III that Cavendish was appointed as A.G.G. for managing the affairs of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur following the disturbances at Sawai Madhopur (no. 734).

It appears that Cavendish's attitude was friendly and sympathetic towards Jaipur. In an undated letter (no. 833) the Maji Sahiba expresses her satisfaction over Cavendish's work. He was so much concerned with Jaipur that on his transfer to another province he gave information to the Maji Sahiba to deposit the *mamla* dues at once (no. 695). Accordingly, a *hundi* for Rs. 4,00,000/- was sent to him through Lala Hardayal *vakil*.

Cavendish had a soft corner for Rawal Bairisal also. He left no chance to recommend him to the Maji Sahiba, sometimes for appointment and sometimes for pardoning his faults (no. 829). The Rawal also continued his efforts from all corners. He used to write to the State *vakils* to present his letters and applications to the British authorities (nos. 570 and 637)

Maji Sahiba complained several times about the deplorable condition of the administration due to the irresponsible attitude of the British officers. She clearly expressed that Col. Clock took bribes and set the robbers and thieves free with the looted property (no. 816).

Cavendish, the Agent at Ajmer, also complained that there was great disorder in the internal management of the State (no. 669). The Governor General, therefore, ordered that all cases of thefts and robberies on the boundary of the State would be dealt with by the Agent or his assistant (no. 681).

Martin Blake was appointed to settle the boundary disputes (no. 742). The Maji Sahiba detailed Shambhudayal and Lakshminarain to represent the State at Delhi in the court of Mr. Blake (no. 806). Later, Francis Moore was appointed for this task (no. 721).

Inter-state *rahdari* duty was charged from the traders and cattle sellers who passed through the State.

The British used to appoint reporters as *akhbarnavis* in the courts of the states. Khushvakhtrai (no 690) and Muhammad Moin-ud-din (no. 718) were appointed as news writers at the Jaipur Court.

The Governor General, perhaps on Rawal's complaint, ordered that Sanghi Jhuntharam be dismissed and should not be allowed to enter in the Jaipur territory.

It appears that Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III, having attained majority, had met Col. Lockett at Ajmer and discussed about the affairs of his state (no. 701, dated January, 31, 1829).

Lord William Bentinck informed Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III in his *kharita* (no. 733) dated November 1, 1831 that George IV, King of England, died on June 26, 1830 and the Duke of Lawrence succeeded him on the throne of England as William IV.

Lord William Bentinck informed the Maharaja that R. Cavendish had been deputed to attend the *gaddinashini* of the Maharaja of Gwalior and Col. Lockett was appointed as Agent to the Governor General at Ajmer (no. 697). This shows that the British had also adopted the procedure of the Mughals to send their representatives at the investiture of the new Maharaja.

Maji Bhattianiji expired in 1833.

Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III also suddenly took flight to the other world on February 4, 1835.

On the death of Maharaja S. Jai Singh III, Jhuntharam expressed his desire to quit the office of the Prime Minister and called Major Alves to Jaipur immediately.

Maji Chandravatji, the mother of the new king, Sawai Ram Singh II (born on Bhadra Sudi 14, 1891 V.S.), now became the Regent. The following documents carry information about some major events during her regime.

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Rupa *badaran** (lady controller of stores) had been a principal supporter of the Regent mother Bhattianiji and Sanghi Jhuntharam. She was exercising her influence in the palace even after the death of Bhattianiji. Enquiries were made from her and other persons about the wealth of the former *badarans*. She informed that Chandu *badaran's* belongings were very costly. It was a practice that whenever a *badaran* or a *kamdar* died their assets were taken over, after scrutiny, by the Raj. As no report regarding the take-over of Chandu's wealth was traceable, the *kamdar's* son and her maid servant Ganga were arrested. Major John Ludlow requested Maji Sahiba Chandravatji for help and co-operation in the investigations (no. 1673). In the enquiry, Rupa was also found guilty of many irregularities, misdeeds and of filtering away considerable wealth from the Zanani deorhi. Much force had to be used for turning her out for punishment (no. 1708).

A very unhappy incident took place in Jaipur on June 4, 1835, when Major Alves came to City Palace with his three assistants who discussed with the Queen mother. While returning, one Fateh Singh made an attack on him with his sword. The Major was wounded but he and his two assistants anyhow managed to escape while the third one, Mr. Blake fell a victim to the frenzy of a mob in Kishanpol Bazar and was put to death by the Mina guards.

The Maji Sahiba was quite perturbed and became afraid of the bad consequences She sought protection for her son and the State from the British Government. Rawal Bairisal and other *thakurs* also wrote letters to Major Alves who convinced Maji Sahiba that the rights and interests of the Maharaja would be preserved certainly (no. 1666).

It was suspected that Jhuntharam and his associates had intrigued and instigated the assassins of Mr. Blake. Capt. Ludlow expressed his views that, if not personally, Jhuntharam's wealth might have contrived the 'fatal drama'. A court was constituted of two *vakils* and three *thakurs* to give verdict on the charges against Jhuntharam and his party. At the same time some letters exchanged between Jhuntharam and Hukumchand, Shivalal and Nanda were recovered at Agra and Jaipur. The court awarded capital punishment to Diwan Amarchand, Hidayat-ullah, Sheolal Sahu, Manikchand, Jhuntharam and Hukumchand and various terms of imprisonment to other minor participants in the act. Amarchand and Hidayat-ullah were executed on November 25, 1836 and Jhuntharam and Hukumchand were moved to Chunar fort for life. But the Governor General and the Court of Directors "were never convinced of Jhuntharam's guilt".

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* *A badaran* used to be the lady-controller of the household of a Maharani or Maji. She rose either from the class of maid servants, who came in dowry with the Maharani or from a nurse who fostered a royal child with her milk. She could move outside the *zanani deorhi* but in a conveyance and with proper guards. *Badarans* had their own families and their relations were also employed in the State or Household according to merit. A nurse was called a *dhai*, her husband a *dhau* and her son a *dhaibhai*. The members of the family of such a *badaran* were called *dhau badaris*. Members of the family of a *badaran* were known as *badaris*. Later, they developed into a caste in itself. A *badaran* used to get a fat salary or enjoyed a *jagir*. She used to hold charge of the wealth of her mistress and so her belongings were considered to be mixed. It was, therefore, that she had to account for her wealth after the death of the Maji or the Maharani, whom she served. The same rule was held good in case of a *kamdar*—the manager of the *sarkar* of a Maji, Maharani or a *pardayat*, who held big *jagirs* for their maintenance. Some *badarans* became very influential by dint of their mistress' authority in the state affairs and amassed wealth by taking bribes. They built properties and left them to be enjoyed by their relations, if proved genuine in the after enquiries.

Chandu *badaran* laid down a garden on Jaipur–Amber road. *A badaranji's* temple and *haveli* (in Man kayath ki gali) are situated in the Chandpol Bazar. Kesar *badaran's* garden was later developed into a royal guest-house by M.S. Ram Singh II as Rambagh and still later into a Royal residential Palace by M. S. Man Singh II. It is now the most luxurious hotel of Jaipur.

Rupa *Badaran's* garden 'Rup nivas' had also been till now a known place for picnic-goers in the Purana ghat, Agra Road, It is said that she was kept under custody there in the garden. It is adjacent to Vidyadhar's garden and is now used as a home for destitute women. There is also a temple of Rup Chandramaji near Sanganeri Gate, which was built by Rupa *badaran*.

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During the minority of Sawai Ram Singh II and Regency of Maji Chandravatji there were frequent exchanges of *kharitas* between the Regent mother, Agent to the Governor General and the Political Agent. Some of the British Agents were particularly interested in the minor Maharaja's education and training.

Major Thorsby also expressed his satisfaction about the progress made by the Maharaja in his studies, horse-riding, archery and physical education (no. 1677).

Mr. Ludlow, the Political Agent in 1846, took personal interest in the education and training of the minor Maharaja. Pt. Shivadin of Agra was appointed to give lessons to him. Mr. Ludlow took reports from the teacher about the progress in the studies of the Maharaja from time to time. In his *kharita* (no. 1651 written in Hindi), he expressed his pleasure to have learnt through Pt. Shivadinji that the Maharaja was taking interest in studying English, Persian and Urdu.

As Sanghi Jhuntharam had failed as an administrator so the following arrangements were made (no. 1665).

1. Rawal Bairisal was appointed as *Huzur Musahib*,
2. Bakhshi Mannalal as *Fauj Musahib* and
3. Diwan Kishanlal as *Desh Musahib* (revenue). All of them were to work under A.G.G.'s directions.

A Regency Council was also formed (no. 1665) consisting of Rawal Bairisal of Samod, Rao of Manoharpur, Rao Jiwan Singh of Duni, Th. Bahadur Singh of Jhilai and Th. Nawal Singh of Sali. They were called *Panch Musahibs*. The Rawal was to act as *Jai Huzur Musahib* that is incharge of the Royal Household affairs. They had to seek orders from the Regent, Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Some objections were raised against the inclusion of Munshi Kishanlal in the Ministry on account of his being a non-Jaipurian. Major Alves tried to convince Maji Chandravatji that Diwan Kishanlal was appointed for his competence and that he would be helpful in liquidating the arrears of *mamla* dues (no. 1710)

The Rawal, according to his nature, acted on his own accord and ignored Maji Sahiba. He approached the British Agency and the Governor General who appointed him *Mukhtar* with full powers. Major Alves recommended that a *siropao* of *mukhtari* be awarded to the Rawal (no. 1674). After a series of events, not at all pleasant, the Rawal felt that his position was not very enviable and he could not pull on without the support of the British Government so he began to demand for the appointment of a permanent British Agent at Jaipur.

In 1837, a theft occurred in the palace treasury. It was suspected that the act was committed through the connivance of Sanghi Jhuntharam and his aasociates but it was recovered through the efforts of Rawalji and *panch sardars* (no. 1712).

Now, Rawal Bairisal tried to establish a strong hold over the court with the help of the British authorities. The Maji and some local *sardars* devised to overthrow him but their efforts failed. The British followed their policy to maintain him in power. Lt. Col. Alves continued to pursue his favourite plan to appoint a permanent Agent at Jaipur. The Government of India took no practical notice of his proposals but Rawal Bairisal died and the Regent Maji appointed his son Shiva Singh as Minister. This gave a momentum to the views of Lt. Col. Alves because the Maji had made this appointment without the prior approval of the Governor General. At last, Major Ross was designated as Agent at Jaipur in September, 1838 apparently to collect the accrued amount of tribute (no. 1630). He also expressed his satisfaction on the appointment of Rawal Shiva Singh (no. 1631).

Lord Auckland, Governor General, also assured that all attention would be given in case of all the charitable endowments of the Maharaja in Allahabad, Faizabad and Man Mandir including other buildings at Banaras (no. 1632).

Col. J. Sutherland, Political Agent forwarded copies of a notification in the names

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of Maji Sahiba, all the *sardars* and officials of the State that the British Government had taken up the affairs and management of Jaipur State until M.S. Ram Singh attained majority (nos. 1678 and 1715).

Kishan Singh Khangarot had occupied the fort of Kalakh, about 20 miles from Jaipur by bribing the Nathawat *Qiledar* Bhairon Singh and Lala Chhogalal, *kamdar* in 1840. Before doing so he had secured adhesion of Th. Megh Singh of Diggi, Ranjit Singh of Dhula and some relatives from Jodhpur, Bikaner, Alwar and Kishangarh states. Major Thorsby could capture some letters exchanged between Kishan Singh and Chhogalal and forwarded copies of the same to Maji Sahiba with suggestions to dismiss Chhogalal at once (no. 1676).

The Maji implored the British Agent's help to recover the fort from Kishan Singh. In spite of the unusual heroism shown by Major Forestor and his son with the Shekhawati Brigade, Jaipur army and also of Major Thorsby's presence, the fort could not be taken. Then the Major sent for artillery from the Rajputana Field Force. Before the force arrived there the garrison surrendered only on the guarantee for their lives on Paush sudi 7, 1897 (A.D. 1840) Major Thorsby informed Maji Sahiba that the fort of Kalakh had been taken possession of and the rebels Kishan Singh Khangarot and Bhairon Singh Nathawat were arrested. They would be duly punished (no. 1706). Later, Kishan Singh was reported to have stabbed himself fataly with a knife. His brother Bishan Singh and four other leading rebels were interned in various forts for indefinite period.

A large amount had accrued against the State on account of the arrears of tribute. This was a great cause of concern for the Maji. She tried to settle the audit accounts of the Company through one Mr. Garden at Calcutta who agreed to work at the rate of one per cent of commission as instructed by Rawat Ranjit Singh of Dhula and Darogha Maliram. Arrangements on behalf of the Company were to be confirmed by Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Rawson (no. 1650).

The Political Agent, on his own and sometimes on representation by the traders, used to advise the Regent Queen mother about the administration. Major Thorsby suggested Maji Sahiba Chandravatji that the *mapa rahdari* tax realised from the traders at Bassi be assessed at the rates of last year and the same be notified on the board at Chandni Chowk. The *ijardars* be instructed accordingly (no. 1654).

Some ceremonial and social traditions are also reflected in some of the documents. The rulers of Indian states used to exchange gifts on certain festivals and ceremonies. Some articles of gift were sent to Udaipur on the occasion of *tika* ceremony of Maharana Sardar Singh in 1839 with Hardeoram Bankawat (of Lawan) and Bakhshi Shivalal (no. 1704). It was a custom to send such gifts from the ruler of one state to that of the other at such occasions.

The bearers were offered *bidayagi* at the time of departure by the recipients. Similarly, gifts were sent for Maharana Jawan Singh through Daroga Ganeshnarain (no. 1707) in 1837.

Maharana Sarup Singh sent a message of condolence on the demise of Maharaja Ram Singh's *dadiji* (wife of M.S. Jagat Singh) in 1842.

Maharana Sardar Singh acknowledged a welfare note from M.S. Ram Singh through Rai Gaurilal (no. 1716)

In 1840, perhaps the Maharana of Udaipur proposed for the betrothal of his daughter with Maharaja S. Ram Singh and placed the condition that the first marriage of the Maharaja would be with the Udaipur Princess. The proposal came through Major Thorsby. The Maji Sahiba Chandravatji replied that the betrothal could be settled only after tallying the horoscopes (no. 1662).

It was a custom that the boy Maharaja was not taken out of the palace until the *jadula* ceremony (shearing of the locks for the first time) was performed in the temple of Jamvaymata, the family deity at Ramgarh, 18 miles North East of Jaipur. This ceremony had to be performed on an auspicious day fixed by the pandits.

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In November, 1842, the Resident wrote to Maji Sahiba that the Governor General would return from Simla to Delhi in the first week of February, 1843. There he would like to meet all the chiefs and the rajas. He further suggested that it would be appreciated if the Maharaja was taken to Jamvaymata in the next month for the Jadula ceremony so that the Governor General, who was very eager to see him, could meet him also (no. 1656).

The *jadula* ceremony was performed on Baisakh sudi 12, 1899 V.S. (A.D. 1842) and Maharaja Ratan Singh of Bikaner, Maharana Sarup Singh of Udaipur and Dadiji Sahiba of Udaipur sent their blessings on the occasion (nos. 1718, 1720, 1721 and 1722).

A group of Afghans had come to Amber from Kabul during the time of Maharaja Man Singh I. They were given shelter there and subsequently came to Jaipur. Here too they were given resort. Through the instigations of some evil persons they revolted and tried to create terror. The Maji Sahiba wrote to Major Thorsby that on Sunday, Phalgun sudi 11, 1899, a number of foreign Musalmans (no. 1664) had entered Jaleb Chowk (the eastern courtyard of the palace) and Chandni Chowk (the northern courtyard inside Tripolia) in the early morning and captured the cannons kept in the Jaleb Chowk. They had shut the Sireh deorhi gate as well as the Tripolia gate from inside. Adequate security arrangements were made to guard the *mardani* and *zanani* deorhis. Th. Lakshman Singh was informed and he duly came with the forces and entered through Sri Govinddevaji ki deorhi. Some of the rebels were killed and others were arrested. Ramchandra *harkara* was reported to be a party with and an associate of the rebels. The Afghans residing in Jaipur were known as *thobariyas*. This incident was, therefore, termed as *thobariyon ki larai*.

Maji Chandravatji, though lacked the competence and strong will of her mother-in-law, Bhattianiji, yet she was a gentle and sincere lady. She was devotedly interested in the bright future of her son and the welfare of her State (no. 1670) and always tried to maintain good relations with the British officers for this cause.

In 1839, Col. Sutherland was suffering from a boil. The Maji enquired after his welfare (no. 1653).

Accidently, Major Thorsby fell down from a horse. Maji Sahiba expressed her concern over it (no. 1660). Also she expressed her pleasure over the news of his recovery from illness (no. 1667).

The Maji Sahiba even made an offer to surrender her *jagir* yielding Rs. 51,000/- per annum to liquidate the accrued amount of the tribute and debts. Mr. John Ludlow commended this action of the Maji Sahiba (no. 1672).

Sir Henry Hardinge addressed to M.S. Ram the Singh II on January 23, 1846 (no. 1636) that Sikhs of Lahore had revolted against the British but they were all defeated and took flight beyond Satluz. Ninety-one cannons were taken away from them as booty. They were completely defeated on the 10th day of the month of February, 1846 (nos. 1636 and 1639).

The Government had requested the Maharaja for help against the Sikh rebels in the Deccan also. It was requested that four or five companys with two platoons of *tilangans*[1] and eight light cannons be kept ready for despatch (no. 1645). The Maharaja expressed his willingness to help.

John Ludlow was very affectionate to Maharaja S. Ram Singh. He often met and gave political instructions to him. He also kept him well-informed about his movements in the State. In an undated *kharita* he regrets to have started from the headquarters in connec-

1. There were two batteries of artillery known as *jinsi Tilangan* and *jinsi najiban*.
Tilangan-infantry soldiers
Najiban—also an infantry but of blue blood soldiers.
The word *jinsi* is used for artillery. These were irregular forces.

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tion with the rebels Dungji[1] etc. of Shekhawati, without meeting His Highness (no. 1644).

Maharaja Ram Singh became eighteen years old in September, 1851. Col. Low recommended that he should be invested with full powers and the British Government readily agreed to it. He was accordingly bestowed with a *khilat* by the Governor General, in pursuance of the Mughal tradition. Thus, the minority period ended in Jaipur which had continued for about 30 years.

Rawal Shiva Singh, son of Bairisal, who had become Prime Minister during the minority, still continued. The Political Agent was also not withdrawn by the British Government. Major Richards, who succeeded Col. Low, was the Political Agent at that time. There were sad reports about him. He frequently took bribes and gave little attention to the disturbances. This was the state of things when the young Maharaja took the reins of administration in his hands.

Emperor Bahadur Shah II, the last Mughal Emperor issued a *farman* of compliments and friendship in his second regnal year (no. 282 fig. 52) in the name of the Maharaja.

It appears that the Maharaja paid special attention to the regularization and consolidation of the properties beyond the State. The *vakils*, *mukhtars* and *munsrims* managed these properties. They rented out houses, shops and plots of land and carried out repairs wherever necessary. Exchange of properties, new purchases and cases of possession etc. were the subjects dealt with by these officers, as already envisaged.

After the fall of Jhuntharam, the districts of Shekhawati and Torawati had been restored to the State. Still a local army was kept there which was known as Shekhawati Brigade. Though formally it was an integral part of the Jaipur army yet was controlled by a British officer who acted under orders of the Agent to the Governor General. The Brigade could not be employed by the State authority anywhere else without his prior approval. With the help of this Brigade the number of robbers and dacoits was reduced by far. But some *thakurs* of that area joined with the *thakurs* of Churu in Bikaner State and those of Jodhpur State to create unrest. This gave the British a pretext to revive their old project of establishing their supremacy over that region. Mr. Hardcastle was appointed and he wrote to the Maharaja about his proceeding to Shekhawati and requested that he might be helped in every respect (no. 1541).

A revolt against the British broke out in 1857 and there were disturbances on the borders of Shekhawati also. The Resident at Jaipur, therefore, informed and requested M.S. Ram Singh II to help by deputing 200

1. Dungji or Dungar Singh of Patoda was an influential risaldar in the Shekhawati Brigade. A number of petty jagirdars of Sikar such as Rao Raja Bhairon Singh, Mukund Singh Khawaswal of Singrawat, Hukum Singh of Sewot and Ram Singh of Nechhawa were not on good terms with Rao Raja Ram Pratap Singh of Sikar. His own kinsmen, the Thakurs of Bathoth, Patoda, Singhasana and Paldi were favouring the cause of Bhairon Singh, step brother of Ram Pratap Singh, who was seeking help from the British. Thakur Dungar Singh of the Shekhawati Brigade revolted with some of his associates of the Brigade. This group began to plunder arms, horses, camels and cash from the villages in Shekhawati. After plundering, they used to take shelter in Bikaner. Col. Alves wrote to Maharaja Ratan Singh of Bikaner to arrest Dungar Singh. The Maharaja of Bikaner entrusted the task of tracing out Dungar Singh to Khuman Singh, who was a brother-in-law of Jawahar Singh of Bathoth. But Khuman Singh did not obey the Maharaja and joined the group of Dungar Singh instead. In 1838 Thakurs Jawahar Singh, Dungar Singh, Khuman Singh, Hari Singh and Karan Singh etc. looted many villages of Bikaner and proceeded towards Ajmer Merwada *via* Jodhpur and Kishangarh. Dungar Singh was staying at Jharwasa with his relative Bhairon Singh, who betrayed him and consequently the British forces of Nasirabad Cantonment arrested him. He was interned in the Agra Fort.

Jawahar Singh deputed Lotia Jat and Sanwta Meena to collect information from Agra and then took about five hundred Rajputs to advance in the form of a marriage party towards Agra where they stayed for two weeks on the pretext of the death of bridegroom's maternal uncle. Ultimately on the occasion of Muharram, they managed anyhow to break into the fort. They succeeded in taking out Dungar Singh with other prisoners. The marriage party then proceeded towards Bharatpur and Alwar and from there came to attack Nasirabad Cantonment. They looted the treasury. Many skirmishes between Dungji's group and British soldiers took place and finally Dungji was killed. But he is still alive in the ballads of Rajasthan. His adventures are narrated by village singers even to-day.

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cavalery and 1000 *nagas* at Singhana, Narnaul, Surajgarh, Jhajhjhar and Kanod etc. The details were explained to Pt. Shivadin and Bakhshi Mannalal (no. 1572).

Col. Henry Lawrence, officiating Agent to the Governor General, again informed Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh that there was a revolt against the British Government. As the Jaipur State was a friend of the Government it was requested that the forces would be sent to Delhi for help and suppression of the rebels (no. 1559).

Jaipur forces, like those of other states, were employed to help the British. The Resident at Jaipur informed the Maharaja that the Scindia and the ruler of Bharatpur had also come to friendly terms with the British and so he too should be ready He also requested that Nazim Bhopal Singh should be sent with adequate forces on the boundary of Kotputli (no. 1567).

There are some more important papers which may stand as evidence to the happenings during the Mutiny of 1857.

The Jaipur army of 5000 troops marched under Captain Eden to maintain order in Mathura and Gurgaon districts These troops relieved the British Government of the distress by rescuing some English ladies and gentlemen who were in trouble on account of the Mewati rebels. The Resident thanked the Maharaja for maintaining peace and order in the city and giving shelter to his wife and children in the palace—Maji ka Bagh (no. 1578). He also thanked from Hodal for rendering help during the time of Mutiny (no. 1566).

Some of the rebels escaped from Gwalior (perhaps with Tantya Tope) and passed through Jaipur territory and stayed at Jhilai. Capt. Eden wrote to the Maharaja that Harsukh, a *khabarnavis*, reported to Harnarain Tiwari (officer incharge of the Intelligence Department) that eleven rebels with five horses and one elephant stayed at Jhilai and Th. Bhawani Singh had taken them under his shelter. Rahim Ali Khan and Amir Khan, the notorious rebels of Gwalior, were among them. He further advised that as a precautionary measure the cannons lying outside the city wall should be taken inside (no. 1595).

When Tantya Tope passed through Jaipur territory a minor incident took place at Hindaun. Tope demanded that 500 troops and 2 guns should be surrendered to him from the Regiment which was stationed at the *tehsil* of Hindaun. The troops did not surrender nor made an attack on the rebels. Thus, a conflict was avoided. The British Government recognised this conduct of the forces as appreciable (no. 1596).

Though the Maharaja and his subordinate *thakurs* had been helping the British with consistency and perseverance and the Supreme Government expressed their gratitude also yet Rawal Shiva Singh was suspected to have been allied with the rebels[1]. The Agent at Mewar informed the Maharaja about his contacts with suspicious men like Usman Khan, Saadullah Khan and Walayat Ali, etc. He further requested the Maharaja for directing the Rawal to live in the village of his *jagir* till further orders. Usman Khan was to be detained in the Natanion-ki-haveli and Walayat Ali was to be dismissed from his post (no. 1589). The Political Agent at Jaipur also reiterated to comply with the above directions.

Nawab Walayat Ali Khan was the *faujdar* of Jaipur. A man carrying letters for him from the Empress Zeenut Mahal was caught. Mian Usman Khan was a fugitive from Bhopal and Saadullah Khan was a *vakil* of Jaipur in the A.G.G.'s Court. Thakur Lakshman Singh was said to have given shelter or helped in the escape of Zarif Khan, a wounded rebel. Saadullah Khan had become an adopted brother of Lakshman Singh, so he was only banished from Jaipur while the other two were interned into different forts. It was also reported that Rawal Shiva Singh was present at Delhi when the revolt broke out and stayed there for about two weeks. His *vakil* presented *nazars* to Bahadur Shah and promised with

1. There is a number of telegrams in the State Archives, U.P. dealing with the Mutiny of 1857 including movements of rebels in Jaipur State. For further details *see*.–S.N. Sinha : *Mutiny Telegrams*, Lucknow, 1988

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him to return to Delhi with Jaipur forces. The Rawal's house had become a halting place for the scheme-makers of the Mutiny. It is also said that he tried to pursue the Maharaja to slacken his attachment with the British. Therefore, he was asked to leave Jaipur and live in his *jagir* village, Samod. His brother Lakshman Singh, however, continued as minister and a friend of the Political Agent who was in distress at that time.

It is known from *kharita* no. 1594, from the Political Agent, Jaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II that some civil officers and *thakurs* showed valour in repelling the rebels. Names of Ramkumar *motmid* or *Naib-Bakhshi*, Thakur Lakshman Singh of Chomu, Lala Kishorilal, Thakur Jujhar Singh Champawat, Thakur Ramnath Singh of Diggi and Thakur Dhir Singh of Boraj are specifically mentioned. Again, the A.G.G. offered thanks to the Maharaja for the help rendered by him during the Mutiny of 1857. He has specially mentioned the names of some chiefs and officers who showed courage in facing and repelling the mutineers e.g. Thakur Lakshman Singh, *musahib Raj*; Pt. Shivadin; Ranjit Singh, *faujdar*; Thakur Shiva Singh of Boraj; Thakur Pratap Singh of Ladana; Thakur Inder Singh of Dudu; Thakur Bakhtawar Singh of Lava; Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, *Bakhshi*; Maulavi Muhi-uddin, *Naib Faujdar*; Rai Keshavanath Vakil; Jeewan Ali; Capt. Ram Kumar, *motmid* and Ramsukh, *jamadar* (no. 1558). In recognition of their services the British Government issued *khilats* for them and granted the *pargana* of Kotkasim to the Maharaja in perpetuity. It was also ordered that the *pargana* should be added to his territory (nos 1532-1533).

The Mutiny ended and Queen Victoria took over the reins of the Government of India from the East India Company. The Governor General forwarded a copy of the proclamation of the Queen to the Maharaja with his *kharita* dated October 25, 1858 (no. 1564). Capt. Eden delivered the *kharita* to the Maharaja on November 1, 1858, in a durbar held at the City Palace at 5.00 P.M. The Political Agent congratulated the Maharaja for the award of the medal of Star of India and *jagir* of Kotkasim by Queen Victoria for the help rendered by him during the Mutiny.

Maji Sahiba Chandravatji breathed her last on Paush Sudi 15, Samvat 1915 (A.D. 1858)

The affairs of Khetri were running out of control during the administration of Maji Ranawatji of that estate. Great mismanagement was reported in Khetri. Some forces were, therefore, sent to Kotputli to bring it under *khalsa* but Ranawatji complained to the Governor General, who ordered that the Jaipur forces should be withdrawn from Kotputli. The Jaipur Maharaja had no right over that district as it was granted to the Chief of Khetri by the British Government (no. 1556). But the mismanagement of Khetri was a matter of great concern. He, therefore, gave his consent to the appointment of Thomas H. Hardley for the management of Khetri. A large amount of debt, taken from the *sahukars*, had accrued against the Chief. (no. 1581).

One Kishan Singh Ranawat (perhaps a relative of the Maji), who was a rebel from Alwar, was creating unrest in Khetri. The A.G.G. ordered that Kishan Singh should be arrested and sent to Delhi with the booty he had acquired during the Mutiny (nos. 1569, 1575).

A large amount of *mamla* had also accrued against Khetri as the Chief had not paid to the State for many years. At last the matter was decided by the A.G.G. who informed the Maharaja that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- had been paid against the *mamla* dues through Pt. Shivadinji for which a receipt had been given to the officials of Khetri. They had been instructed also to maintain proper accounts in future. It was also decided that Khetri would owe allegiance to the State (no. 1568).

A great famine occurred in 1868. The Secretary of State for India wrote to the Maharaja for help in the famine relief measures (no. 1543). The State granted permission to the merchants for exporting grains outside Jaipur for trade (no. 1539). The Maharaja made all efforts to diminish the evil effects of the famine by abolishing all taxes on transit as well as import and export throughout the Jaipur territory. Her Majesty's Government, gratifying these measures, taken by the Maharaja, increased his salute by two guns (no. 1601).

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Similarly, the famine of Bengal (in 1874 A.D.) was a great calamity that befell on the country. Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh and the *sardars* of his State benevolently contributed Rs. 61,200/- to the Famine Relief Fund of Bengal (nos. 1550 and 1565).

The Maharaja became interested in the works of public welfare and amnesty. The Jaipur State took instrumental interest in the scheme for the eradication of small-pox by vaccination. Vaccinators were trained and posted in major villages (no. 1562).

Maharaja Ram Singh made a further contribution of Rs. 21,000/- for the help of the poor (no. 1548). He granted Rs. 500/- per annum for the help of poor students of a school at Ajmer (no. 1554).

Similarly, the Maharaja acceeded to the advice of the A.G.G. to construct rest-houses in the State for the convenience and comfort of the travellers (no. 1545). Those old *tibaras* and *piaus* can still be seen at regular distances on the highway roads.

Vakils of the concerned states were deputed to the court of the Agent to the Governor General. They were called the *Panchayat Vakils*. All informations were sent to the Maharaja prior to introducing any changes in the rules governing the *Panchayat vakils* (no. 1547).

Other important Political informations were also sent to the Maharaja from the A.G.G.'s court, for example—the English got victory over the Russians in 1855 (no. 1555) at Sevastopol with the alliance of France and Sardinia (no. 1563). The Nawab of Tonk was dethroned on account of his complicity in the atrocities committed at Lava. His minor son Ibrahim Ali Khan was placed on the throne under the regentship of his uncle, Ibadullah Khan; further that Lava would be considered as a separate Chiefship having direct connection with the British Government (no. 1587).

Major Burton, officiating Agent at Jaipur, proposed to the Maharaja for the repairs of the road from Jaipur to Agra. Though it was augmented with an interest for the prosperity of the State, yet the British Agent's aim was to have a good military road in the strategic area. The Maharaja, out of his noble temperament and sincerity of purpose, readily agreed and donated a handsome amount of 1,20,000/- for the construction of the road from Jaipur to Bharatpur frontiers, a distance of 80 miles. The A.G.G. thanked the Maharaja for this benevolent donation (no. 1599).

The A.G.G. forwarded a copy of the notification to the effect that Malhar Rao Gaikwad was dethroned from the *gaddi* of Baroda in the interestof the public in 1875. (no. 1549) He further informed that Rani Yamunabai of Baroda, with the consent of all the *sardars* of the State, had adopted a son Gopal, who was installed on the *gaddi* as Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaikwad Bahadur of Baroda (no. 1552).

Regarding the Afghan war, the British Government informed the Maharaja that Shah Shuja-ud-daullah of Afghanistan who was ousted by his traitor servants and revolutionaries in the public, re-took possession of his ancestral property and the capital of his kingdom with the help of the British Government; he had graciously entered in Kabul again (nos. 1635 and 1641).

All the allies of the Company Government were informed that Dost Muhammad Khan was arrested with his son Yar Muhammad Khan at the fort of Ghazani (no. 1671).

Lord Auckland informed M.S. Ram Singh that a son was born to Her Majesty the Queen on November 9, 1841 (no. 1634).

There are references to the war with the Sikhs that took place in 1846 in the following documents :—

In Kharita no. 1636, it is informed that the Sikhs of Lahore had revolted against and attacked on the Government forces suddenly but they were all defeated and driven away beyond Sutluz.

There are some important papers in this collection regarding the Salt Treaty of Jaipur State with the British Government and its further implications about the supply of salt to the Maharaja and adjustment of tribute and income from salt.

The initial treaty was executed on 7.8.1869 between the Political Agent and Nawab Faiz

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Ali Khan on behalf of the Maharaja. According to it Rs. 2,75,000/- with 1,72,000 maunds of salt for use in the state and 7000 maunds for the *khasa rasovada*—the royal kitchen of the Maharaja, were to be supplied annually by the British Government.

The A.G.G. sent the Sambhar lake agreement for acknowledgement on 27.9.1869 (nos. 522 and 522A, figs. 55-56).

The Maharaja wrote a letter regarding the account of income from Sambhar salt for which it was settled that it would be cleared on April 1 and October 1, every year (no. 1536).

On July 23, 1870 Lord Northbrooke, Governor General, informed the Maharaja that according to the Customs Commissioner's letter dated 14.7.1870, the amount payable by the British Government would be in two ways—payment for the cost of salt would be made according to the *Raj Samvat* (beginning from Bhadra sudi 2) and the amount of royalty would be paid annually according to the Calendar year (no. 1534).

The Agent to the Governor General further confirmed in his letter dated 9.8.1870 that the accounts of royalty on Sambhar Salt would be assessed at the close of the year but the amount of royalty would be adjusted in the next instalment. Tribute and royalty were different subjects and should be treated as such. An agreement was again signed by Col. Beynon and Th. Fateh Singh, Prime Minister, on 8.5.1879 about Sambhar lake (no. 524).*

Gudha and Navan had also come under the British control and so the customs post at Bhangarh was abolished (no. 377).

Other *kharitas* at nos. 1535, 1537 and 1546 are also about the salt.

It appears that Sawai Ram Singh was worried about the Government's Policy of Lapse in respect of the Indian States. He had an interview with the Governor General at Agra in November, 1859 and discussed about many problems (no. 1584). In March, 1860 the Governor General issued a notice from his camp at Sialkot that the British Government would allow the Maharaja to adopt a successor in case he failed to get a male issue (no. 1580). It was further confirmed and an assurance was given in April, 1862 (no. 1551).

The question had arisen perhaps when the Governor General asked the Maharaja in May, 1853 to send him a copy of the rules and regulations of adoption followed in his State (no. 1588).

During the regime of the Regency Council the British discovered that the amount of tribute fixed on the State was in reality a burden that could be hardly borne. Besides a debt of about 43,00,000/- from the bankers and *sahukars* had also accrued with an interest of Rs. 1,00,000/- per year. With this they realized the truth what havoc and disorder they had wrought in Jaipur.

Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh, on assuming powers of administration, established friendly relations with the British Government. He pursuaded the authorities and succeeded in getting the heavy amount of tribute reduced from 8,00,000/- to 4,00,000/- only. Regent Maji of S. Jai Singh III represented throughout her regime for the reduction but it went away unheeded due to the unjust and unfavourable remarks made by the Political Agents from time to time. Now through the earnest and repeated efforts of the Maharaja, article 6 of the Treaty of 1818 was cancelled and the tribute of the State was limited to 4,00,000/- only for future. Also the condition to make increases in the tribute in case the revenue of the State exceeded Rs. 40,00,000/- was removed. This decision was conveyed to the Maharaja by the Secretary of State for India through his *kharita* (no. 625) dated August 12, 1871. Accordingly, a fresh agreement for paying Rs. 4,00,000/- only per year by the Jaipur State was signed by Col. Edward Ridley C. Bradford on behalf of the British Government and Mumtaz-ud-daullah Nawab Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, C S I. on behalf of the Maharaja of Jaipur (no. 525).

*The document is not available in the Collection but the information, recorded here, is based on the List published by NAI in 1971.

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The Maharaja expressed his gratitude at the terms of the Supplementary Treaty under which the tribute was fixed at 4,00,000/- per year. He also promised to spend reasonable amount from the revenue income of his State on irrigation and other works of public utility for the benefit of his subjects.

The Earl of Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General of India, sent a copy of the proclamation of holding an Imperial assemblaze at Delhi on January 1, 1877, proclaiming the message of Her Majesty to the princes and people of India (no. 1616).

The Governor General informed the Maharaja regarding the assumption of the title of Empress of India by the Queen. The A.G.G. requested the Maharaja to attend the Imperial Durbar in Delhi on January 1, 1877 (no. 1619).

Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh died on September 17, 1880. He left no son but had nominated Kaim Singh, the second son of the Chief of Isarda, as his successor.

Kaim Singh sat on the *gaddi* of Jaipur on September 30, 1880 under the name of Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh. Lord Ripon sent a *kharita* of condolence to him on the demise of the late Maharaja. He also congratulated the new Maharaja on his accession to the *gaddi* (no. 623 dated January 21, 1881).

In 1882, the Agent to the Governor General proposed that the Maharaja might be invested with full powers to rule his State. Orders were issued on September 5, 1882, that full powers would be given when the Maharaja attained majority. In the meanwhile he should decide important cases in consultation with the Resident, Eastern States and such cases as had been decided earlier should also be sent to him for review. (no. 1600).

The Maharaja might have been invested with full powers on any day between September 5, 1882 and December 7, 1882, on which day Lord Ripon acknowledged a letter of thanks from him for investing him with full powers (no. 1598).

The first step of reform that M.S. Madho Singh took was to abolish all transit duties on all commodities, with the exception of those on opium and other intoxicating drugs, throughout his State. It was reported to the Viceroy by the A.G.G. and the former expressed his happiness over this reformative action of the Maharaja (no. 1592).

In 1886, the A.G.G. advised the Maharaja to act according to the advice of the Resident (no. 1591).

There was again a famine in 1886 and the A.G.G. advised Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh that the same measures should be adopted in the State which were taken by the Govt. in respect of the famine relief (no. 1590).

In respect of the commendable work done in the State to meet the calamity of famine the Government was pleased to increase the salute of the Maharaja by two guns. This was intimated to the Maharaja by Lord Dufferine, Viceroy and Governor General, from his camp at Darbhanga in his *kharita* dated March 20, 1887 (no. 1604).

It was at the instance and proposal of the Maharaja that the Indian Peoples' famine Trust was created in 1900 A.D. He contributed Rs. 25 lakhs to this Fund between 1900 and 1906 A.D.

An agreement took place between the British Govt. and Jaipur State regarding the extradition of convicts (no. 627 dated July 9, 1887).

Every Viceroy and A.G.G. informed M.S. Madho Singh about his taking over chargea nd departure from India on the termination of his term (nos. 1608, 1612, 1613, 1620, 1622, 1624 and 1625).

The Governor General conveyed thanks of the Secretary of State for India to the Maharaja for maintaining a Transport Corps of one thousand ponies and four hundred carts for the defence of North West frontiers of India. The Maharaja also offered Rs. 15,00,000/- for defence (nos. 1618 and 1621).

The British Government was pleased to confer the title of Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India on M.S. Madho Singh (no. 1626). The award was made by Queen Victoria vide her *kharita* dated May 5, 1900 under her own signature.

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The Maharaja undertook his memorable voyage to England in 1902 to attend the Coronation of King Edward VII.

Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, announced to hold an Imperial Durbar in Delhi on January 1, 1903 and requested the Maharaja to attend it.

Invitations from the rulers of sister states of India were usually received by the Maharaja on the occasions of marriage ceremonies and investiture ceremonies etc. (nos. 1606, 1607, 1617 and 1623).

The Maharaja established a "Walterkrit Rajput Charan Hitkarini Sabha" for the implementation of social reforms among the Rajputs and Charans of his State.[1]

He contributed benevolently for public benefactions and is remembered for his large heartedness and other virtues.

Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II expired on 7th September, 1922 after a peaceful and glorious reign of 42 years.

The archival material in the *Kapaddwara* is vast. All these papers can be roughly categorized as—(a) historical documents, maps and plans, (b) day-to-day records of the material preserved and manufactured in the *karkhanas*, formerly attached to the Kapad-dwara, which are important for the study of socio-economic history of the former Jaipur state during the regime of different rulers, (but this collection has not been touched so far) and (c) official files which bear testimony to and throw light on the then system of administration in the State and the Royal Household.

Unfortunately, this collection of historical documents is also not up-to-date and cannot be taken as complete. The reason for this appears to be that such papers began to be kept in the Jaipur State Archives during the later period, A number of documents is mentioned in the old register as issued to the then *Mahakama Khas* in some cases and all of them did not come back to the Kapad-dwara, The present collection (as given to us for cataloguing) does not contain documents pertaining to M.S. Man Singh II's time. Thus, the present volume consists of such documents as are available from the time of Mirza Raja Jai Singh (1621-1667) to M.S. Madho Singh II (1880-1922) in an irregular form. Many of these documents are copies only, the originals of which might be elsewhere. However, the available documents have been included in this catalogue as per register maintained in the Kapad-dwara. No register of the maps and plans is found although they bear continuous numbering with red ink. Their details will be published in a separate volume. In this volume, only the documents are included. Though they are important for writing history yet they are not sufficient to construct a complete account. Still we have tried to weave the accounts by annotating the events referred to in them. Writing of history has not been our aim. We have simply presented the material, in a form as we could, with the hope that the scholars and students of history will be benefited and be able to rewrite and throw new light on the history of Jaipur in particular and Mughal India in general.

The present Maharaja S. Bhawani Singhji Sahib Bahadur had been contemplating for a long time to publish the contents of this collection for the use of scholars, who had been frequently approaching him for searching references in their researches. But he could not throw these documents open unless a proper and departmental catalogue was prepared. He, therefore, entrusted this task to us and now it is before the readers in the present form, although late due to many kinds of hurdles that came in our way. We are beholden to Maharaja Sahib's generosity and keen desire, like that of his father to make his collections available for useful purposes.

1. Walterkrit Rajput Hitkarini Sabha was founded by Mr. C.K.M. Walter, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. in 1888. He held discussions with the representatives of the States of Rajputana on the question of social reforms. The Sabha framed a number of social regulations by the end of 19th Century. The Rajput and Charan communities residing in Rajputana agreed to observe these regulations. Committees were appointed in almost all major States to watch the implementation of the regulations regarding *tyag*, *tika reet*, *funeral* feasts and marriage ceremonies etc. The limit of expenditure in each case was fixed in proportion to families' income. Marriageable age for boys and girls was prescribed; also guidelines for second marriages and prohibition of polygamy were laid down.

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The Jaigarh public charitable Trust under the Chairmanship of the Maharaja Sahib, where a part of this collection remained on temporary loan for a short period, very kindly allowed to publish this work under their aiegis, with a grant from the National Archives of India. Our thanks are due to the Board of Trustees of this Trust and the authorities of the National Archives of India for their generous help.

We express our special gratitude to Hakim Saiyed Muhammad Ahmed Sahib of Tonk who very kindly read out all the Persian and Urdu documents to us. By this we could take down the translation eruditely uttered by him which we abridged and rendered into English. He took sincere interest in this work and rendered all scholarly help that was required of him.

We regret we could not devote enough time to study and correct the names of historical personages and places according to the standardised spellings used by the scholars of history. However, it is hoped that whatever we have done would be suggestive of the facts.

Dr. A.K. Roy, I.A.S. (Retd.) joyfully read and transcribed documents in Bengali script while Sri C.R. Pendharkar helped us in making out the contents of the Marathi documents.

Dr. V.K. Vashishtha and R.S. Mishra of the University of Rajasthan were available to us with their valuable suggestions from time to time. We offer our heartfelt thanks to them.

Pt. Gyarsilalji prepared the press copy and thus he deserves our best thanks.

Our friend Sri S.G. Tewari not only took photographs of the documents but helped a lot in preparing the index. We are grateful to him for this voluntary help.

Sri Sohanlal Jain of Jaipur Printers took special interest in getting the work printed efficiently.

G. N. BAHURA
C. SINGH

Dashahara, 2043 V.S.
October 20, 1988

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CATALOGUE

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1. *Parwana;* Persian (Nastaliq); 34×14.5 cm. Imperial court to Asgharkhan *(amil);* 4th Muharram, 2nd regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (December 19, 1715).

   The *pura* in *suba* Bihar is released in the name of (Sawai) Raja Jai Singh on the petition of his *vakil*

   Bears a seal of the Imperial court, Nagari letters at the right hand corner on the reverse read "वैकुंठपुर".

2. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 37×17 cm. Imperial court to Saiyad Nazmuddin; 21st Rabi-ul-awwal, 1st regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 21, 1720).

   It is ordered on the petition submitted by the *vakil* of Rajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh) that the *pura* and the garden known as Ratatbakhsha situated in the capital are released as usual. No seal.

3. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 36×15 cm., Imperial court to Taqi Muhammad Khan; 21st Rabi-ul-awwal; 1st regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 21, 1720).

   No interference should be made in the case of garden Rahatbakhsha situated in the capital Shahjahanabad.

   Bears a seal of the Imperial court and an inscription, written in Nagari letters on the right hand upper corner on the reverse, reads "वा० पुरा वा० बाग".

4. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 37.5×14.5 cm. Imperial court to Fakhruddin Khan; 4th Muharram; 2nd regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (December 19, 1715).

   Pura situated in Shahjahanabad is released as usual on the petition of the *vakil* of Mirza (Sawai) Raja Jai Singh.

   Bears a seal of the Imperial court and an inscription (in Nagari), on the left hand upper corner of the reverse, reads "पुरा जहानाबाद"

5. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 30×15 cm. Imperial court to Rahamat Khan; 21st Rabi-ul-awwal; 1st regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 21, 1720).

   Regarding non-interference in the case of *puras* situated in the environs of the capital of Kabul and Peshawar.

   Bears a seal of the Emperor Farrukhshiyar. **Fig. 1**

6. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 34.5×14 cm. Imperial court to Saadatmand Khan; 4th Muharram; 2nd regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (December 19, 1715).

   Regarding release of the *pura* at Lahore as per petition of the *vakil* of Mirza (Sawai) Raja Jai Singh.

   Bears a seal of the Imperial court. The Nagari letters on the left upper corner of the reverse read "पुरा लाहोर". **Fig. 2**

7. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 31×15 cm. Imperial court to Nur Muhammad Khan; 21st Rabi-ul-awwal; 1st regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 21, 1720).

   The *pura* situated in the capital of Lahore be released to the employees of the Rajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh).

   Bears Imperial seal as in No. 1.

   The *parwana* reached Lahore on 20th Rabi-ul-akhir, *San.* 2. **Figs. 3 & 4**

8. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 34×16 cm. Imperial court to (Mir) Muhammad Ahsan Khan; 21st Rabi-ul-awwal; 1st regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 21, 1720).

   Regarding release of and non-interference in the *pura* situated at Muhammadabad (Varanasi), as per petition of the *vakil* of the Rajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh).

   Bears a seal of the Imperial court.

   The *parwana* was received and entered on 27th Rabi-ul-awwal of the first regnal year (January 27, 1720).

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9. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 34×15 cm. Imperial court to Atiqullah Khan; 4th Muharram; 2nd regnal year of Farrukh-shiyar (December 19, 1715).

   About non-interference in the *pura* at Akbarabad (Agra) as per petition of the *vakil* of Mirza (Sawai) Raja Jai Singh.

   Bears a seal of the Imperial court. Nagari letters on the left upper corner on the reverse read "पुरा अकबराबाद".

10. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 32×14.2 cm. Imperial court to Asghar Khan; 21st Rabi-ul-awwal; 1st regnal year of Muham-mad Shah (January 21, 1720).

    Regarding non-interference in Vaikuntha-pura situated in *suba* Bihar (Patna) as requested by the *vakil* of the Rajadhiraj (Sawai Jai Singh).

    Bears an Imperial seal.

    Entered on 27th Rabi-ul-awwal, the first regnal year of Muhammad Shah.

11. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 33.2×17 cm. Mughal court to Abdussamad Khan Bahadur Diler Jang (Diwan Suba); 21st Rabi-ul-awwal; 1st regnal year of Muham-mad Shah (January 21, 1720).

    No interference should be made in the matter of *pura* at Lahore which is in the possession of Sawai Jai Singh's employees. No seal; written on *afshani* paper.

12. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 38×17.5 cm. Mughal court to (Khan-i-Zaman Bahadur); 21st Rabi-ul-awwal, 1st regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 21, 1720).

    Regarding release of the *pura* situated in *suba* Bihar which is in the possession of Rajadhiraja's (Sawai Jai Singh's) em-ployees. No seal; name of the recipient not mentioned in the register. The name of "Khan-i-Zaman Bahadur" is written on the back of the *kharita.*

13. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 37×15 cm. Mughal court to Atahar Khan. 4th Muhar-ram; 2nd regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (December 19, 1715).

    The *puras* situated at Peshawar in *suba* Kabul should be released as per petition of Mirza (Sawai) Raja Jai Singh's *vakil.*

    Bears a seal; "पुरा पेसौर" is written in Nagari letters on the right hand top corner on the reverse. **Fig. 5**

14. *Parwana (sanad);* Persian; (Nastaliq); 27.5 × 15.6 cm. From Jumlat-ul-Mulk Madarul Muham Muazzam Khan Khan-e-Khanan Bahadur to Zafar Zang Muhammad Naqi Khan. 11th Jamadi-ul-akhir 4th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (A. D. December 9, 1722).

    The *puras* situated at Akbarabad (Agra), the capital, which are in the possession of Raja Jai Singh may be released to the *gumashta* of the Raja (Sawai Jai Singh).

    Brittle and torn, bears a seal; "अकबराबाद" written in Nagari letters on the top.

15. *Kharita;* Persian; (Shikastah); 37×17.5 cm. Mughal court to Sar Buland Khan Bahadur 21st Rabi-ul-awwal; 1st regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 21, 1720).

    No interference should be made in the *puras* at Kabul and Peshawar, the capital, as requested by the *vakil* of the Rajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh)

    Written on *afshani* paper; the *kharita* bears no seal and is kept in an envelope with a broken seal.

16. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.5×21.5 cm. Mughal court to the *gumashtas* of the *faujdars* of *pargana* Naraina, Amarsar and Manoharpur in *suba* Ajmer. 19th Jamadi-us-sani; A.H. 1139; 9th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (April 6, 1726).

    It is ordered on the petition of *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh that the cesses such as *peshkash, nazarana* and *farmaish* should not be demanded as the above *parganas* are in the *jagir tanakhwah* of Sawai Jai Singh.

    Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur, the Vazir of Emperor Muhammad Shah.

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17. *Parwana (sanad):* Persian (Shikastah); 63.5×21 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Tonk.

4th Muharram A.H. 1133; 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (October 4, 1722).

A *jagir* of one karore and eight lakh *dams* has been granted with effect from the *kharif* crop to Sawai Jai Singh. The usual *diwani* taxes may be paid to him.

Bears a seal; damaged; a small piece of paper bearing a note written in Urdu is pinned with the *parwana.*

18 *Parwana (sanad);* Persian (Shikastah); 46.5×17 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Amarsar; *suba* Ajmer, 1st Jamadi-ul-awwal; 6th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (March 25, 1718).

A *jagir* of 32 lakh *dams* has been granted to Sawai Jai Singh with effect from the *rabi* crop in that *pargana.* Revenue may be paid to him as per rules.

Bears a seal of Qutub-ul-Mulk Yamin-ud-daullah Khan Bahadur Jafar Jang, servant of Emperor Farrukhshiyar.

19. *Parwana (sanad);* Persian (Shikastah); 43×16 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of Badahi Sawad, *shahar* of *suba* Punjab.

A *jagir* of *dams* 27068 has been granted to Rajadhiraja Sawai Jai Singh etc., in that *pargana* as usual.

Bears a seal of Yamin-ud-daullah Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur Jafar Jang, a servant of the Emperor Farrukhshiyar; written on both sides. 24th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 2nd regnal year of Muhammad Shah. (March 12, 1721).

20. *Parwana (sanad);* Persian (Shikastah); 43×17 cm. Mughal court to Khwaja Muhammad Muqim. 1st Muharram; 2nd regnal year of Farrukhshiyar. (December 16, 1715).

Reductions made in the *jagir* of Sawai Jai Singh in Amber and Dewati have been restored to him.

Bears a seal as on no. 18. **Fig. 6**

21. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq), 27.5×16 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. 6th Jilhijj; 2nd regnal year of Muhammad Shah; (September 17, 1721)

"Having read the *farman,* start at once to reach here. Hasan Ali, Amir-ul-Umra, was killed on 6th Jilhijj; the Emperor is arriving at Shahjahanabad. You (the Maharaja) should also reach there at once."

Black and gold border line; a rectangle with black and gold line; matter written within and outside the inner rectangle.

No seal.

A note written on the upper margin appears to have been written in the Emperor's hand as it bears the letter *swad.*

22. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 39.5×22.2 cm. Mughal court to Kunwar Ishwari Singh, the heir apparent; 18th Ramzan; 26th regnal year of Muhammad Shah. (October 3, 1745).

Written within and outside a rectangle with black and gold lines.

"The residential officer Aitmad-ud-daullah-Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur will also guide you for betterment with good intentions. The reply drafted by you is appreciated."

23. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 38×22.5 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Madho Singh. 21st Rajab A.H. 1170, 4th regnal year of Alamgir II (March 31, 1758).

The *Subedari* and *Faujdari* of *suba* Akbarabad has been entrusted to the *patshahjada* and the Maharaja has been appointed as his deputy. He should manage the affairs well.

Written within and outside the rectangle border.

24. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 28.3×16.5 cm. Mughal court to *rais* of Jaipur. Undated.

As soon as this *farman* is received, Muhammad Khan Bahadur and Raja Gopal Singh etc., be directed to proceed to Narnaul in order to arrest or slay the rebels. No seal.

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25. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 28.5×16.5 cm. Mughal court to the Maharaja of Jaipur. The document does not bear date and seal.

The Emperor was highly pleased to know that the Maharaja arrived at the proper place with his forces. It was hoped that success would be achieved soon.

Matter written within and outside a rectangular enclosure. **Fig. 7**

26. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 93×42.4 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Madho Singh (I). 5th Rabi-ul-awwal, 6th regnal year of Ahmad Shah (December 19, 1754).

"In view of the good services rendered by the Maharaja the fort of Ranthambhor in *suba* Ajmer has been granted to him with *topkhana* and *lavajma* in *inam.*"

Bears Imperial seal of Khanakhana Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur and *tughara* reading *"Farman Badshah Ahmad Shah Ghazi Abunasar Mujahid-ud-din Bahadur".*

Figs. 8-10

27. *Farman.* Not available.

28. *Farman (Nishan);* Persian (Nastaliq) 87.5×38.3 cm.

From the court of Jahangir Badshah to Maharaja Jai Singh (I).

21st Khurdad; 22nd regnal year of Jahangir (A.D. 1627).

A *mansab* of four thousand and a grant of *pargana* Chatsu had already been awarded to the Maharaja.

He is further advised to submit his application in time in future.

Bears a seal and *tughara* of the Empress Nur Jahan. **Fig. 11**

29. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 97×42.5 cm. Emperor Jahan Shah to Dalel Singh, son of Salim Singh Hada. 15th Safar; 15th* regnal year of Jahan Shah.

Regarding grant of Bundi and *panch hazari mansab* with two thousand five hundred *sawars.* The condition of paying *peshkash* of Rs. 5,00,000/- five lakhs imposed on Rao Budh Singh, deposed, is also relaxed for payment of Rs. one lakh in cash and the rest in instalments.

Also confirming the title of 'Rao Raja'.
Bears royal seal and *tughara.* **Fig. 12**

30. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 101×48.5 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. 11th Safar; 1st regnal year of Farrukhshiyar; (February 16, 1714).

All the defaults have been pardoned and the *jamindari* and *mansab* have been restored as would be known through Umdt-ul-Mulk Saiyad Husain Ali Khan Bahadur.
Bears royal seals and *tughara.*

31. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 96×47 cm. Imperial court to Maharaja Bishan Singh of Amber; 22nd Rajab; 31st regnal year of Aurangzeb; (May 24, 1688).

Regarding award of a *mansab* of two thousand *sawars* and two thousand horses *(do aspa),* thirty lakh *dam* in *inam, khilat* (dresses) and the title of *Rajavi* with drum and *alam* (flag) and elephant.

Bears seal and *tughara* and one small circular seal of Asad Khan on the back, dated 1088 A.H. (1677 A.D.) **Fig. 13**

32. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 102×47.5 cm. Imperial court to Sawai Jai Singh. 17th Jamadi-ul-akhir; 22nd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 21, 1741).

Jamindari of six *parganas* of Lahar etc., which was in the possession of Aniruddha Singh is granted to Sawai Jai Singh.
Bears Imperial seal and *tughara*

33. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 108×43.5 cm. Mughal court to Raja Bishan Singh. 22nd Shaban; 36th regnal year of Alamgir; (April 8, 1694).

Faujdari of Islamabad (Mathura) and the *parganas* of Hindon and Bayana granted to the Maharaja with an increment of *tin hazari jat,* three thousand *sawars (do aspa)* and *inam* of sixty-five lakh *dams.*
Bears Imperial seal and *tughara*

Fig. 14

* No such Emperor ruled for fifteen years

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34. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 101×45 cm. Mughal court to Maharaja (Sawai) Jai Singh. 12th Shawwal; 5th regnal year of Shah Alam (November 1, 1713).

Faujdari of Ahmedabad with Khora (Kara) in *suba* of Allahabad granted to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh vice Jaswant Singh.

Bears Imperial seal and *tughara.*

A small seal of Asaf-ud-daullah on the reverse. **Fig. 15**

35. Not available.

36. *Farman*; Persian (Nastaliq); 106×45 cm. Imperial court to Maharaja Bishan Singh. 22nd Jamadi-ul-awwal, 37th regnal year of Alamgir. (19th December, 1695).

Faujdari of Islamabad (Mathura) and Hindon with an increase in the original *inam* of eighty-five lakh *dams* to one karore fifty lakh *dams.*

Bears Imperial seal and *tughara.*
Badly damaged.

37. *Farman*; Persian (Nastaliq); 104×47 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. *salakh* Zilqaad, A. H. 1134; 4th regnal year of Muhammad Shah. (A.D. 1722).

Subedari of Akbarabad and *faujdari* of Islamabad (Mathura) etc. have been granted to the Maharaja with an increament of 4600 *sawars* and five lakh *dams* in *inam* thus raising his status to *sat hazari jat* with seven thousand *sawars* out of which six thousand six hundred *sawars* were *do aspa* and the amount of *inam* two karore *dams* in all.

Bears Imperial seal and *tughara,* alongwith a small seal of Nizam-ul-mulk Fateh Jang on the reverse. **Fig. 16**

38. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 101×46.5 cm. From Emperor Jahan Shah (Shah Alam II) to *mutsaddis* of *suba* Ajmer; 7th regnal year of Shah Alam II, 1765 A.D.

The *qiledari* of the fort of Ranthambhor granted to Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur (I).

Tughara and seal on the obverse and one seal on the reverse.

39. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 56×34.3 cm. Emperor Muhammad Shah to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. 6th Jamadi-ul-awwal A.H. 1132; 2nd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (12th December, 1720 A.D.)

'The Maharaja has been granted a dress of honour *fakra,* a *studded jamdhar* and an elephant.'

Bears a seal and *tughara.* **Fig. 17**

40. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 93×46.5 cm. Mughal court to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. 29th Sahar Rabi-ul-awwal A.H. 1126; 3rd regnal year of Farrukhshiyar. (13th March, 1716).

The Emperor was pleased to award a *khil at fakra* (embroidered), jewelled *sarpech* and a *khasa* horse to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh for supressing the revolts in *suba* Malwa.

Bears seal and *tughara;* damaged. A note of appreciation is added by the Emperor himself.

41. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 92×46 cm. Mughal court to Bishan Singh. 11th Rajab; 39th regnal year of Alamgir (Aurangzeb), (25th January, 1697).

The Maharaja is informed of the order to present himself at the court with half the number of his forces leaving the half with his son at the headquarters.

Imperial seal and *tughara* with two small seals affixed on the *farman.*

42. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 63.5×26.6 cm. From a descendant of Taimur to Sawai Pratap Singh. 16th Jamadi-us-sani A.H. 1204; (March3, 1790). The *farman* reads "When, according to your letter, we would come to that side, you shall be intimated and the affairs will be entrusted to you."

Bears nine seals : (1) Abdul Latif, (2) Nur Muhammad, (3) *Banda* Muhammad Rahim (seal dated 1191 A.H.) (4) Sarkar Sahib (in script), (5) illegible seal dated 1198 A.H. (6) illegible, (7) Mohammad Ali Musavi, (8) Muhammad Din, (9) Daulat-i-Taimur Shahi.

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43. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 27.7×15cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos* of *pargana* Haveli, Ajmer. 5th Rabi-ul-awwal 12th regnal year (1729 A.D.)

Amanat, siqdari, karkuni and *potadari* of Manoharpur etc., for 48,360 *dams* have been transferred to Nathuram from Kanharam. Bears a seal.

A note written in Nagari on the reverse reads :

"परवाना बा० मनोहरपुर व देवपुरे खुरद अमलै प्रग० हवेली अजमेर"

44. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 62×22 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos* of Islamabad (Mathura), capital Akbarabad. 10th Rajab, 6th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (March 25, 1724).

Mauja Mominabad (Village Vrindavan) yielding 1,75,500 *dams* is granted in the *jagir* of Sawai Jai Singh.

Bears Imperial seal.

45. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah);36.6×17.5 cm Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh.

4th Rabi-ul-awwal, 6th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (30th October, 1725).

Acknowledges receipt of an *arzi* together with the keys of the forts of Bhali and Jhaj, conquered by the Maharaja and expects that the forts of Deeg and Thun would also be conquered soon. The Emperor further adds that a *vasanti* robe of honour would be sent to the Maharaja. Forces containing ten thousand *sawars* were ordered to advance under Saiyad Nusrat Yar Khan Bahadur.

46. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah);40.3×25.5cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

Appreciates the services rendered by the Maharaja and his ancestors.

47. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.2×21 cm. Mughal Court to Sawai Jai Singh. Date of receipt mentioned as 21st Muharram, 6th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1136 A.H. (October 10, 1723).

It is about the services rendered by Raja Bishan Singh with Muhammad Bedar Bakhta Khan Jahan Bahadur against the Jats.

48. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.5×23 cm. Mughal Court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

It was learnt from Khan Jahan that the Maharaja deputed Shyam Singh Khangarot to devastate the Jats and the villages occupied by them; due to his operations Churaman entreated to save his life. Orders to present him in the Royal Court on the conditions laid down previously. *Faujdari* of Bayana and Hindon kept pending for the time being.

49. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah) : 28×16.5 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated. Muiz-ud-daullah Bahadur is deputed with forces and artillery near Narnaul. The Maharaja should also join him with his strong forces. The rebels should be turned out from Sambhar and Ajmer. The Maharaja is further advised not to be led away by rumours. All Imperial forces and sincere Rajputs will be with him.

50. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 46.5×21.5 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated. The Maharaja is informed that Bakhshi-ul-Mulk Aitmad-ud-daullah was deputed to turn out the rebels of the Deccan from the vicinity of Malwa. The Maharaja is asked to assist the Bakhshi in his mission with his deputy and Biharidas. The Maharaja is further requested to attend the festivities to be celebrated on the birth of the prince. The robe of honour, a bejewelled *turra,* an Arabi horse and an elephant were to be bestowed to him on this occasion.

51. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 40×22.6 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated. The Maharaja is informed that Jat Chura and Rupa could be pardoned only if they surrendered all the jewellery in their possession and that all the fortresses would be demolished by the Royal forces.

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The culprits with their sons and relatives should present themselves with tied hands at the Royal Court. The forts of Deeg and Thun should be taken into custody by the sons of Saiyad Khan Jahan.

Written within and outside a rectangular enclosure with golden line.

52. *Kharita;* Persian (Nastaliq); 44×21.2 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh, Thursday 11th Rabi-us-sani, 6th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (October 30, 1725).

"It is hereby informed that the Emperor will remain in the capital and the Maharaja, with other Rajas, is appointed to suppress the infidel Jats. It is also complained that the work has not been completed before the rainy season. If the rains start it would be very difficult to gain the field".

Written within and outside a golden enclosure (rectangular).

53. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 46.5×21.2 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated.

It is good that the Maharaja has called Shyam Singh Khangarot, Dip Singh, Tara Chand, Ram Chand etc., for help but it is advisable that the affairs should be handled personally by the Maharaja.

The Maharaja is also informed that a robe of honour, a jewelled *turra* and an Arabi horse and an elephant have been sent with the *gurz-bardars* on the occasion of the birth of the prince.

54. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 30.5×16.7 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated.

It is good that the Maharaja has vanquished the rebels and culprits; rains and cyclones have also been helpful in his efforts. A *farman,* a robe of honour and a jewelled *sarpech* have been sent with Saiyad Khan Jahan. Saiyad Nusrat Yar Khan Bahadur, Maharao Bhim Singh, Raja Gaja Singh and Abdul Nabi have also been honoured.

55. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 36.8×20.2 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated.

Appreciates that all credit in subduing the rebels goes to the Maharaja. It could only be done by the bravery shown by him. The Emperor appreciates his services. The enemy at Thun and Deeg was subdued without a battle due to the Maharaja. Further adds that if the rebel was willing to pay *peshkash* and jewels, he could be pardoned. He should agree to resort in any fort, he is ordered to go to, with his sons and relations. The forts of Deeg and Thun be taken over by the son of Khan Jahan.

The letter is initialled by the Emperor himself. Paper with gold sprinkles and rectangular enclosure.

56 *Arzi* (petition); Persian (Shikastah); 78×22 cm. Sawai Jai Singh to Mughal Emperor; Undated.

It is a petition for sanction on the thirteen items mentioned therein. The approval and disapproval of the items is marked with a pencil in the original application by the Emperor himself.

Paper decorated with diamond shaped, gold leaf pattern.

57. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 43×15.9 cm. Mughal Court to *chaudharis, mutsaddis, qanoongos* and the public of *pargana* Kiyara in *suba* Akbarabad.

24th Jamadi-ul-awwal; 2nd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (1721 A.D.)

A *jagir* of 19,34,000 *dams* is granted to Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Kiyara alias Bhangarh, *sarkar* Alwar.

Bears a seal of the sender. On the right hand corner of the reverse is written, "भानगढ़ वा मुंडावर" in Nagari script.

Endorsement of the copy is also mentioned.

58. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 49.2×20.6 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *mutsaddis* of *pargana* Kiyara alias Bhangarh of *suba* Akbarabad.

Informing that the *jamindari* of *pargana* Kiyara has been transferred from Wali Muhammad to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

Paper with *afshan.*

Dated 11th Shawwal, 7th Jalus year

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59. *Parwana;* Persian (Nastaliq); 68×21 cm. Mughal court to the *mutsaddis* of Mathura and Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; 22nd Rabi-ul-awwal; 6th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (November 23, 1725).

Village Bishanpura, yielding an income of 74,600 *dams*, is granted in *inam* to the Maharaja with a cess of Rs. 606/- only. This village was in the possession of the Maharaja during the time of the deceased Emperor also. The grant is exempted from all other cesses and taxes.

Bears a seal of Vazir Qamaruddin Khan dated 1136 A.H. **Fig. 18**

60. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 48×21 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; 14th Sahar-e-Shaban; 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (March 3, A.D. 1721).

Faujdari of *Pargana* Hindon and Toda Bhim, under *suba* Akbarabad, is transferred from Sadat Khan Bahadur Jang to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

Bears a seal of Inayat Khan, Nayab of Muhammad Shah, dated 1132 A.H. On the left corner of the reverse a note in Nagari letters, "साहो प्रवा (ना) वा. फौजदारि प्र० हिंडोण वगैर"

61. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah) 41.5×17 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Khori, *sarkar* Alwar under capital Akbarabad; 17th Ramzan, 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah. (March 3, A.D. 1724).

A *jagir* of 20,55,412 *dams* in *pargana* Khori has been transferred from Chudaman to Lal Singh etc.

Bears a seal of Fateh Jang, *sipahsalar* of Muhammad Shah, dated 1135 A.H. (A.D. 1723).

62. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 52.8×20 cm.; Mughal court to Fakhruddin Ahmad Khan; 25th Rabi-us-sani A.H. 1124; 1st regnal year of Jahandar Shah 1124 A.H. (1712 A.D.).

A jagir of 3,30,00,000 *dams* has been released to Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Mominabad *alias* Vrindavana.

Bears a seal of Asaf-ud-daullah, a servant of the Emperor Jahandar Shah. The seal on the reverse reads a couplet meaning 'whosoever is a protege of the Emperor, is granted his claim by the Amir-ul-Umra.' **Figs. 19-20**

63. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 45.5×19.3 cm.; Mughal court to Atiqullah Khan; 8th Jilhijj, 5th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar, (November 2, 1717).

A *jagir* of 2,34,87,588 *dams* has been granted to Kunwar Shiva Singh, *faujdar* of Islamabad etc., in *pargana* Islamabad (Mathura). The charge should be handed over to his representatives.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, *sipahsalar* of the Emperor Farrukhshiyar.

64. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 48.8×21.2 cm. Mughal Court to Kunwar Shiva Singh; 10th Shawwal, 5th regnal year of Farrukh-shiyar; (6th September, 1716).

It is ordered that the *faujdari* of *pargana* Hindon etc., has been transferred from Shyam Singh etc., to Kunwar Shiva Singh. A note on the left upper corner of the reverse, in Nagari, reads वा. फौजदारी हिन्डोन Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan as on No. 63.

65. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 44.2×15.2 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Amarsar, *suba* Ajmer. 24th Muharram, 10th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (July 29, A.D. 1729).

A *jagir* of 5,00,000 *dams* is granted to Sawai Jai Singh vice Mohatrim Khan in the *pargana* of Amarsar with effect from the middle of the *rabi* crop.

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur dated 1136 A.H.

Bears a seal of Vazir of Muhammad Shah on the reverse side of the *parwana;* the Nagari inscription reads, "प्रवानो प्रगना अमरसर सुदा ५,००,००० जागीर सरकार ने"

66. *Khas ruqqa;* Persian (Nastaliq); 29.5×16.4 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

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"You might have learnt about our intention to retreat to the capital and about the defeat suffered at the hands of the rebel Chhabilaram. Please reach here immediately. Your suggestions will be accepted."

Paper with *afshan*, written within and outside the enclosure. The letter is written by the Emperor himself.

67. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 34.5×13 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; 15th Rabi-us-sani; 21st regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 29, 1740).

Nizamat and *faujdari* of Akbarabad (Agra) have been granted with an addition of three thousand *sawars* and 1,30,00,000 *dams* in *inam* as usual.

Bears a seal of Amir-ul-Umra Shamsam-ud-daullah Bahadur Jang, a servant of Muhammad Shah.

The Nagari letters on the reverse of the *farman* read "नकल मोहर षानदौरा की सी वा. सूबेदारी आगरा".

Paper decorated with diamond shaped gold leaf.

68. *Kharita;* Persian (Nastaliq); 26.5×14.4 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Ishwari Singh, 21st Jamadi-ul-akhir; 25th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 21, 1744).

"Your message regarding the province of Bengal sent through Qamaruddin Khan Bahadur Nusrat Jang has been received in detail. According to your letter it was enquired from Rao Mahadeva Pandit and he reported about the dealings of Balaji Baji Rao. According to your suggestions it has been settled that if Raghoba Bhaskar is turned out of Bengal, Rs 20,00,000/- would be given to Balaji Baji Rao. Please inform Balaji Baji Rao to proceed at once on the mission".

Written within and outside an enclosure of golden lines.

69. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 27.3×15 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; 19th Jilhijj; 4th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (September 9, 1723).

The Maharaja is ordered to attack on the rebels wherever they are found and that they should be pursued promptly. It would be beneficial if they were killed if they were found in a fort.

Envelope with seal attached with the *kharita.* Nagari letters on the envelope read, "फरमान दसषत षास मि० आसोज वदि ६ संवत १७७९ मु० गहलव पहुंचा".

Written within and outside an enclosure of golden lines.

70. *Kharita;* Persian (Nastaliq); 26.7×14.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; 25th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 22nd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (28th July, 1741).

"Your recommendation for granting *jagir* to Ashraf Khan and Ahatsham Khan were perused. His survivors have been taken in notice. You will be informed of the grant of *jagir* etc., to them according to your recommendations."

Without seal, written within and outside a rectangular enclosure of golden lines.

71. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 47×20 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; 25th Shaban, 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (11th February, 1732).

Full fledged *faujdari* of *pargana* Gaya in *suba* Bihar is transferred from Saeed Khan to Sawai Jai Singh.

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur, Vazir of Muhammad Shah dated 1136 A.H. on the reverse; left hand upper corner has in Nagari script, "बा. फौजदारी गया जी".

72. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 42.5×15.5 cm. From Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos, muqaddams* and subjects of *pargana* Gaya, *suba* Bihar. 25th Safar; 10th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (September 8, 1729).

A *jagir* of 10,11,500 *dams* is granted to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh vice Saeed Khan, etc., in *pargana* Gaya.

Bears a seal as No. 71.

A note in Nagari letters reads "प्रवानो प्रगना गया जी का दाम १०११५०० बा० जागीर सरकार".

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73. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 33.5×13.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; 11th Rabi-ul-awwal; 16th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (July 21, 1735).

"As informed by you, the mother of Baji Rao intends to go to Muhammadabad (Banaras). It is, therefore, ordered that your men should escort her."

Bears a seal of Mansur Jang Bahadur Shamsam-ud-daullah, Vazir of Muhammad Shah.

74. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 39.5×22.8 cm.; Mughal Court to Sawai Jai Singh; 1st Safar; 23rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (March 27, 1742).

"It has been reported by the *mutsaddis* of Itawa that the Maharaja's men have realized Rs. 76,000/- from *pargana* Saadabad in the Imperial territory. They are also demanding *peshkash* from the Naib of Firozabad and are committing other irregularities. Hidayat Nabi Khan is, therefore, appointed to make enquiries in all these matters It is further ordered that all the money thus collected be handed over to him. The Maharaja's men should be warned not to commit irregularities in future."

The Maharaja is further requested that the *khalsa* land occupied by the men of Rao Budh Singh be got released from them.

No seal; written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with golden lines.

75. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.2×15.6 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of Islamabad (Mathura); 24th Jamadi-ul-awwal; 2nd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (March 12, 1721).

74,600 *dams* have been granted in *inam* to Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Islamabad under *suba* Akbarabad as usual.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, a servant of Muhammad Shah. On the left hand upper corner of the reverse, in Nagari, "बोसनगंज का".

76. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 41×15.8 cm. Mughal court to Saadatmand Khan, Vazir. 5th Jilhijj; 2nd regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (November 21, 1715).

A *jagir* of 27,054 *dams* in the villages Talwarana etc., in Badshahpur, *suba* Punjab has been retained in favour of Sawai Jai Singh.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan, *Sipah-salar* of Emperor Farrukhshiyar. Nagari letters on the left hand upper corner read "पुरा लाहौर".

77. Not available.

78. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.5×15.5 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoon-gos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Tonk in *suba* Ajmer. 7th Jilhijj; 2nd regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (A.D. 1715).

A *jagir* of 2,69,82,222 *dams* has been transferred from Shakarullah Khan etc. to Sawai Jai Singh.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur Nagari letters "प्र० टोंक वगैर" are written on the left hand corner of the reverse.

79. *Hasbul hukum;* Persian (Shikastah); 44×15.4 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Udehi, *suba* Ajmer; 26 Zilqaad, san 5; 5th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (November 19, 1717).

Faujdari of *pargana* Udehi in *suba* Ajmer which was lying vacant has been granted to Sawai Jai Singh.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur. A note in Nagari on the left hand upper corner reads, "फौजदारी परगना उदेही".

80. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 50×20.8 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Naraina, *sarkar* Amber, *suba* Ajmer; 1st Ramzan, 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (April 22, 1726).

A *jagir* of 32,16,550 *dams* is granted to Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Naraina by transfer from Alam Khan, etc., with effect from the current *rabi* crop.

Bears a seal of Zafar Quli Khan, a servant of Muhammad Shah.

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81. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 43.5×18 cm; Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of Mominabad (Vrindavan) in *suba* Ajmer; 24th Jamadi-ul-ula, 2nd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (March 12, 1721). A *jagir* of 6,61,96,632 *dams* is restored to Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Mominabad as per details on the reverse of the *parwana.*

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur, Sipahasalar of Muhammad Shah. Nagari letters in the lower part of the *parwana* (on the back) read, "……परगना".

82. *Kharita* Persian (Nastaliq); 26.5×14.6 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Ishwari Singh; 21st Rabi-ul-akhir, 25th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 23, 1744).

All the ancestors of the Maharaja enjoyed royal favours but the special ones bestowed on him have been conveyed through Qamaruddin Khan Bahadur Nusrat Jang and Rao Kripa Ram who would verbally explain the purpose of these.

No seal. Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure, with golden-lines; written in black ink except the *sirnama.* The *sirnama,* written with a pencil is in the hand of the Emperor.

83. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 22.8×14.2 cm.; Mughal court to *mutsaddis (muqaddams)* of *pargana* Moazzamabad, *sarkar* Mominabad, *suba* Ajmer; 25th Rabi-ul-awwal, A.H. 1125; 4th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (February 26, 1717).

The total amount of *peshkash* of the said *pargana* held by Rajadhiraja is released to him as *muafi.*

Bears a seal of Saiyad Khan Jahan, a servant of the Emperor Farrukhshiyar; Nagari letters on the left hand upper corner on the reverse read, "वा० पेसकस माफ प्रगना मौजाबाद".

84. Not available.

85. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 40×15.5 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Gaya in *suba* Bihar; 26th Jilhijj; 12th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (29th May, 1733).

A *jagir* of 4,00,000 *dams* has been transferred from Hadi Ali Khan to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh with effect from the beginning of the current *rabi* crop.

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur, vazir of the Emperor Muhammad Shah 1136 A.H. Nagari letters on the back, on the left hand upper corner read, "वा. जागीर गयाजी".

86. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 41×15.5 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, zamindars* of *pargana* Haveli and Tijara, etc., in *suba* Shahjahanabad; 29th Zilqaad; 5th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (October 24, 1716). This *pargana* has been transferred from Churaman to Kunwar Shiva Singh. The Mewati rebels in *pargana* Haveli, Tijara, etc., should be suppressed or turned out from there. All cases in respect of this *pargana* will now be dealt with by the said Kunwar.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur, *Sipahsalar;* Nagari letters on the left hand upper corner, on the back read, "वा. तीजारा षीजमती तंवी मेवाती".

87. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 34.5×17.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; 17th Zilqaad; 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (July 27, 1724).

The Maharaja should not be led away by the rumours. He should act as directed personally. Saiyad Nusrat Yar Khan Bahadur and Saiyad Izzat Khan with a *gurzbardar* have been ordered to reach him soon and other *sardars* have also been sent.

Written within and outside the golden rectangular enclosure.

The Maharaja is asked to send the sketch of Thun fort along with an outline of the positions according to which the *sardars* would be posted there.

88. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 53×21 cm.; Mughal court to the *mutsaddis* of *suba*

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Allahabad; 21st Rabi-ul-awwal; 13th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (August 31, 1732). It is ordered that the tax realized from the Hindus for taking bath in the Ganga at Prayag has been totally abolished for ever. No tax would be charged from any Hindu and no *parwana* would be demanded in future.

Bears a seal of Mubariz-ul-Mulk Dilawar Jang Sirbuland Khan Bahadur dated 1138 A.H. **Figs. 23-24**

89. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 45.5×17.5 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos* and *muqaddams* of *pargana* Hindon, and *suba* Akbarabad; 17th Shawwal; 5th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (September 13, 1717).

A *jagir* of 1,36,00,000 *dams* has been transferred from Aqi-ud-din Khan to Sawai Jai Singh in the said *pargana.*

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur, *sipahsalar* of the Emperor Farrukhshiyar. Nagari letters on the left hand upper corner on the back read, "परगना हीडोन...."

90 *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 34.5×14.5 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Naraina in *sarkar* Mominabad in *suba* Ajmer; 1st Muharram; 6th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (November 24, 1717). *naib-faujdari* of *pargana* Naraina has been granted in the name of Jagram.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Khan Jahan, a servant of Emperor Farrukhshiyar. The other seal on the wrapper reads "Khanazad Rajadhiraj Sawai Jai Singh"; Nagari letters written on the wrapper read "फरमान पातिसाह फरषसैर मि. प्र. जेठ सु. १२ संवत १७७४ पहौच्या. दस्तेपत पास मारफत जगराम की.

This *farman* bears signature of the Emperor Farrukhshiyar.

91. *Kharita;* Persian (Nastaliq); 26.6×14.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; 16th Rabi-us-sani; 24th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 29, 1743).

The Emperor acknowledges receipt of the *arzi* sent by the Maharaja. The sincerity and loyality are appreciated one hundred thousand times. Khan Azam Khan had conveyed his request *in toto* with the suggestions of Kripa Ram.

No seal. Written within and outside the enclosure with gold lines. Written in black ink and the *sirnama* with a pencil.

92. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 41.2×19.5 cm.; Mughal court to Mir Ali Taqi Khan; 5th Safar; 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (October 13, 1724).

It is ordered on the application of the *vakil* to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh that the amount of revenue realised by the *gumashtas* of Burhan-ul-Mulk from *suba* Islamabad (Mathura) be remitted to him for the period he remained in service and the rest may be returned to the *gumashtas* of Raj Rajendra (Sawai Jai Singh) who was appointed there *vice* Burhan-ul-Mulk Saadat Khan Bahadur Jang.

Bears a seal of a *murid* of the Emperor Muhammad Shah; damaged.

93. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 43.5×15.4 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and cultivators of *pargana* Kiara *alias* Bhangarh, *suba* Akbarabad; 17th Rajab; 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (April 22, 1722).

A *jagir* of 17,51,000 *dams* has been granted to Sawai Jai Singh with effect from the current *rabi* crop by transfer from Wali Muhammad. He must be obeyed in the *pargana.*

Bears a seal of Inayat Khan, Naib-Vazir of the Emperor Muhammad Shah; Nagari letters on the back on the left hand upper corner read "भानगढ़ की". **Figs. 25-26**

94. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 49.5×21.5 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Phagi in *suba* Ajmer; 15th Rabi-us-sani; 4th regnal year of Shah Alam Bahadur Shah (June 2, 1710).

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The said *pargana* of Phagi is transferred from Raja Jai Singh etc. to Chimna, son of Raja Jai Singh for 50,39,900 *dams*.

Bears two seals : (1) Asaf-ud-daullah, servant of Shah Alam Badshah; (2) Khan-e-khana Muazzam Zafar Jang Bahadur, a loyal servant of Shah Alam Badshah dated 1120 A.H.

Paper *tiklidar* **Figs. 27-28**

95. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 51×21 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Mominabad *alias* Amber in *suba* Ajmer; 27th Rabi-ul-awwal; 4th regnal year of Shah Alam Bahadur Shah (May 4, 1711).

A *jagir* of 3,31,00,000 *dams* has been granted to Sawai Jai Singh in the said *pargana* and *khalsa sharifa*.

Bears two seals, as no. 94. Paper *tiklidar*.

96. *Parwana;* Persian (Nastaliq); 45×19 cm.; Mughal court to the *mutsaddis* of Islamabad (Mathura); 22nd Jamadi-ul-awwal; 5th regnal year of Alamgir II (January 21, 1759)

The *vakil* to Raja Sawai Madho Singh has submitted a petition that villages Bishanpura and Vrindavana in *pargana* Mathura have already been granted to be retained (by the Maharaja) as usual. The *yad-dasht* and *farman* are in the course of writing. In the meantime, an interim *parwana* may be sent to the *mutsaddis*. The above fact has been verified by the *daftar moalla*.

It is. therefore, ordered that the said *pargana* may be released (to the Maharaja).

Bears a seal of Abul Mansur Khan Bahadur Safdar Jang, *Vazir* of the Emperor Ahmad Shah dated 1161 A.H **Figs. 29-30**

97. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 27.6×14.5 cm.; Mughal court to *mutsaddis* of Ajmer; 17th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 6th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (February 1, 1724).

It is informed that the *pargana* of Naraina is in the possession of the Maharajadhiraj (Sawai Jai Singh). The *rahadari* is, therefore, abolished from the said *pargana*. This *pargana* was transferred to the Maharajadhiraj from Kr. Devi Singh, Lal Singh and Suraj Singh.

Bears a seal of Hyder Quli Khan, a servant of the Emperor Muhammad Shah; dated 1134 A H. **Fig. 31**

98 *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 44.2×15.8 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and cultivators of *pargana* Amarsar, *sarkar* Mominabad in *suba* Ajmer; 9th Ramzan, 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 21, 1723).

The *pargana* of Amarsar is granted to Sawai Jai Singh in *jagir*.

Bears a seal of Hyder Quli Khan as in no. 97. Nagari letters, on the back left hand upper corner, read "संनधो अमरसर की मी. असाढ़ वदी ११ सं० १७८० सोंपी मा. दीवान."

99. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 43.2×16.4 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Kiara *alias* Bhangarh of *sarkar* Alwar in *suba* Akbarabad; 29th Rajab, 7th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (June 5, 1719).

A *jagir* of 26,51,000 *dams* is granted to Sawai Jai Singh by transfer from Wali Muhammad with effect from the *kharif* crop of the current year. Nagari note, on the back, reads "भानगढ़ को सनदी".

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, *sipahsalar* of the Emperor Farrukhshiyar.

100. *Yad-dasht* Persian (Shikastah); 50.5×21.5 cm. Undated.

A list of grants received with the signatures of Nawab Khan-e-Khana and his seal. The former *mansab* is retained with Amber, Dausa, Chatsu, Phagi, Maujamabad and Niwai etc. The title of Raja is granted with the permission of using *naqqara*. Increament and grant of *mansab* to the members of the family *(bhai beta)* is proposed after appointment in service.

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Written in the Nagari on the wrapper.

'पाना मतालबा का पर दसषत नवाब षानषाना वा मोहर सूं होय आयो, मनसब साबक बहाल, आंवेर, दौसा, चाटसू, फागई, मौजमाबाद, निवाई मनसब मैं बहाल, राजा को षिताब नकारा की प्रवानगी ओर ईंजाफा को वा बेटा भाया का मनसब की उमेदवारी मुलाजमत हुवा पाछैं होवा का, दसषत श्री महाराजाधिराज सवाई जै स्यंघजी का मतालबां।'

Bears a seal of Khan-e-khana Muazzam Zafar Jang Bahadur, a loyal servant of Shah Alam Badshah dated 1120 A.H. Paper *tiklidar*.

101. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 19.5×12 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated.

The letter, delivered to Aitmad-ud-daullah through Bahadur and his servants Bulaki and Nazar Ali, has come to the notice of the Emperor. The Maharaja is asked to arrive within five or six days at double speed. Delay might give a chance to the rebels.

No seal, but the *kharita* is signed by the Emperor; written within and outside the golden rectangle. **Fig. 32**

102. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 25.8×15 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

Seven keys of the places, conquered by the Maharaja, have been received with the letter. The rebels should not be given time to escape. They should be totally destroyed. A dress of honour with *kalangi* has been awarded to Jagram. Artillery may be made over to the Imperial *mutsaddis*. The search for hidden treasures may be continued.

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold lines. The *kharita* is signed by the Emperor (Muhammad Shah) himself. **Fig. 33**

103. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 34.5×18 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated.

"Lay siege to the fort of Thun. The amount sanctioned at the time of your departure will be sent in two or three instalments. A sum of Rupees four lakhs is being sent with Muhammad Sikandar Kajaval Mistry. Send a sketch map of the fort of Thun showing the postings of the personnel engaged during the siege. Every body will first confer with you (Maharaja) and then orders for the siege of Deeg will be issued."

Written within and outside the rectangular panel with gold lines and *afshan*. Initialled with letter *swad*.

"Abdus-samad Khan Bahadur has already started and Saiyad Khan-e-jahan is about to reach there."

104. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.5×23.2 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated.

"The condition of sparing the criminal's life has already been granted. When he appears with Saiyad Khan-e-jahan before the Emperor, he may beg for mercy through you. Two or three cannons are being sent. Saiyad Nusrat Yar Khan and Hamid Khan will be reaching in a day or two." A *vasanti* (yellow coloured) robe of honour is awarded to the Maharaja.

Written within and outside the golden rectangular enclosure (initialled with the letter *swad*).

105. *Kharita;* Persian (Nastaliq); 41.5×22.2 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; 17th Shawwal A.H 1153, 25th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 4, 1742). 'Melons of Balakh and Herat are being sent to the Maharaja.'

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold lines.

106. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 29×17.3 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated.

It was reported to the Emperor that the Maharaja had reached within a distance of fourteen *kos* from the Capital. The Emperor had been eagerly waiting. It was Tuesday. Informs kindly to attend the court on the fifth day, the auspicious

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Thursday. Jagram was being sent to receive the Maharaja.

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with golden lines (initialled with *swad*).

107. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 32.5×15.8 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; 17th Rabi-ul-awwal, 6th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (February 7, 1718).

The reporters informed in writing that the Maharaja and Maharao Bhim Singh, etc., had gone to establish a *thana* in the fort at Sonkh. When they were returning at night, the rebels made a sudden attack on the Imperial troops and many Imperial soldiers were killed or injured. The Emperor was rejoiced to know that the Maharaja had escaped by dint of his skill and experience. Nusarat Yar Khan might have reached with the cannon *Alam sitan.* Written with black ink within and outside the rectangular panel with golden lines.

A seal of the Khanazad Rajadhiraja Jai Singh Sawai on the wrapper. Date mentioned on the wrapper is "फुरमान सा० २४ मा० खीउल अव्वल सन ६ को पहौचा चैत वदी १४ १७७३ आवा".

Received through the *gurzbardars* Latif Beg etc., on 24th Rabi-ul-awwal; 6th regnal year.

108. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 41.4×16 cm ; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Gaya *suba* Bihar. 24th Zilqaad A.H. 1143; 13th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 8, 1732).

A *jagir* of one lakh *dams* is granted to Sawai Jai Singh in Gaya vice Isqand Yar Khan.

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur, Vazir of Muhammad Shah, dated 1136. Nagari letters, "वा० जा० गयाजी".

109. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 44.8×16.5 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and public of *pargana* Gaya in *suba* Bihar; 27th Zilqaad. 12th regnal year of Emperor Muhammad Shah (June 14, 1729).

A *jagir* of 1,80,000 *dams* has been granted to Sawai Jai Singh in the *pargana* Gaya, *suba* Bihar by transfer from Muhammad Aqil Khan with effect from the current *rabi* crop.

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur, Vazir of Muhammad Shah of 1136 A D.; written in Nagari letters on the left hand upper corner on the reverse.

110. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 43×16.6 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Khori in *sarkar* Alwar of *suba* Akbarabad; 14th Rabi-us-sani A.H. 1133; 4th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 11, 1723).

A *jagir* of 38,25,997 *dams* has been granted to Sawai Jai Singh, in *pargana* Khori vice Chudaman, etc., with effect from the *Kharif* crop.

Bears a seal of Inayat Khan, Vazir of Muhammad Shah, dated 1136 A.H.

111. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 28×14.9 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated.

The rebels were attacked from all sides. The Rajputs of the Maharaja fought under Jagram with great bravery and helped Sultan Ibrahim Abdullah Khan, Nazmuddin Ali Khan and Hamid Khan and maintained the Maharaja's prestige. The Maharaja is further asked to arrive very soon. He is assured of the good will from the Emperor's side.

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with golden lines.

112. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 28.4 16.3 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; 15th Jamadi-ul-awwal; 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (as mentioned on the envelope) (January 30, 1724).

"The pretender Jaswant has become a source of trouble to me. Though much favour has been shown to him in the past, he does not desist from his evil plans.

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He has killed the innocent old Nahar Khan. Therefore, forces have been sent to kill him." The Maharaja is further asked to proceed to Narnaul with Muhammad Khan Bahadur, Raja Girdhar Bahadur and Gopal Singh, the Imperial army would follow.

A square seal on the cover reads 'Allahul-Gani-wa autum tokra' 1133 A.H.; Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold lines.

113. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 27.2×15.9 cm.; Mughal court to Rajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh); Undated.

Informs that the Maharaja's *arzadashta* was perused by the Emperor himself. He is authorised to turn out such men from the army who did not obey him. He is further asked to carry out the orders conveyed in the previous *farman*

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure, with gold lines. A small square illegible seal on the wrapper.

114. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 27.2×14.6 cm.; Mughal court to Rajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh); Undated.

"*Taharir* informing victory over Thun is acknowledged. Escaping of the rebels indicated carelessness. Forces should be sent to persue them. Saaduddin Khan is appointed to collect escheat property. The rebels have ample property, jewellery and cash. All efforts should be made to take over this property."

A small square seal like no. 112 on the wrapper. Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold lines.

115. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 26.5×14.8 cm.; Mughal court to Maharajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh); Undated.

Subedari of Malwa along with that of Akbarabad has been granted to the Maharaja with the royal robe of honour, a bejewelled *sarpech*, sword studded with jewels, an elephant and Rs. 10,00,000 for meeting the expenses.

A small square seal like No. 112 on the wrapper. Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold lines.

Fig. 34

116. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 67×28 cm.; Mughal court to Maharajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh); Undated.

Informs that the victorious army had reached Banaras and that the inhabitants of the place had acknowledged allegiance. Further details would be known from Rai Lakhi Singh who is a trusted royal servant.

117. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 28.5×16.5 cm.; Mughal court to Jai Singh (Sawai), Undated.

"The son of the unfortunate rebel has escaped and the forces were duly sent for his arrest. He is reported to be hidden somewhere in *suba* Ajmer. He should be captured soon with the assistance of Badan Singh

A small square seal like No. 112 on the wrapper. Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold line.

118. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 27.2×14.6 cm.; Mughal court to Rajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh); 19th Rabi-us-sani; 6th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 14, 1725).

The Emperor informs that the appropriate device adopted by the Maharaja was much appreciated. The Maharaja is further authorised to kill the rebels who were captured.

The *Kharita* is signed by the Emperor Muhammad Shah.

It is mentioned on the envelope in Nagari letters—"फरमान मि० माह वदी ६ सं १७८० मा० राव जगराम के आया".

A circular seal of Shivadas, servant of Rajadhiraja Sawai Jai Singh on the wrapper.

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold lines. **Fig. 35**

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119. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 32.5×20.2 cm.; Muhammad Shah to Sawai Jai Singh; 19th Muharram; 2nd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (November 9, 1720).

The Maharaja is directed to attend the court early for consultations about the condition of the country.

Written by the Emperor himself. A note on the wrapper, in Nagari letters, reads, "फुरमान मि० मागश्र वदि ८ संवत् १७७७ कों पहोच्या".

Written within and outside a rectangular enclosure with gold lines. **Fig. 36**

120. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 44×17.6 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and cultivators of *pargana* Malpura *suba* Ajmer; 17th Shawwal; 5th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (September 23, 1716).

It is informed that a *jagir* of 46,69,127 *dams* has been granted to Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Malpura, with effect from the current *kharif* crop.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, a servant of the Emperor Farrukhshiyar.

121. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 43.8×16 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Tonk, *sarkar* Mominabad, *suba* Ajmer. 21st Zilhijj; 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (September 11, 1723).

A *jagir* of one karore and twenty lakh *dams* is granted to Sawai Jai Singh in the said *pargana* from the current *kharif* crop by transfer from Saiyad Nusrat Yar Khan Bahadur. The letter is signed by the Emperor himself. Bears a seal of Zafar Quli Khan, a hereditary servant of Muhammad Shah, dated 1135 A.H. There is a reference to Budh Singh (Bundi ?) and Kunwar Shiva Singh, son of the Maharaja, on the reverse of the *parwana.*

122. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 46×16.5 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Mominabad, *suba* Ajmer. 21st Zilhijj; 1135 A.H.; 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (September 11, 1723).

A *jagir* of 6,61,96,632 *dams* is granted to Rajadhiraja Sawai Jai Singh etc., in *pargana* Mominabad, *suba* Ajmer.

Bears a seal of Zafar Quli Khan dated 1135 A.H.

123. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 27×14 5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; 25th Jamadi-ul-akhir; 26th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (August 5, 1743).

The Maharaja is asked to attend the court immediately as he (the Emperor) was concerned with the quarrels among the Rathors. Abhai Singh and Bakhat Singh were also summoned.

No seal. Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with golden lines. *Sirnama* is written with pencil by the Emperor himself.

124. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 27.6×15.3 cm ; Emperor Muhammad Shah (as mentioned on the envelope) to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated but signed by the Emperor himself.

The Maharaja is requested to reach within two days as the rebels had arrived upto Sikari. In case of delay they might attack on the Emperor.

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold lines.

Paper sprinkled with gold; Nagari letters on the cover read ॥ ७४ ॥*फरमान पातस्य महमद सा".

125. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 46.5×15.3 cm.; Governor General to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. Undated.

Particulars in the case of handing over the murderer Wazir Ali were known from the letter written by Col. Collins. The Governor General agreed that Wazir Ali would not be hanged. A square seal on the cover. The *kharita* is written on *tikalidar* paper. **Fig. 37**

*The *Kharita* bears a mark ॥ ७४ ॥ which is equivalent to SOS, Save Our Soul

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126. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 41.4×15.6 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Naraina, *suba* Ajmer; 13th Jamadi-ul-akhir; 10th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 15, 1728)

A *jagir* of 99,999 *dams* is granted to Sawai Jai Singh by transfer from Rai Harlal with effect from the current *kharif* crop.

Bears a seal.

127. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 18.8×11.3 cm.; Muhammad Shah to Rajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh). Undated.

The Maharaja is ordered to send *dola* of the rebel's daughter as was proposed earlier for the deceased Emperor. In case, the elder girl was sick the younger one might be sent. If that unfortunate man refused and desisted from his promise, he should be killed.

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold lines It is mentioned in the remarks column of the register that the *farman* was received on "मिती फागण वदि ४ संवत १७८० कूं आया".

The *farman* is signed by the Emperor himself.

128. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 47×15.3 cm.; Mughal court to Khwaja Muhammad Muqim. 5th Zilhijj, 1125 A.H.; 2nd regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (December 12, 1713)

A *jagir* of 4,07,39,900 *dams* has been granted to Mirza Raja Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Mominabad etc. of *suba* Ajmer. Bears a seal of Saiyad *Abd* Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, a servant of the Emperor Farrukhshiyar. Nagari letters on the back read, "प्र. आंवेर का".

129. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 44×16.2 cm.; Mughal court to Samanda Khan; 4th Shawwal, 1128 A.H.; 5th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (September 10, 1716).

A *jagir* of 1,33,30,873 *dams* has been granted to Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Malpura in *suba* Ajmer with effect from the current *kharif* crop.

Signed by the Emperor (Farrukhshiyar) himself.

The *farman* bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan as no. 128.

130. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 41.5×16 cm.; Mughal court to Abdul Karim Khan. 4th Shawwal, A.H. 1128; 5th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (September 10, 1716).

A *jagir* of 1,60,00,000 *dams* has been transferred from Saiyad Israt etc. to Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Muhammadpur *suba* Malwa with effect from the current *kharif* crop.

Written on the back in Nagari letters, "महमदपुर सूबो मालवा".

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan as no. 128.

131. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 43×14.5 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, muqaddams, qanoogos* and the public of *pargana* Amarsar, *suba* Ajmer; 17th Rajab, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 3, 1721).

A *jagir* of 32,00,000 *dams* is granted to Sawai Jai Singh etc. in villages Hastera, etc. of *pargana* Amarsar by transfer from Kunwar Abhai Singh etc. with effect from the current *rabi* crop.

Bears a seal of Inayat Khan, Naib Vazir, a servant of the Emperor Muhammad Shah, 1133 A.H. Nagari letters on the back read, "हस्तेड़ा का"

Entry on the reverse mentions the name of Kunwar Shiva Singh also.

132. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 43×15.6 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of Manoharpur, *suba* Ajmer. 1st Rabi-ul-awwal, 1138 A.H.; 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (October 26, 1725).

A *jagir* of 11,00,949 *dams* is granted to Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Manoharpur

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by transfer from Abbas Ali Khan etc., with effect from the current *kharif* crop.

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur, a servant of Muhammad Shah dated 1136 A.H.

133. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 50.5×22 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Devati Sanchari, *sarkar* Alwar, *suba* Akbarabad, 18th Zilqaad, 2nd regnal year of Bahadur Shah; (January 18, 1709).

A *jagir* of 93,77,486 *dams* is granted to Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Devati Sanchari.

Paper with golden sprinkles. Bears a seal of Asaf-ud-daullah, a servant of Shah Alam (Bahadur Shah).

134. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 34.3×14 cm.; Mughal court to Rajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh). 15th Rabi-us-sani; 1151 A.H.; 21st regnal year of Muhammad Shah (July 22, 1738).

Faujdari of Islamabad *alias* Mathura is granted to the Maharaja on the current conditions with an addition of 80,00,000 *dams* in *inam.*

Paper *tikalidar*, Nagari letters, on the back of the *parwana*, read "नकल मोहर षानदौरा को सौं वा० फौजदारी मथुराजी".

135. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 45×14 3 cm.; Mughal court to Samandar Khan; 3rd Safar, 7th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (December 15, 1718).

He is informed that villages Hastera etc., in *pargana* Amarsar, *suba* Ajmer, were in the *jagir* of Sawai Jai Singh—but the *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* made interference and extracted *begar* from those villages. As those places were situated near Amber they might be treated as connected with that place (Amber).

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur Zafar Zang, *sipahsalar* of Farrukhshiyar.

136. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 40×15.2 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Khori, *suba* Akbarabad. 7th Zilhijj, 1125 A.H.; 2nd regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (December 14, 1713).

A *jagir* of one karore ninety seven lakh and nine thousand nine hundred nine (1.97,09,909) *dams* has been granted to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Khori vice Muhammad Shah.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, *sipahsalar* of Farrukhshiyar. Note in Nagari on the back of the document reads, "प्र० षोहरी" बगैर प्रवानों प्रगना षोहरो (गाजी को थाणों वा० मुडावर "प्रवानो प्र० षोहरी वा० मैहाबाद गाजी को थाणों वा मुडावर".)

137. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 34.1×18 cm.; Farrukhshiyar to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

It is appreciated that the Maharaja took active and sincere interest in good missions. This time the *Deccanis* had collected a large army in *suba* Malwa and they had been devastating village after village in the *suba*. An Imperial employee had been deputed with a big army to help the Maharaja in controlling over the situation. The Maharaja is further advised to send his *arzdasht* through Jagram for the perusal of the Emperor.

Written within and outside the golden rectangular enclosure.

The *farman* was received through Jagram on the 15th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 6th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar, 1129 A.H. (April 16, 1717).

Bears *swad* in the hand of Farrukhshiyar.

138. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 27×14.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh Undated.

A sum of rupees five lakhs, as demanded by the Maharaja and Amir-ul-umra, was remitted for arresting or killing the infidel rebel who in spite of several *farmans* evaded presence in the court. Attempts

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at Odhera and Banthali were not successful. It is, therefore, ordered that the Maharaja should reach on the spot at once for victory.

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with golden lines. Signed by the Emperor Muhammad Shah.

139. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 28.5×16.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

The differences between the Mughals and the Rajputs were reported to the Emperor. Necessary instructions were issued to the Mughals. The Maharaja should also try his best to patch up the differences.

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold lines.

Signed by the Emperor Muhammad Shah

140. The *farman* is not available but the note on the wrapper informs that it was in the name of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh and was-delivered through Askar Rao on 19th Rabi-us-sani. 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 25, 1724).

141. *Patta;* Persian (Shikastah); 73×15 cm.; 29th Rabi-ul-awwal; 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 16; 1723).

Naraindas *mutsaddi* (to Sawai Jai Singh) had executed an agreement from *kharif* crop of 1131 A.H. *(fasali)*, on three years' term yielding Rs. 3,31,066/- *Farrukhshahi* with all cesses and *peshkash* etc., with cropwise statement.

Bears two seals of Rai Raghunath Das, a servant of Moiz-ud-daullah Hyder Quli Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang; San 3 (1133 A H.).

142. *Qaulnama;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.2×25 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Ishwari Singh; 7th Rabi-ul-awwal, A.H. 1161 (February 25, 1748).

The Emperor promises in the name of the holy Quran and the Almighty that the territories which were in the possession of the Maharaja will remain intact, and his further demands will be accepted. His friends and foes will be considered as the friends and foes of the Emperor, generations after generations.

A pendulum-like seal on the *qaulnama* and two small square seals on the back.

143. *Navisht;* Persian (Shikastah) and the local dialect; 189×18.5 cm.; *chaudharis qanoongos, muqaddams* and residents of thirty four villages in *pargana* Bairath of *suba* Akbarabad to Raja Jai Singh; Asoj budi 30, V.S. 1781; (October 6, 1724).

The *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* and the residents of the *pargana* Bairath agreed that the cesses of *bhom* and *zamindari* for the thirty four villages in the *pargana* would be paid to the *sarkar* of the Maharaja every year without any objection. The agreement reads—

"लषत परगना बारठ (बैराठ) सरकार बलहरा सूबा अकबरावाद का परगना मजकूर पटेल पटवारी रउता चौधरी के नाम अत्र जमीदारी भोम मांहका परगना की सरकार श्री महाराजाधिराज महाराजजी श्री……जी के सरकार में ……लिखा दीनी सो माफक दस्तूर भूमि फसल वनहाल सरकार में दी जासी विना उजर। लिषत कसवा बरठ का पटेलान महासिंह, देवीदास, गोवरधन, हरजी वगरह गांव का बासिन्दा ऊपर लेख सही।"

Similarly all the *patels* and residents of all the villages have recorded their acceptance.

Bears a seal of Muhammad Waris, Naib Qazi, Saiyad Muhammad Alam. Signed by Saiyad Muhammad, *Qanoongo.*

144. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 47.5×18 cm.; Mughal court to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. Undated.

"It is informed that Nawab Iftikhar-ud-daullah Muhammad Beg Khan Bahadur Feroz Zang has been appointed to realise the arrears outstanding against the Maharaja. He (Maharaja) should, therefore, direct his *ahalkars* to remit the amount of tribute and the arrears to the said Nawab Sahib."

Paper *tikalidar*, on *afshani* ground.

Bears a seal of Ashraf-ud-daullah Afrasiyab Khan Bahadur Sabit Jang, 1151 A.H.

Fig. 38

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145. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 46×21.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

It contains informations about the famine-relief given to the public, army deputed under Aitmad-ud-daullah for the destruction of the Deccanis, the unusual disturbances in Malwa and the help provided to the cantonment there. Biharidas, the *vakil* of Sawai Jai Singh, should also put in his best to co-operate with the *hakims, amils, faujdars* and *thanedars* to expel the rebels.

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure.

146. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 66×22 cm.; Mughal court to Zafar Quli Khan; 25th Zilqaad; 11th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 11, 1729).

It is ordered, as applied for by the *vakil* to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh, that the amount outstanding against *pargana* Amarsar may be debited and remitted to *pargana* Mominabad. Entries may be made accordingly in *Daftar Diwani.*

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur, a servant of the Emperor Muhammad Shah; San 6, dated 1136 A.H.

147. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 26.5×14.5 cm.; Mughal court to Rajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh); 4th Jamadi-us-sani, 1133 A.H. (March 24, 1721).

The Emperor acknowledges receipt of Maharaja's *arzdasht.* Loyalty borne by him from the times of his ancestors is appreciated. He might continue his efforts for the mission entrusted to him. The disputes of the Rajputs could be decided by him as in the past and they might be deputed on duties.

Nagari inscription on the wrapper reads–

"फरमान पातसाह महमद साह को मिती भादौर बु० ६ बुधवार सं० १७३६ को पहुंचा मारफत दीवान वषतराम का".

Bears a seal (on the wrapper) of Nihal Chand.

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with goldlines.

Signed by the Emperor Muhammad Shah himself. **Fig. 39**

148. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah), 42.5×17.8 cm.; Mughal Court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of Ujjain, *suba* Malwa. 17th Shawwal, 1128 A.H.; 5th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar, (September 23, 1716).

A *jagir* of 19,687 *dams* has been granted to Sawai Jai Singh for inhabiting a new *pura* (town) in *pargana* Ujjain *suba* Malwa, with effect from the current *rabi* crop.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, *sipahsalar* of the Emperor Farrukhshiyar. A note in Nagari, on the back, reads "वा० जागीर उजैनी में".

149. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 42.5×16 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of Ujjain, *suba* Malwa. 24th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 2nd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (March 23, 1720).

The *jagir* of 19,687 *dams* is granted to be continued in the possession of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh for the *pura* (town) inhabited by him.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abd Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, *sipahsalar* of the Emperor Muhammad Shah, dated 1st regnal year of Muhammad Shah.

Nagari note on the back in the left hand upper corner reads "उजीन का पुरा की".

150. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 45.4×17 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Malarna, *suba* Ajmer. 21st Zilhijj, 1135 A.H.; 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (September 11, 1723).

A *jagir* of 44,27,054 *dams* has been transferred from Lal Singh etc., to Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Malarna.

Bears a seal of Zafar Quli Khan, a hereditary servant of the Emperor Muhammad Shah. Signed by the Emperor himself.

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151. *Yad-dasht;* Persian (Shikastah); 19.5×10.7 cm.; Salabat Khan to Mughal court. 7th safar, 7th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar, (December 19, 1718).

The Maharaja has released 6,00,000 *dams* for the *jagir* of the writer (Salabat Khan) in Narnaul and has issued a *fard* under his seal.

It is agreed that so long as the *faujdari* and *jagir* remained with the Maharaja, no revenue would be demanded from the *mutsaddis* of the Maharaja.

Bears two seals of (1) Salabat Khan, (2) ....var Ali Khan.

152. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 28.4×14.9 cm.; Mughal court to Raja Jai Singh; Undated.

The Maharaja is informed that the unfaithful Abdullah and Muhammad Ibrahim had been arrested.

No seal; written within and outside a rectangular enclosure with gold lines. Signed by the Emperor Farrukhshiyar.

153. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 26.7×14.5 cm.; Mughal court to Rajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh); 18th Rabi-ul-awwal, 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 5, 1723).

"The disturbances created by the imposter (Chudaman) are increasing day by day. The indifference on the part of the Maharaja is unbearable. He (the Maharaja) is, therefore, asked to depute Kunwar Shiva Singh to supress the rebels, to arrest the imposter (Chudaman) and to molest the newly built forts because the citizens and travellers on the Mathura Road are complaining everyday."

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with golden lines.

The cover has a circular seal of Rai Shivadas, a servant of Rajadhiraja Sawai Jai Singh, and a note in Nagari and Persian.

The Nagari note reads, "फरमान दसखत षास ता० २१ मा० खील अवल स० ५ मि० पोस बदि ८ सं० १७८० मु० रेयां के मा० राव जगराम के आया."

154. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 39.6×18 cm.; Mughal court to Rajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh); 19th Rabi-us-sani, 15th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (September 28, 1732).

Regarding appointment of the Maharaja as *subedar* of Malwa and *faujdar* of Mandsaur etc.

Bears a seal of Shamsam-ud-daullah Khan Dauran Bahadur Mansur Jang Amir-ul-Umra, a servant of Muhammad Shah dated 1132 A.H. Also a small seal on the cover.

Nagari note on the cover reads, "सनद सुबदारी सूबे मालवा मी० काती सुदि ६ संवत १७८९ मु० सवाई जपुर पहुंची।"

Paper *afashani* **Fig. 40**

155. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 26.5×14.5 cm.; Mughal court to Rajadhiraja; Undated.

It is astonishing and against the rule that *thanas* have been established in *pargana* Sambhar, in khalsa land, near the *vatan* of the Maharaja. He is further directed to remove the *thanas* so that no dispute may arise.

No seal on the *farman* but a small square illegible seal is on the wrapper.

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure of goldlines.

156. *Arzi;* original *arzi* with Emperor's orders in pencil; Persian (Nastaliq, also Shikastah); 30.5×15.4 cm.; Ishwari Singh to the Mughal Emperor. Undated.

Maharaja Ishwari Singh apprised about his difficulties etc., to the Emperor. It was returned to him with the Emperor's orders that he should act according to the instructions conveyed through Imad-ul-mulk. Margin in gold, and Emperor's note in pencil on the back.

Signed by the Emperor Muhammad Shah himself

157. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 28.4×16.5 cm.; Mughal court to Rajadhiraja (Sawai

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Jai Singh); Ramzan, 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (A.D. 1723).

"The traitor (Chudaman ?) has disappeared by the fear of the victorious Imperial forces. The Maharaja should be vigilant and try to arrest him alive. Care should be taken that he may not escape from the hands of the brave Rajputs, and save his life as a mouse by entering into a hole."

158 *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 28.5×16.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh.

The date of receipt is 18th Rabi-ul-awwal; 4th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 16, 1722).

The services of the Maharaja had been brought to notice. The Emperor was so much pleased with the loyalty and faithfulness of the Maharaja that it could not be expressed in words.

No seal; written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold lines.

A small square seal and note in Persian on the wrapper. Signed by the Emperor Muhammad Shah on the body of the wrapper.

159. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 27.6×15.8 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated.

"To stay and waste time at Ajmer is against farsightedness of the Maharaja. With the receipt of this *farman,* he should entrust the seige of the fort to Gopal Singh, son of Raja Bahadur Sakat Singh of Manoharpur and Girdhar Bahadur. The Maharaja accompanied by the *sardars* should try to arrest the traitor alive or to send his severed head to the court.

No seal on the *farman;* written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold lines.

A circular seal and note in Persian and Nagari on the wrapper. Signed by the Emperor Muhammad Shah.

160. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 26.2×14.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

Contains various informations and also about the award of a pearl necklace to the Maharaja from the royal jewellery house through Rao Jagram (by hand).

Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold lines.

161. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 51.8×21.5 cm; Mughal court to Hyder Quli Khan. 21st Jamadi-us-sani, 17th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (November 7, 1734).

A *jagir* of 20,13,720 *dams* had already been granted to Sawai Jai Singh. The same may continue. The *chaudharis, muqaddams, qanoongos* and cultivators may be informed accordingly.

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur, Vazir of the Emperor Muhammad Shah dated 1136 A.H.

162. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 37.5×21 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

The Maharaja is informed that first of all Saiyad Khan-i-Jahan and Saiyad Nusrat Yar Khan etc., would produce Chudaman before him. He may be consoled and honoured with three pieces of a dress and a horse, and his petition for mercy may be forwarded to the Emperor.

The *farman* is initialled by the Emperor Written within a golden enclosure.

163. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah) in Emperor's own handwriting; 27×14.5 cm. and 20×11.9 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. 5th Shaban, 6th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar as mentioned on the envelope (July 4, 1717).

The Emperor acknowledges that the keys of the fort of Thun conquered by the Maharaja had been received. Thanks that the posts of rebels had been captured within such a short period. It is remarked that in spite of the keen vigilance of the

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Maharaja, the infidel rebels could escape and did not surrender. Saadu-din khan had been deputed to collect the wealth and arms captured from the village. The Maharaja is further asked through Jagram that all assistance be rendered in recovering the hidden treasures of the captured forts.

It contains two documents and was delivered through Vijay Singh Shekhawat.

164. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 23.5×16.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh Undated.

It is appreciated that the Maharaja reached in time with the army. The imposter (Chudaman) was wandering freely. He might be pursued and arrested early.

Nagari note on the cover reads :—

"महाराजाधिराज श्री जयसीघजी पातस्या परवान लीषतो साहजादा साहजी का की।"

A Persian note also on the outer cover Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with gold lines

165. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 23.5×12.7 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated. Signed by Muhammad Shah.

"In spite of all the arrangements the imposter (Chudaman) confronted and the Maharaja is still on his spot. Further delay is not advisable. A sum of rupees five lakhs has been granted. Steps should be taken early and the imposter be arrested with the advice of Moiz-ud-daullah Bahadur".

166. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 31×17.2 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

"The *taharir* of the Maharaja is acknowledged. He is advised not to be perturbed by the draught. Forts were conquered during the famine in the past also. He is further informed that there had been rains in some parts of the country. A sum of rupees three lakhs was being sanctioned for the army expenses; pay would be disbursed from the treasury at Akbarabad (Agra). The siege should be laid in such a way that the rebels may not come out. It is admired that Deep Singh and Tara Chand, servants of the Maharaja, joined Nusrat Yar Khan in punishing the rebels."

167. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 54×20 cm.; Governor General (Lord Metcalfe) to Rajadhiraj (Jagat Singh) March 17, 1813. Signed by the Governor General in English.

Acknowledges receipt of two letters of the Maharaja—one regarding the disturbances in the army of Bikaner and the other about Duni and Sikraya, informing deputation of Mir Nizat Ali for getting the houses evacuated. Further says that the Governor General had been apprised with the details by Bakhtawar Singh Bahadur and that he (Governor General) had replied verbally to Bakhshi Balmukundji.

Paper *tikalidar*

168. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 27.3×14.1 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh Undated.

The petition of the Maharaja and information sent verbally through the agent were acknowledged. It is hoped that the Maharaja would discharge his duties with all efficiency expected from him and make such efforts that the rebel might be killed at once.

From Emperor Muhammad Shah. (Received through Saadu-din khan).

169. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 26.7×14.2 cm.; Mughal court to Mir Muhammad, *Fasih Naib, pargana* Hindaun.

Undated.

Rozina and the *faujdari* dues from *pargana* Hindaun may be paid as usual to *mutsaddis* of Maharaja Jai Singh and Maharaja Abhai Singh.

A Nagari note on the *parwana* reads "डीडवाणा की फौजदारी की"

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Bears a seal of Kale Khan, a servant of the Emperor Muhammad Shah, dated 1144 A.H., regnal year 14th.

170. *Tamassuk*, Persian and Hindi (Shikastah and Nagari) 43×16 cm ;

Muhammad Kale Khan, *amin* and *faujdar* of *pargana* Sambhar and Didwana, to *sahukars* Ramsewak and Mohan Ram. 11th Jamadi-ul-akhir; 21st regnal year of Muhammad Shah. About debit.

Bears a seal as no. 169. Nagari letters, on the back read, "लिखत काले षां".

171. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 31×17 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Sunday, 4th Jamadi-ul-akhir; 6th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (February 18, 1724).

"*Subedari* of Ahmedabad has been conferred upon Shamsam-ud-daullah because the *suba* has been devastated by Maharaja Ajit Singh. As Nusrat Yar Khan has been managing the *suba* competently under the Maharaja (Sawai Jai Singh) therefore, he is allowed to continue as *naib subedar.*"

Paper with golden border and rectangular enclosure with gold lines.

172. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 36.9×17.9 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. 6th Safar, 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (October 25, 1723).

Detailed petitions have been received and the Emperor has been apprised of the brave deeds of the Maharaja. It is hoped that the band of rebels would be finished very soon. Further informs that a special robe of honour and a bejewelled *sarpech* have been issued from the *jawahirkhana* for the festival of victory.

Received through Hasan Beg on the 6th Safar, 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (A.D. 1723). Written within and outside the golden rectangular enclosure.

173. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 43.3×15.7 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Malarna, *suba* Ajmer.

1st Rabi-ul-akhir, 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (November 26, 1725).

A *jagir* of 31,00,000 *dams* have been transferred from Saqi Beg to Lal Singh, etc. in *pargana* Malarna, with effect from the *rabi* crop.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abdullah Khan. Nagari note on the back reads "परगना मलाराणा की सनदी वा जागीरी लाल स्यंघ को जा० मलाराणां की".

174. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 43.7×16 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos* and cultivators of Amarsar, *suba* Ajmer.

26th Jamadi-us-sani, 9th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (February 7, 1727).

'A *jagir* of 15,13,720 *dams* has been granted to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Amarsar.'

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur, a servant of Muhammad Shah A.H. 1136. A Nagari note on the back of the *parwana* reads, "सनदी दाम प्रगने अमरसर का दाम १५. १३,७२०".

175. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and cultivators of *pargana* Toda Bhim, Kama, Newai and Lalsot etc.; 29th Zilqaad, 5th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar, (November 3, 1716).

Faujdari of the said *pargana* has been granted to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abdullah Khan. Nagari note on the back of the *parwana* reads, "परगना टोडा वा० फौजदारी".

176-177. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 43×19.2 cm.; Mughal court to Maharaja Jai Singh; 26th Jamadi-us-sani A.H. 1043; 6th regnal year of Shah Jahan, (December 18, 1633).

Four *havelis* have been granted in compensation of the land given by the Maharaja for the construction of the tomb of Mumtaj Mahal. The *havelis* are : 1. *Haveli* of Raja Bhagwandas *makar*, 2. *Haveli* of Madho Singh *makar*, 3. *Haveli* of Rupasi

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Bairagi dar *muhalla* bazar Tekka Khan *makar* and; 4. *Haveli* of Chand Singh son of Suraj Singh in the same *muhalla* which was conferred on the Raja.

Bears a seal of Abul Barqat. The first line of the *farman* is damaged and this portion may be read from No. 177, 46×23.5 cm.; which is a copy of 176 with the following variations—

No. K.D. 176	No. K.D. 177
1. *farman alishan*	*farman walashan*
2. ke	'ke' is deleted.
6. *Ismat Uzbaya ala*	*Ismat Martabe ala*
7. *Jaman*	*Khadija*
13. *aslan* and *mutallakan* are written correctly	Both words written incorrectly.
In the last line year 1043 can be distinctly read.	It can be read as 1042 also.

The day of Hakim Muhammad Sadiq's arrival is mentioned as *Shambhah* which means Saturday *but* digit 3 is written over it as such it would mean Tuesday.

Figs. 41-42

178. *Parwana* (a copy of K.D. No. 173); Persian (Shikastah); 33.6×14.5 cm. It is a true copy of No. 173 bearing a seal of Khadim-i-sharah Rasul-i-ami Kazi Shariat Khan 1144 A.H.

179. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 45.4×17.4 cm.; Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Malarna, *suba* Ajmer. 24th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 1134 A.H., 4th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (March 1, 1722).

"A *jagir* of 44,27,054 *dams* has been granted to Sawai Jai Singh by transfer from Lal Singh etc., with effect from the current *rabi* crop."

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abdullah Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, a faithful servant of the Emperor Muhammad Shah. Nagari letters on the back of the *parwana* read, "मलारना वा माज़पुरा".

180. *Patta;* Persian (Shikastah); 44.4×15 cm.; Mughal court to Nathuram Maujiram, *mutsaddis* of the Maharaja; 5th Rabi-ul-awwal, 12th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (September 7, 1730).

Manoharpur and Devpur Khurd yielding 48,360 *dams* have been granted to the Maharaja (in *ijara*) for three years in lieu of Rs. 5200/- Muhammad Shahi coins net from the *kharif* crop of 1138 A.H. to *rabi* crop of 1140 A.H. *(fasali)*.

Bears a seal of Saadullah, a hereditary servant of Muhammad Shah. Nagari note on the back reads "पटा बे० नाथूराम व मौजोराम बा० मौ. मनोहरपुर देवपुर घुरद अमलै प्रग० हवेली अजमेर"

181. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 24×13 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh.

24th Zilhijj, 23rd regnal year (March 1, 1741).

As per application of the Maharaja it has been written to Abul Mansur Khan Bahadur Safdarjang that he should proceed early to join and assist him in safeguarding the tracks and roads. It is also informed that a robe of honour has been awarded to the Maharaja.

No seal; written within a rectangular panel and outside golden lines. The address to the Maharaja is written with a pencil in the apex by the Emperor himself.

182. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 38×21 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated.

The Maharaja is asked to send Nusrat Yar Khan Bahadur with Chudaman to Saiyad Khan Jahan. Further he is advised not to capture the artillery unless provoked by the enemy.

No seal; written within and outside a rectangle with gold lines.

183. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 27×14.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated.

The Emperor commends the services rendered by the Maharaja recently.

Written within and outside a rectangle with golden border lines. No seal.

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184. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 20×12.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated.

The Emperor is very much pleased with the news of the victory of the Imperial forces over the rebels.

The *farman* was received on 10th Safar, 4th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (November 9, 1722).

No seal; written within and outside a rectangle with gold lines.

185. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 31×17 cm ; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

It has been reported that many fortresses of Thun have been evacuated by the Jats and the same have come in the possession of the Imperial forces but the women and children of the Jats have taken shelter in the forests. The Maharaja is advised not to demolish the fortresses until Chudaman is disposed of from the fort.

The *Farman* bears a *swad.*

186. *Ruqqa Khas;* Persian (Shikastah);26×11.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh.

In the handwriting of the Emperor himself. Undated.

The Maharaja is informed that Zafar Khan would come to see him under orders of the Emperor. He (Maharaja) is advised to go to Qutub-ul-mulk's house accompanied by Zafar Khan. The Emperor intends to visit the Maharaja's place on Saturday and to send Aitmad Khan to see him on the next Saturday. The Maharaja is further instructed to see Qutub-ul-mulk the next day and to act accordingly.

No seal; appears to be a personal letter.

187. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 26.7×14 cm.; Mughal court (Farrukhshiyar) to Sawai Jai Singh. Received on 11th Safar, 4th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (January 25, 1716).

The Emperor feels very much pleased and satisfied to learn about the bravery of the Maharaja and his associates who made their efforts to enter the fort of Thun and purged out the rebels from there The Maharaja is informed that the faithful Juml-tul-mulk Madar-ul-Muham and his followers obtained orders to punish the infidels. He has secured the *subedari* of Ahmedabad for himself and his eldest son has been graciously assigned the task of looking after the affairs of Malwa. In the end, the Maharaja is asked to get the *thana* released from the infidels. A note in Nagari on the envelope "फुरमान अमल फरकसेर पातस्या"; written within and outside the rectangle with golden lines.

188. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 28×15 cm.; Mughal court to Kahneram. Undated.

Villages Manoharpur and Devra Khurd for 48,360 *dams,* which was hitherto with Kahneram, may be made over to Nathuram, a *mutsaddi* of Maharajadhiraj. The envelope bears a seal.

189. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 26×15 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated.

The Emperor has received news about the strong efforts made by the Maharaja against the infidel Jats. The Maharaja is further advised to take assistance from Nusrat Yar Khan Bahadur, Maharao Bhim Singh and Gaja Singh also, and not to be worried for money. More amount would be sent. This mission is destined to be carried out by the Maharaja.

No seal; written within and outside a rectangle with gold lines.

190. *Farman;* Persian (Shikastah); 26×14.5 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. 4th Zilhijj; 23rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (February 9, 1741).

Azam Khan and Kriparam delivered the message of the Maharaja. It was agreed that action in case of the Marathas would be taken as suggested. Abul Mansur Khan Bahadur Safdar Jang was ordered to work under the Maharaja in the imperial interest.

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Written within and outside a rectangle with gold lines. The Maharaja is addressed by the Emperor himself with a pencil on the upper margin of the *farman*.

191. *Farman;* Hindi (Nagari); 30×15 cm.; Mughal Emperor to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

(Appears to have been written by the Emperor (Muhammad Shah) himself).

The Maharaja is advised to take special notice of the intelligence received from the enemy's camp. If the rebel was agreeable to come to the court with Khan-e-Jahan with his family, he might be allowed to do so.

Written with a rectangle with golden border. Scratched a bit in the middle.

192. *Farman;* Hindi (Nagari); 30×15 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh; Undated. (Appears to have been written by the Emperor himself).

It was reported from all quarters that Maharao Bhim Singh and others were inorderly. The Sharif of Mecca had submitted an application in this case. He declined to take over the *khazana*. A reply from the Maharaja should be received in his own handwriting.

Written within and outside the rectangle with gold lines; right edge of the *farman* is damaged. **Fig. 43**

193. *Farman;* Hindi (Nagari); 21×13 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Received on 22nd Safar, 1135 A.H. (November 10, 1723); 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah.

The Emperor acknowledges receipt of two *arzdashts* (petitions) informing the conquest of two forts. It is a pleasing news that the fort of Thun would also be conquered soon. The Maharaja is granted a robe of honour of yellow colour.

Paper with decorated gold flowery border; written within a rectangle with gold lines. Text :—

श्री

लायकुल इनायत वल अिहसान राजाधिराज जैसिंघ सवाई उमेदवार तफजुल षासुल षास का होकै जानै दोय अरजदास्त फतह किले आज की जो बहुत मुहकम था नजर मुबारक सों गुजरी षातर बहुत खुशवकत हुई परवरदिगार के फजल सों थून भी शिताव ल सरफ औलियाय दौलत के मैं आवै है हंगामा शिकाका बहुत गरम है हमेशै वह उमरा राजों का याद आवै है वहुत याद आवै है जगह उस उमदे राजों की षाली है परवरदिगार शिताब फतह नुसरत सौ उसको ल्यावे षिलअत जशनी वासंती उस उमदेराजो को इनायत हुआ शिताव नजर ऊपर हसूली मरजो मुकस के शोरिश जागीरदारों की मिटावै इनकी शोरिश हरगिज हमवार नहीं होती मरजी मुबारक इसमें जानै ॥

194. *Qabalah;* Persian (Shikastah); 25.6×15.1 cm.; 6th Rabi-ul-akhir, A.H. 1013 (August 22, 1604).

Sale deed of one—storeyed house in *muhalla* Beram in the name of the Maharaja (Man Singh I) by Mamoon Mian Bahadur, Sheikhu and Koka, sons of Amin for Rs. 902/- only (currency in use).

195. Two documents; *farmans;* Persian (Shikastah); (i) 26×14 cm.; (ii) 14.5×11 cm.; Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

The Maharaja is ordered to attend the court soon and then to proceed to Jodhpur for settling the dispute between Abhai Singh and his brothers and also to propose regarding a *mansab* for each of them. Further, he should bring Maharaja Abhai Singh with him to the royal court. Kunwar Shiva Singh should be entrusted with the *faujdari* of Mathura etc., during his absence. If possible, Badan Singh and other Jats should also be taken in confidence.

Written within and outside a rectangle with gold lines.

The Maharaja is asked to suggest the name of a *khanazad* for managing the city of Akbarabad.

The affairs of Hindustan could be managed only with the assistance of the ancestors of the Maharaja. The Emperor expected the same co-operation from him (Sawai Jai Singh) also.

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Appendix — The Maharaja is informed that Mubariz-ul-mulk is appointed with an army for the release of *suba* Ahmedabad and Saiyad Hasan Khan has been posted at Ajmer. Saiyad Hasan Khan and Giridhar Bahadur would also assist Mubariz-ul-mulk when needed. It is expected that the Maharaja and the Maharana would also send their strong armies for helping Mubariz-ul-mulk.

196. *Arzi*, Copy; Persian (Shikastah); 18.5×11 cm.; Sawai Jai Singh to Mughal court. Undated.

The Maharaja represents that he was appointed to suppress the Marathas and, if the Almighty approves, they would be subdued in future also. It is proposed that a *jagir* of Rs. 10,00,000/- be granted to Kushal Singh, son of Raja Sahu, who had accepted service from the time of the late Emperor. It should be enjoined on him that all disturbances in Malwa should come to an end while he would work with a Nazim there.

The Emperor agreed to this proposal in the imperial interest.

197. *Farman;* (mended); Persian (Shikastah); 52×27 cm.; Ahmad Shah Durrani to Sawai Madho Singh I. 17th Muharram A.H 1173 (November 8, 1759).

Informs the Maharaja that the Marathas were becoming powerful in Hindustan. He would, therefore, march towards Hindustan to crush the Marathas after managing the affairs of Iran, Turan, Persia and Khurasan. Further intimates that the Marathas would be burnt in the fire of Imperial fury. The Maharaja is further directed to confine such people who belonged to that class in his territory as well as in Marwar.

The *farman* also bears initials of Saadat Ali in red ink.

Bears six seals. One is pendulum-like on the upper margin—others oval and rectangular at the end.

(1) Muhammad Husaini dated 1172 A.H.
(2) Illegible
(3) Saiyad Saadat Ali
(4) Gul Muhammad dated 1172 A.H.
(5) Illegible. **Figs. 44-45**

198. *Kharita;* (mended); Persian (Shikastah); 32×15.5 cm.; Nawab (Khan-e-dauran) to Sawai Jai Singh. 27th Rajab, 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (March 31,1725).

Informs that the Maharaja was allowed to go to the homeland of Maharaja Abhai Singh. There were other important matters also to be discussed. Sharafuddin Ali Khan, the army of the Saiyads and Najamuddin Ali Khan would also join Mubariz-ul-mulk. Muhammad Khan, Umar Khan *faujdar* and Diler with the Afghans would also proceed towards Malwa. If necessary, the Emperor himself would like to go and stay at Ajmer to conduct the warfare. He (Maharaja) should, therefore, pass by that route. Written within and outside a rectangle with gold lines. Paper *Tikalidar*.

199. Not available.

200. *Qabalah;* Persian (Shikastah); 45×26 cm ; Sheikh Muhammad Waris in the name of Sheikh Gulam Isa. 29th Shaban, 46th regnal year of Aurangzeb, (January 7, 1703).

Sale deed for one storeyed house situated at Banaras and two pieces of land measuring 1050 yds. for Rs. 501/- only Bears five seals.

Mentioned 2/200 on the envelope but only one document was found. Written in Nagari on the end (reverse)—
"महमद वारीस बड़ो आगा जफर". **Fig. 46**

201. *Qabalah*; Persian & Hindi (Shikastah and Nagari); 88×24 cm.; Executed by Parano, daughter of Devrai, son of Govind, son of

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Harnarain, son of Harkishan, resident of *muhalla* Bibi Raji in favour of Ajmeri, son of Bhika, son of Khoran; 28th Ramzan, A.H. 1107 (April 21, 1696).

Sale of two pieces of land; one measuring N.S. 7½ yds. and E.W. 6 yards including compound wall, situated at Muhammadabad (Banaras) for Rs. 36/- only.

Bears four seals : (1) Kazi Abdul Wahid, (2) Mufti Nurullah, (3) Muhammad Kasim Abdul Ghafoor and (4) Ghulam Moinuddin Kazi.

Written on the joint, 'सही उल वस्ल'.

202. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 32×15.5 cm.; Mughal court (Muhammad Shah) to Khwaja Abdullah Vazir; 21st Rabi-ul-awwal, 1st regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 21, 1720).

It is ordered on the petition submitted by the *vakil* of Rajadhiraj (Jai Singh) that no interference should be made in the *puras* in the possession of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in *suba* Malwa.

Bears the seal of Abdullah Khan, Qutub-ul-mulk, a servant of Muhammad Shah 1131 A.H.

203. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 36×15.5 cm. Mughal court (Saiyad Abdullah Khan) to Mir Muhammad Ahsan Khan; 4th Muharram, 2nd regnal year of Farrukh-shiyar (January 9, 1714).

It is ordered on the petition of the *vakil* of Rajadhiraj (Sawai Jai Singh) that the *pura* in Banaras (Muhammadabad) in *suba* Allahabad is released to Mirza Raja Jai Singh (Sawai Jai Singh) as usual.

Bears a seal of Abdullah Khan, *sipahsalar* of the Emperor Farrukhshiyar.

Written on the left upper corner on the reverse in Nagari 'पुरा बनारस के'.

204. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 53×24 cm.; Regarding sale of one-storeyed brick house situated in *muhalla* Kazi Masaud in Muhammadabad by Mian Dilawar, son of Ghulam Murtaza, resident of Muhammadabad (Banaras) in the name of Mujahid, son of Rajjan, son of Pyare, for Rs. 60/- Alamgiri (each coin weighing 10 *masha* 1 *ratti*); 26th Rajab, 1133 A.H. (May 12, 1721).

Written in Nagari on top of the reverse 'असल'; bears a seal of Muhammad Shuja.

205. *Yad-dasht;* Persian (Shikastah); 29×22.5 cm.; 24th Rabi-us-sani; 26th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 6, 1743).

The land of Ghulam Isa, son of Muhammad Saeed, son of Sheikh Muhammad, is adjacent to the land of *baitulmal* (treasury), which was acquired from Mukund *gadariya*. It has been taken possession of after measurement by the *mutsaddis* of *baitulmal*.

Written in Nagari on the top of the reverse 'आग़ा जाफर'.

Bears six seals–two of Muhammad Qayam Khan of *baitulmal* on the upper margin; four seals are at the bottom—(1) Muhammad Kasim Hasan 1134 A.H., (2) Uttam Chand, servant of Muhammad Shah, the Emperor, (3) Fateh Muhammad, a servant of Muhammad Shah 23, (4) Vazir.....a servant of Muhammad Shah. **Fig. 47**

206. Not available.

207. Documents in Persian and English (Nastaliq and Roman).

Original documents regarding lands in Allahabad sanctioned by the Dy. Commissioner in the name of Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh on 8.11.1859 and in succession in the name of Sawai Madho Singh in 1881 and in the name of Sawai Man Singh in 1923 for Rs. 591-12-3 only with an application of Thakur Prasad, Munsarim Purejat dt. 3.1.1861 with copies of orders on stamped paper bearing signature of the Commissioner and two certificates for release of lands in Fatehpur Bachhawa, Rajapur and Ruppur in *pargana* Jayal, Distt. Allahabad, confirmed by Nawab Lt. Governor General, West.

Bears seals of the Commissioner and certificates attached.

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Scribe–Ram Sahai, compared by Bhawani Prasad, Muharir and Shital Chand, Record Keeper.

208. *Naqal hukum;* Persian (Shikastah); 39×23 cm.; 40×21 cm.: 38×22.5 cm.; August 21, 1873 (i) November 18, 1872 (ii) November 18, 1872.

Copy of final orders in the case of Nazim Ali and Nizam Ali claiments of village Gaya, Tehsil, Distt. Agra Vs. Thakur Prasad, Mukhtar, Maharaja Sahib of Jaipur.

The suit filed by the claiments was rejected. (August 21, 1873).

(2) Copy of order of the collector dt. 18.11.1872/14.12.1872;

(3) About land measuring 56 bighas and 13 biswas, village Khanna, *pargana* Sadar (Agra), deleted from the name of Ladli Begum, issued to Bhawani Shankar, representative of Maharaja Sahib on 9.12.1872. Compared by Jhaulal, copyist and Muhammad Vilayat Ali.

209. *Dastawez*; Urdu; 40×21 cm.; 34×21 cm. Goswami Krishnachandra Devaji, son of Shyam Sunder Devaji, Brahman Bengali, Mohtmim (manager), Thakur Govinddevaji at Vrindavana, to Maharaja Sahib of Jaipur.

15th September, 1889, Kuvar budi 6, 1946 V.S.

Regarding acquisition of 28 *bighas* and 19 *biswas* of land for constructing a temple by himself (Maharaja), the area being renamed as Sri Madho Vilas, for the amount of compensation Rs. 2,250/-.

This bond was registered in the Municipality office, Vrindavan at no. 357 on pages 263-265 in the Register no. 22 on 14th October, 1889.

On stamp paper with seal of Goswami Krishnachandra deva.

210. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 36×23 cm.; Dewani court, Distt. Agra to Seth Lakhmichand, resident of Agra. Written on August 3 and issued on August 8, 1838.

"You have purchased rooms in the one-third part of the Kothi belonging to Sugan Chand situated at Bawali Diyas on payment of Rs. 5,600/- only. Now the rights of ownership for the one-third part vests in you vice Sugan Chand, defendent."

With seal and signatures in English, on top of the reverse in Nagari—५६००/- ब सुलतानी कोठो कुरोजीनसाही बड़ी सुगणचंद की पाती को कोठो लाल ..... ली तीकी ३ अगस्त.

211. *Qabalah;* Persian (Shikastah); 123×21 cm. Jagannath Kurmi to Pandit Rai, *vakil* to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh Ji.

2nd Shawwal A.H. 1155; 25th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (November 19, 1742). Regarding sale of a plot of land measuring 532½ *ilahi* yards situated in *muhalla* Bibi Razi at Banaras for Rs. 1863/- and annas 8 only. The sale deed was executed by Jagannath, son of Ajmeri, son of Jasram Kunabi in the name of Pandit Rai, son of Jyotish Rai, son of Shambhunath and Vasudevaji, son of Maheshji *vakils* of Maharajadhiraj Jai Singh Sawai.

Bears six seals; five on the right side and one on the reverse.

1. Muhammad Wali, 2. Rahman, 3. Fateh Ali, 4. Muhammad Kasim Hasan, 5. Jafar Ali Khan, 6. Muhammad Kasim Hasan.

Signatures of witnesses and agreement in Nagari below Persian version.

On the top of reverse 'असल सनद जगनाथ अजमेरी का ब (बे) टा'

212. Sale deed (copy) Persian and Hindi (Shikastah and Nagari). 76×23 cm.; 27×16 cm.

A sale deed executed by Laldas, son of Mathuradas, son of Naraindas and Bulakidas and Keshavdas, sons of Manulal, son of Mathuradas, Jewellers, caste Gujarati Bania in the name of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

1st Rabi-us-sani, 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (November 26, 1725).

Regarding a *kunj, dewan-khana* and a *ghat* at Vrindavana for Rs. 6,050/- only. Seal of Aziz-ud-din Muhammad.

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213. Receipt dated 25th Zilqaad, 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (July 25, 1725), issued by Laldas for Rs. 6,050/- only in lieu of *ghat, kunj* and *dewan-khana* sold by him to Sawai Jai Singh.

The original agreement is executed in Hindi (Dhundhari) and the notes from authorities are in Persian on the upper margin. **Fig. 48**

No seal; No. 213 is enclosed with no. 212.

214. Not available.

215. *Bainama* with copy. Persian (Shikastah); 59×28 cm.; 67×20cm. (copy) Regarding purchase of four plots of land in Islamabad (Mathura) for Rs. 194/- only. Signed by seven persons in Nagari.

Ganga Bishan, son of Mahadeva and grandson of Govinddeva, etc. to Sawai Jai Singh.

Seal of Kazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din 1132.

9th Zilhijj, 13th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 4, 1731).

On the left hand upper corner on reverse बा. जायगां की मुथराजी –

Left hand upper corner on torn. The original bears a seal. Written on the back of the copy षत १ गंगाबीसन को पंचायतो

216. *Bainama* (Sale deed) with copy; Persian (Shikastah); 45×20.5 cm. (original) 42×15 cm. (copy). Abdul Subhan, son of Muhammad Raji, grandson of Muhammad Hasim and Raju, son of Ibrahim, grandson of Muhammad Husain to Ram Nath, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

1st Rabi-ul-awwal, 13th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1144 A.H.; (August 23, 1731).

Regarding purchase of a plot of land (vacant) measuring 162 (sq.) yds. situated in Mathura.

It is signed by the party in Nagari. Also there is a note on the top of the reverse:– 'षत वै. अबदुल सुभान वगैरा बा. मसलो .... तीके वास्ते षरीद कोयो हवेली पुरानो को षत २ मु० ता० १ खीउल अव्वल स० १४ सं० १७८८ को ५४) ६७) बा० हवेली....

The document bears two seals, one of Kazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din and the other of Saiyad Anwar, son of Munawwar Husaini.

217. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 57×22 cm.; Saiyad Abdullah, Saiyad Anwar and Saiyad Sadullah, sons of Saiyad Munawwar s/o Saiyad Nizam and Saiyad Nizam, sons of Saiyad Shahban, son of Saiyad Munawwar and Saiyad Abdul Sattar, son of Saiyad Mukhtar etc. to Ram nath, son of Rupchand, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. 25th Ramzan; 13th regnal year of Muhammad Shah; Chaitra budi 12, 1787 V.S. (April 3, 1730).

Regarding sale of land measuring 525 (sq.) yards for Rs. 300/- only in *muhalla* Saiyad pada of Islamabad *alias* Mathura.

Bears four seals; 1. Abdul Rasul Husaini 1131 A.H., 2. Saiyad Anwar, son of Munawwar Husaini, 3. Saiyad Sadullah Husaini, 4. Saiyad Abdullah, father of Munawwar.

In Nagari script on top of the reverse 'मुथराजी'. The witnesses have also signed in Nagari.

218. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 68×28 cm. Radha Kishan and Lalji, sons of Mukund, resident of Mathura in the name of Ramnath, son of Rupchand, son of Keshavdas, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. 30th Zilqaad, 13th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1143 A H. (May 26, 1731).

Regarding sale of a plot of land 634 yds. and 8 *girah* with wood, bricks and stones etc. situated near the wall of the fort in Mathura.

Written in Nagari on the left hand upper corner on the reverse;–'बा. जायगां मुथराजी'.

Parties and witnesses have signed in Nagari.

219. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 57×29 cm. Santokhrai s/o Mrs. Indu, daughter of Jaindas, son of Bilawaldas etc. to *vakil* of Maharaja in the name of Kriparam, son of Shivadas, son of Dharimal, *vakil* of

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Sawai Jai Singh. 4th Jamadi-us-sani, 10th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1140 A. H. (January 6, 1728).

For sale of a *kunj* built with bricks and stone, having a wooden roof in Mominabad (Vrindavan) near the *ghat*, in *pargana* Islamabad *alias* Mathura for Rs. 1,500/-.

Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din, 1132 A.H.

220. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah), 63×30 cm. Charandas, son of Dhondhuram, son of Maujidas to Kriparam, son of Shivdas, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. 29th Shawwal, 13th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1143 A.H. (April 26, 1731).

For purchase of a one storeyed *kunj* with material—bricks, wood and stones measuring 1554 sq. yds. situated in Vrinvan for Rs. 2,871/-.

The document is damaged. Bears a seal. Receipt of Charandas in Hindi (no. 221) and *farkhati* in Persian are also enclosed.

The document bears a seal of Iftikhar-ud-din.

In Nagari on the reverse "मूथराजी तमसुष बावड़ो कुंज स्वामो चरणदास दुदुराम का सीष को वगैरा काजी इफत्तषार, दी"

221. *Qabjul-vasul* and *farkhati;* Hindi and Persian (Nagari and Shikastah); 30×15 cm.; 21×13 cm. Charandas, son of Dhondhuram, son of Maujiram to Kriparam, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

3rd Zilqaad; 13th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 27, 1731).

Receipt for Rs. 2,871/- for the *kunj* sold to the Maharaja.

The receipt bears a small seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din, with a note in Nagari on the reverse—

"फारषती रुपया भरी पाया की स्वामी चरणदासजी."

Both are enclosed with no. 220.

222. *Bainama;* Persian and Hindi (Shikastah and Nagari); 125×26 cm.

Regarding sale of four plots of land measuring 75 sq. yds., situated in *muhalla* Bibi Raji in the city of Banaras for Rs. 262/- and eight annas by Judawan and Ghulam Muhammad, sons of Mujahid Hurmat Firdaus, son of Rajjan, son of Pyare, residents of Banaras to Pandit rai son of Chauthak rai, son of Shambhu nath and Baldevaji, son of Maheshji, *vakils* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

7th Shawwal, 25th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (November 24, 1742).

Written in Persian on the upper margin and the matter on the margin is written in Hindi and signed in Nagari by parties and witnesses.

Bears six seals on the reverse—

"असल सनद जुड़ावन मोची"

223. *Bainama;* Persian and Hindi (Shikastah and Nagari); 57×28 cm.

Radha Kishan and Lalji, sons of Mukund, son of Tikam, residents of Islamabad (Mathura) in the name of Ramnath, son of Rup Chand, son of Keshavdas *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

30th Zilqaad, 1143 A.H.; 13th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, (May 26, 1731).

Sale deed for vacant land measuring 654 sq. yds. and 8 *girahs* with material for Rs. 320/- in *muhalla* Kusak at Mathura by Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din.

Bears a seal. No text in Hindi; only the signatures of party and witnesses are in Hindi; on the reverse—

"रजू दफत्र साह गौबंदराम आमील हासील व मैपटक माफ."

224. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 60×28 cm. Saiyad Asmatullah, son of Saiyad Amanullah, son of Saiyad Abu Tahir to Ramnath, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

12th Jamadi-us-sani, 1144 A. H.; 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 1, 1731).

Regarding sale of land measuring 560 sq. yds. between Askunda *ghat* and Vishrant *ghat* situated in *muhalla* Askunda on the bank of river Yamuna at Mathura for Rs. 1,400/-.

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Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din. Signed by parties and witnesses in Nagari.

A note on the top of the reverse—
बैत सैद असमतुला बागो की जायगां वा. घाट असकुंडा वा बीसरांत बीच की मोल ली सं० १७८८ मै रु० १४००)
…मा० रामनाथ फौजदार

225. *Bainama* with copy; Persian (Shikastah); 56×30.5 cm. Shivram, son of Lachhiram, son of Lala etc. to Ramnath, *vakil* of Sawai Jai Singh.

21st Jamadi-us-sani, 1144 A. H.: 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 10, 1731).

Regarding sale of material comprising bricks and stones etc., of a house on Vishrant ghat for Rs. 442/- only.

The document bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din. Parties and witnesses have signed in Nagari.

Written on the top of the back side of the original—
….राम वगैरा को वा. मसाला वीसरांतजी के वासतै हवेली को ईंट पत्थर व लकड़ी षरीद करी मा. रामनाथ की…… १२ मु. का. ता. २ मा. जुमादुसानी सन् १४ सं० १७८८ की रु० ४४२)

225A. Sale deed for material—bricks, stones and wood at Vishrant ghat, Mathura by Banawari, son of Lalchand, son of Mohan and Janda, son of Raghunath, son of Ballu and Jhaganu, son of Ankan, son of Jagadeva and Jairam, son of Mauju, son of Daku and the *vakil* of Smt. Rajo, wife of Ghasi, son of Devidas, son of Dan to Ramnath, son of Rupchand, son of Keshavdas, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh for Rs. 491/- and annas four only.

21st Jamadi-us-sani; 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1144 A.H. (December 10, 1731).

The document bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din.

226. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 64×28 cm. Devachal, son of Ramji and Shyam, son of Parashuram etc. to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; 19th Jamadi-ul-akhir, 1144 A.H.; 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 8, 1731).

Regarding sale of a plot of land measuring 988 sq. yds. with material at Vishrant *ghat* near the river Yamuna and the cinetoph of Qazi Taz and the private land of Raja Todarmal in Mathura for Rs. 2,555 and annas 10 only.

No seal; parties and witnesses have signed in Nagari. A note on the top of the reverse reads—

वै. देवाचल ब्राम्ण की धरती विसरांतजी की सरकार मैं मोल ली कों रु० २५५॥= पत कोता ३ दा. स्याहै मी. वैसाप बुदी ३ सं० १७८८ मूथराजी.

227. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 60×24 cm. Saiyad Anwar, Abdullah and Sadullah, son of Saiyad Munawwar etc., to Ramnath, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

25th Ramzan; 13th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1143 A.H.; (March 23, 1731).

Regarding sale of a plot of land measuring 525 sq. yds. with bricks, wood and stones for Rs. 300/- by Saiyad Anwar etc. to Ramnath in *muhalla* Saiyad pada at Mathura.

Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din; some of the witnesses have signed in Nagari; entry-notes on the reverse—
(i) रजु दफत्र रामनाथ का म….
(ii) रजु दफत्र साह गोवंदराम आमील

228. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah) and Urdu; 34×21 cm.; 20×16.5 cm. (receipt).

Ghulam Muhammad *alias* Gumman, son of Ramzani etc. residents of Madhoganj and Nanna etc. residing now at Hauz Kazi, Delhi, *serkiya* by profession to Thakur Prasad, Mukhtar-am of Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh. February 5, 1877; Phalgun budi 8, V.S. 1933.

Regarding sale of a plot of land measuring 6 bighas and 7 biswas by standard chain with hereditary rights of no. 384 only out of nos. 384 and 433 to the Maharaja for Rs. 400/- in currency.

The slip of *qabjul-vasul* is attached.

Kirtikant Sharma Collection, Najafgarh

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Bears 23 seals on both the documents written on a stamp paper of Rs. 4/-. Receipt bears a Govt. of India Revenue Stamp for one anna.

229. *Bainama* with a copy; Persian (Shikastah); 59×21 cm.; 54×22 cm.

Banwari s/o Lalchand s/o Mohan etc. to Ramnath, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

21st Jamadi-us-sani; 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1144 A.H. (December 10, 1731).

Regarding sale of total material comprising bricks, stones and wood etc. of a *haveli* at Vishrant ghat in Mathura for Rs. 491 annas 4 only to the Maharaja.

Note in Nagari on the reverse :—
षत पै बनवारी वा. मै. को मसालो हवेली को लकड़ी ईंट पत्थर वीसरांतजी कै वास्ते मोल लीया षत की. २ की रुपया ४९१।) सं० १७८८ ता. २१ माह जुमादुसानी दा. स्याहै वैसाष व. ३ दीतवार सं० १७८८
मा. रामनाथ फोजदार

229A. Sale deed executed by Shivram, son of Lachhiram and Rajaram, son of Devi etc. regardidg the material—bricks, stones, wood etc. at Vishrant ghat, Mathura for Rs. 442/- to Ramnath, *vakil* of Maharaja Jai Singh on 21st Jamadi-us-sani, 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 10, 1731).

230. *Bainama* with *qabjul-vasul;* Persian (Shikastah) (i) 72×28 cm.; (ii) 29×21 cm.

Saiyad Asmatullah s/o Saiyad Amanullah to Ramnath, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

12th Jamadi-us-sani; 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1144 A.H. (December 1, 1731).

Regarding sale of a plot of land measuring 560 sq. yds. in *muhalla* Askunda at Mathura near the river Yamuna for Rs. 1,400/- to the Maharaja.

Bears 11 seals; parties and witnesses have signed in Nagari.

qabjul-vasul bears one seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din.

231. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 60×30 cm. Devachand s/o Ramji s/o Sudarshan, Shyam s/o Parasram s/o Balkishan, and Pero s/o Kari s/o Bhavanidas s/o Chhitarmal to Ramnath, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

17th Jamadi-us-sani, 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1144 A. H.; (December 6, 1731).

For sale of two plots of land measuring 988 sq. yds. with material to the Maharaja for Rs. 2,555/- annas 10 only in Government currency at Mathura.

Signed by parties and witnesses in Nagari. Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din dated 1132 A.H. (A.D. 1720).

232. *Bainama* with *navisht*, Persian (Shikastah); 47×23 cm.; 26×10.5 cm. Bihari, son of Paras through Dipchand, Lalchand etc. to Kriparam, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

1st Rajab; 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1137 A.H. (March 5, 1725).

For full *zamindari* of village Chomuha in *pargana* Mathura for Rs. 4,000/- in Alamgiri coins.

Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Kewam-uddin. Receipt and acknowledgment attached are signed in Nagari by parties and witnesses.

Note on the reverse of the *bainama* :—
चौमहा मुथराजो की जमींदारी मोल लीनी रु० ४०००) में तींको

On the reverse of the script :—
दरमू दीवा····रसीद ईमी. काती ११ सं० १७८२ ह. कीरपाराम साह राजीनामो चौमहा का पटेला को जो जमीदारी सरकार मै मोली तींको

232A. *Navisht*, Persian (Shikastah) Dip Chand, Lal Chand, Sanehiram, Amar Singh, Dhan Singh and Jagram, residents of village Chomuha, *pargana* Mohran, district Akbarabad to Kriparam, *vakil* of Sawai Jai Singh for handing over the *zamindari* of the said *mauja*; dated 29th Rabi-us-sani, 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 4, 1725).

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Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din. Signed by parties and witnesses in Nagari.

A note on the top of the reverse—
बैत सैद ग्रसमतुला बागो की जायगां वा. घाट असकुंडा वा बीसरांत बीच की मोल ली सं० १७८८ मै रु० १४००)
···मा० रामनाथ फौजदार

225. *Bainama* with copy; Persian (Shikastah); 56×30.5 cm. Shivram, son of Lachhiram, son of Lala etc. to Ramnath, *vakil* of Sawai Jai Singh.

21st Jamadi-us-sani, 1144 A. H.: 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 10, 1731).

Regarding sale of material comprising bricks and stones etc., of a house on Vishrant ghat for Rs. 442/- only.

The document bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din. Parties and witnesses have signed in Nagari.

Written on the top of the back side of the original—
····राम वगैरा को वा. मसाला बीसरांतजी के वासते हवेली को ईंट पत्थर व लकड़ी षरीद करी मा. रामनाथ की·····
१२ मु. का. ता. २ मा. जुमादुसानी सन् १४ सं० १७८८ की रु० ४४२)

225A. Sale deed for material—bricks, stones and wood at Vishrant ghat, Mathura by Banawari, son of Lalchand, son of Mohan and Janda, son of Raghunath, son of Ballu and Jhaganu, son of Ankan, son of Jagadeva and Jairam, son of Mauju, son of Daku and the *vakil* of Smt. Rajo, wife of Ghasi, son of Devidas, son of Dan to Ramnath, son of Rupchand, son of Keshavdas, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh for Rs. 491/- and annas four only.

21st Jamadi-us-sani; 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1144 A.H. (December 10, 1731).

The document bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din.

226. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 64×28 cm. Devachal, son of Ramji and Shyam, son of Parashuram etc. to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; 19th Jamadi-ul-akhir, 1144 A.H.; 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 8, 1731).

Regarding sale of a plot of land measuring 988 sq. yds. with material at Vishrant *ghat* near the river Yamuna and the cinetoph of Qazi Taz and the private land of Raja Todarmal in Mathura for Rs. 2,555 and annas 10 only.

No seal; parties and witnesses have signed in Nagari. A note on the top of the reverse reads—

वै. देवाचल ब्राम्ण की धरती विसरांतजी की सरकार मैं मोल ली की रु० २५५५॥= षत कोता ३ दा. स्याहै मी. वैसाष बुदी ३ सं० १७८८ मूथराजी.

227. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 60×24 cm. Saiyad Anwar, Abdullah and Sadullah, son of Saiyad Munawwar etc., to Ramnath, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

25th Ramzan; 13th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1143 A.H.; (March 23, 1731).

Regarding sale of a plot of land measuring 525 sq. yds. with bricks, wood and stones for Rs. 300/- by Saiyad Anwar etc. to Ramnath in *muhalla* Saiyad pada at Mathura.

Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din; some of the witnesses have signed in Nagari; entry-notes on the reverse—
(i) रजु दफत्र रामनाथ का म....
(ii) रजु दफत्र साह गोवंदराम आमील

228. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah) and Urdu; 34×21 cm.; 20×16.5 cm. (receipt).

Ghulam Muhammad *alias* Gumman, son of Ramzani etc. residents of Madhoganj and Nanna etc. residing now at Hauz Kazi, Delhi, *serkiya* by profession to Thakur Prasad, Mukhtar-am of Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh. February 5, 1877; Phalgun budi 8, V.S. 1933.

Regarding sale of a plot of land measuring 6 bighas and 7 biswas by standard chain with hereditary rights of no. 384 only out of nos. 384 and 433 to the Maharaja for Rs. 400/- in currency.

The slip of *qabjul-vasul* is attached.

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Bears 23 seals on both the documents written on a stamp paper of Rs. 4/-. Receipt bears a Govt. of India Revenue Stamp for one anna.

229. *Bainama* with a copy; Persian (Shikastah); 59×21 cm.; 54×22 cm.

Banwari s/o Lalchand s/o Mohan etc. to Ramnath, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

21st Jamadi-us-sani; 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1144 A.H. (December 10, 1731).

Regarding sale of total material comprising bricks, stones and wood etc. of a *haveli* at Vishrant ghat in Mathura for Rs. 491 annas 4 only to the Maharaja.

Note in Nagari on the reverse :—
षत पै वनवारी वा. मै. को मसालो हवेली को लकड़ी ईंट पत्थर वीसरांतजी के वास्ते मोल लीया षत की. २ की रुपया ४९१।) सं० १७८८ ता. २१ माह जुमादुसानी दा. स्याहै वैसाष व. ३ दीतवार सं० १७८८
मा. रामनाथ फोजदार

229A. Sale deed executed by Shivram, son of Lachhiram and Rajaram, son of Devi etc. regardidg the material—bricks, stones, wood etc. at Vishrant ghat, Mathura for Rs. 442/- to Ramnath, *vakil* of Maharaja Jai Singh on 21st Jamadi-us-sani, 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 10, 1731).

230. *Bainama* with *qabjul-vasul;* Persian (Shikastah) (i) 72×28 cm.; (ii) 29×21 cm.

Saiyad Asmatullah s/o Saiyad Amanullah to Ramnath, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

12th Jamadi-us-sani; 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1144 A.H. (December 1, 1731).

Regarding sale of a plot of land measuring 560 sq. yds. in *muhalla* Askunda at Mathura near the river Yamuna for Rs. 1,400/- to the Maharaja.

Bears 11 seals; parties and witnesses have signed in Nagari.

qabjul-vasul bears one seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din.

231. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 60×30 cm.

Devachand s/o Ramji s/o Sudarshan, Shyam s/o Parasram s/o Balkishan, and Pero s/o Kari s/o Bhavanidas s/o Chhitarmal to Ramnath, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

17th Jamadi-us-sani, 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1144 A. H.; (December 6, 1731).

For sale of two plots of land measuring 988 sq. yds. with material to the Maharaja for Rs. 2,555/- annas 10 only in Government currency at Mathura.

Signed by parties and witnesses in Nagari. Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din dated 1132 A.H. (A.D. 1720).

232. *Bainama* with *navisht*, Persian (Shikastah); 47×23 cm.; 26×10.5 cm. Bihari, son of Paras through Dipchand, Lalchand etc. to Kriparam, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

1st Rajab; 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1137 A.H. (March 5, 1725).

For full *zamindari* of village Chomuha in *pargana* Mathura for Rs. 4,000/- in Alamgiri coins.

Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Kewam-uddin. Receipt and acknowledgment attached are signed in Nagari by parties and witnesses.

Note on the reverse of the *bainama* :—
चौमहा मुथराजो की जमींदारी मोल लीनी रु० ४०००) में तींको

On the reverse of the script :—
दरमू दीवा····रसीद ईमी. काती ११ सं० १७८२ ह. कीरपाराम साह राजीनामो चौमहा का पटेला को जो जमीदारी सरकार मै मोली तींको

232A. *Navisht*, Persian (Shikastah) Dip Chand, Lal Chand, Sanehiram, Amar Singh, Dhan Singh and Jagram, residents of village Chomuha, *pargana* Mohran, district Akbarabad to Kriparam, *vakil* of Sawai Jai Singh for handing over the *zamindari* of the said *mauja*; dated 29th Rabi-us-sani, 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 4, 1725).

Kirtikant Sharma Collection, Najafgarh

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233. *Bainama*; copy; Persian (Shikastah); 55×23 cm.; Hridayaram, son of Santosh and Kishan Chand etc. to Ramnath, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; 6th Zilqaad; 13th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 2, 1731). For sale of a one-storeyed *kunj* measuring 993 sq. yds. and 12 *girahs* situated in Vrindavan to the Maharaja for Rs. 440/- only.

Signatures of witnesses in Nagari.

Seal of Qazi Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-din.

234. *Navisht*; Hindi and Persian (Nagari and Shikastah); 162×19.5 cm.

Zamindars of *pargana* Pragpura; *muqaddams* and the public of Hasanpur, Khori, Pragpura, Paota to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

21st Zilqaad, 6th regnal year of Muhammad Shah. (July 31, 1724).

The *zamindars* agree to pay the *bhom* and *zamindari* dues to the *sarkar* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

Attestation etc. in Persian on the upper margin. Text of the original bond is written in Nagari and signed by the *zamindars* and *muqaddams* etc. also in Nagari.

235. *Qabalah;* Persian (Shikastah), 45×18 cm. Balkishan, son of Ramnath, Nandu, son of Kani, Godhu, son of Gangaram and Narbad, son of Kali, Ahir *zamindars* of village Kheda, *pargana* Jhajjhar, *suba* Shahjahanabad to Jagram, *Dewan* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

1st Ramzan, 7th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar, (July 18, 1718).

For 4 *biswas* (one fifth share) of land out of 20 biswas in the said village for Rs. 400/- Alamgiri, sold to the Maharaja.

Seal of Mir Muhammad Kasim, witness; signed by the parties in Nagari. A note in Nagari on the reverse :—

बा० जमीदारी मौ० षेड़ा प्रगना झझर, भादवा वुदी १ सं० १७७४.

236. *Bainama*; Persian and Hindi (Shikastah and Nagri); 165×26 cm.

Daswant, son of Anup, Gokaran, son of Jadu and Shyama, mother ofA nup etc. to Pandit rai, son of Vasudeva, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

5th Shawwal, 25th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1155 A. H. (November 22, 1742).

For sale of five plots of land measuring 938 sq. yds. and 8 *girahs* situated in *muhalla* Bibi raji in Banaras (Muhammadabad) for Rs. 1015 annas 8 only to the Maharaja.

Bears five seals of Qayam Khan 1153 A.H., Nabi Muhammad Wali 1136 A.H. Fateh Ali, Muhammad Kasim Ahsan 1134 A.H. and Zafar Ali Khan 1143 A.H. Text in Nagari; signatures in Nagari; attestation notes and remarks etc. in Persian.

237. Not available.

238. *Bainama*; Persian (Shikastah); 58×27 cm. Dayaram, son of Chhatari and Bhoja, son of Pitambar etc. to Kriparam, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

21st Zilqaad, 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1137 A.H. (July 21, 1725).

For full *zamindari* of villages Mant, Jahangirpur and Bijauli in *pargana* Mahavan, Distt, Mathura (Islamabad) sold to the Maharaja for Rs. 7000/- Alamgiri.

Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Kewamuddin, 1130 A.H. Note on the reverse:—

'माट व जहागीरपुर वगैरह प्र० महावन का की जमीदारी सरकार मैं मोली ली ७०००) मैं लीकी सनदि रसीदी दीई कातो वदि १० सं० १७८२ ह० कीरपाराम महाजन।

239. *Bainama*; Persian and Hindi (Shikastah and Nagari); 180×26 cm.

Agha Muhammad Zafar and Bibi Ainunnishan Khanum etc. to Pandit rai, son of Vasudeva, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

15th Rabi-us-sani, 26th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1156 A.H. (May 28, 1743).

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For sale of two plots of land situated in *muhalla* Vishweshwar, Banaras to the Maharaja for Rs. 3225/- annas 12 only.

Bears three seals on the front and one on the reverse where the sheets are joined:—

1. Muhammad Khakan 1153 A.H.
2. Nabi Muhammad Wali 1136 A.H.
3. Muhammad Kasim Ahsan 1134 A.H.

Text and signature in Hindi; court procedure etc. in Persian.

240. *Bainama*; Persian and Hindi (Shikastah and Nagari); 136×25 cm.

Mayaram, son of Hiraman, son of Lalmani to Pandit rai Jyotishrai, son of Vasudeva, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

6th Shawwal; 25th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, (wrongly written Humayun). (November 23, 1742).

For sale of a plot of land situated in *muhalla* Bibi Raji in Banaras for Rs. 243/- annas 12 only to the Maharaja.

Bears 5 seals in the front and one on the reverse where the sheets are joined. All the five seals are the same as on no. 236

Text and signatures in Nagari and court procedure in Persian.

241. *Bainama*; Persian (Shikastah); 120×23.7 cm. Mansaram, son of Gokaran, son of Jadu and Shyama etc. Brahman by caste, residents of Banaras to Parmanand, son of Jagannath, *vakil* of M.S. Jai Singh.

15th Shaban, 1148 A.H. (December 20, 1735).

Regarding sale of a plot of land situated in *muhalla* Bibi Raji in Banaras for Rs. 10/- only, measuring 64 *dirahs* and 2 *girahs*.

Bears four seals on the upper margin and two on the reverse on the joint :

1. Qayam Khan
2. Nabi Muhammad Wali
3. Muhammad Kasim
4. Abdul Wahid Muhammad Kasim

Nagari letters on the back read, "मनसा."

242. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 49×18 cm.

Hira, son of Govinda and Padarath, son of Jayaram, Ahirs by caste, cultivators of village Khera, *pargana* Jhajjhar, Shahjahanabad to Jagram, *Dewan* of M.S. Jai Singh; 1st Ramzan.

For the sale of ⅛th of *zamindari* in village Khera to the Maharaja for Rs. 400/- Alamgiri.

Bears a small seal of Muhammad Kasim as witness; signed by the party and the witnesses in Nagari.

Nagari note on the back reads, "बा. जमींदारी मौ. षेरा प्रगना झझर मिती सावण बदी १, सं० १७७२".

243. *Bainama*; Persian (Shikastah); 45.5×18.5 cm. Sadanand, son of Narain, Himmat son of Pratap, Pohkar son of Balkishan and Udairam, son of Ramnath etc. Ahirs of village Jatmalpur *pargana* Jhajjhar, Shahjahanabad to Jagram, *vakil* of M.S. Jai Singh.

1st Ramzan; 7th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (July 18, 1718).

Regarding sale of ⅛th of the *zamindari* in the said village for Rs. 400/- to the Maharaja.

Bears a small seal of Mir Muhammad Kasim, signed by the party and the witnesses in Nagari :—

Nagari letters on the back read :—

"बा. जमीदारी मौ. जटमलपुर प्र. झझर भादवा बदी १ सं० १७७४.

244. *Naqal khat bainama*; Persian (Shikastah); 43×15.7 cm. Khan Muhammad, son of Alam Shah, son of Hasan Khan, resident of Islamabad (Mathura) to Panna Mian, an employee of *sarkar* (Maharaja Bishan Singh).

12th Muharram, 1107 A.H.; (August 13, 1695).

Regarding sale of a plot of land measuring 52 *dirahs* situated in *muhalla* Kusak in Mathura for Rs. 10/- Shahjahani, (each coin weighing 10 *mashas*, 2 *rattis*) to the Maharaja.

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Bears a seal of Qazi Ghulam Muhammad. Nagari letters on the back read:—"जमीन दरीयाव परी".

245. *Naqal khat bainama* Persian (Shikastah); 43.6×21.3 cm.: Baqi Begh, son of Ibrahim, *vakil* of Saiyad Talib, son of Saiyad Abu Muhammad, resident of Islamabad (Mathura) to Panna Mian, an employee of *sarkar* (M. Bishan Singh). 12th Muharram, 1107 A.H. (August 13, 1695).

Regarding sale of land measuring 20 *dirahs* and 8 *girahs* in length and 15 *dirahs* and ½ *girah* in width equal to three hundred twelve sq. yards and eight *girahs* in area for Rs. 62/- annas 8 (Shahjahani) to the Maharaja.

Bears a seal of Qazi Ghulam Muhammad. Nagari letters on the back read :—"जमीन धरती दरीयाव परी".

246. *Naqal khat bainama* (copy of sale deed). Persian (Shikastah); 42.3×21 cm.

Fatima Khanum, daughter of Mir Muhammad Saleh, son of Muhammad Husain and wife of Haji Muhammad Kasim to Panna Nazir, an employee of Maharaja Bishan Singh.

1 Rajab San. 1106 A. H. (February 5, 1695).

Regarding sale of agricultural land measuring 12 *biswas* situated in Mominabad *alias* Vrindavan for Rs. 20 Shahjahani to the Maharaja.

Bears a seal of Qazi Ghulam Muhammad. Paper waterstained.

Nagari letters on the back read, "बाग वींदरावन".

247. *Bainama;* Persian and Hindi (Shikastah and Nagari); 102×23.5 cm.

Sheikh Fateh Ali, son of Sheikh Rahulla for Bibi Asmat and her mother to Jagannath, son of Ajmeri. Salakh Shaban 1146 A.H. (January 14, 1735). Magh sudi 1, Samvat 1790.

For sale of a plot of land measuring 121 *dirahs* 14 *girahs* situated in *muhalla* Qazi Masaud at Banaras for Rs. 27/- to the Maharaja. Re.=10 mashas.

Bears five seals on the obverse : 1. Qayam Khan, 2. Muhammad Wali Mufti, 3. Fateh Ali, 4. Abdul Wahid Muhammad Kasim 1135 A.H., 5. Muhammad Kasim Ahsan 1134 A.H. and two on the joint on the back.

Text written and signed in Nagari and court procedure in Persian.

248. *Bainama*; Persian (Shikastah); 61×25 cm. Sheikh Ghulam Isa, son of Sheikh Muhammad Saeed to Aga Muhammad Zafar.

1st Rabi-us-sani, 1156 A.H. (May 14, 1743) Regarding sale of a single-storeyed house situated in *muhalla* Vishveshwar *alias* Bibi Raji at Banaras for Rs. 480/- only in current coins.

Signed by witnesses in Nagari.

Nagari letters on the back read :—"बैनामा सेख ईसा खरीद आगा अहमद ज्याफर".

Bears four seals :

1. Qayam Khan
2. Muhammad Wali Mufti
3. Haji Muhammad Ali Khan
4. Muhammad Kasim, servant of Muhammad Shah, 1153 A.H.

249. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 69.5×26 cm. Shah Mubin, son of Dilawar Khan, son of Murtaza Khan for Musammat Khatun, daughter of Madan to Jagannath. 22nd Shawwal, 1140 A.H. (May 21, 1728). Regarding the sale of two plots of land situated in *muhalla* Bibi Raji at Banaras for Rs. 35/- only to the Maharaja.

Bears one illegible seal; signed by the witnesses in Nagari :

Nagari letters on the back read : "जगन्नाथ" and "मीअन".

250. *Bainama*; Persian and Hindi (Shikastah and Nagari); 103×23.5 cm. *Musammat* (Mrs.) Amboh, new-Muslim, daughter of Makarand, son of Gulal to Jagannath, son of Ajmeri.

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1st Ramzan, 1146 A.H. (January 25, 1734).

Regarding sale of a plot of land in *muhalla* Qazi Masaud at Muhammadabad *alias* Banaras for Rs. 7/- only to the Maharaja. Bears five seals according to no. 247 on the obverse and two seals on the back on joints.

Deed executed and signed in Nagari and court procedure on the upper margin is in Persian.

Nagari letters on the reverse read, "अंबो"

251. *Bainama;* Persian and Hindi (Shikastah and Nagari); 19.6×11.2 cm. Sheikh Kale, son of Sheikh Daud and others, *gumashtas* of Lahori Begh, residents of Fatehpur to Maharaja S. Jai Singh.

25th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 29, 1725).

Regarding sale of three hundred *bighas* of land in Fatehpur for Rs. 501/- only to the Maharaja for inhabiting Sawai Jaisinghpura.

Signed by the witnesses in Nagari; a note on the reverse in Nagari reads, "लीपो फतेपुर का जमीदारां को धरती मोल लीनी विघा ३०० द्र. १॥ तीका दिया मुकरा ५०० मो. फागुन बुदी १२ सं. १७८०".

252. *Muchalka* (copy); Persian (Shikastah), 20×11 cm. Dadu Rao, *vakil* of Raja Sahu to Maharaja S. Jai Singh. 19th Shaban, 12th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (February 26, 1730).

"As my client Kushal Singh with his *biradari* (forces) has been appointed in service on Rs. ten lakhs (in cash) p. a. till a *jagir* is granted to him for checking the interruption of the Marathas in Malwa, I agree on his behalf that he would never allow the Marathas to enter in the *suba* of Malwa and continue to receive the amount of Rs. ten lakhs (per year) till a *jagir* is granted." **Fig. 49**

253. *Bainama*; Persian (Shikastah); 41.4×25.5 cm. Mansaram, son of Pohkaran, son of Jadu, resident of Banaras to Pandit rai, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. 7th Rajab, 1156 A.H. (August 16, 1743).

Regarding sale of five plots of land in Banaras for Rs. 1011/- and annas 8 only to the Maharaja. Mansaram admits that his complaint against Pandit rai and Jagannath stands no longer.

Bears a seal of Qayam Khan as is no. 234.

254. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 39×19.2 cm. Sheikh Muhammad Waris, son of Sheikh Muhammad, resident of Banaras to Mirza Darvesh Begh *sawaneh nigar*, son of Husain Begh.

21st Shaban, 1109 A.H. (February 22, 1698). Regarding sale of a single storeyed big *haveli* situated in *muhalla* Vishweshwar, Banaras for Rs. 500/- annas 12 only to the Maharaja (Bishan Singh).

Bears three seals of—(1) Muhammad Raza, (2) Muhammad Waris and (3) Fazal-ullah; Nagari letters on the back read, "महमद या नीरू की हवेली".

255. *Bainama*; Persian (Shikastah); 30×18.8 cm. Khwaja Abdul Wahid and Muhammad Ahsan, *qanoongo* of Banaras to Jagannath.

20th Rabi-ul-awwal, 1140 A.H. (October 25, 1727).

Regarding sale of land fifty eight sq. yards and fourteen *girahs* situated in *muhalla* Masjid Bibi Raji at Banaras for Rs. 20/- only to the Maharaja.

Bears a seal of Qayam Khan.

256. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah) 43×15.3 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of Gawada in *suba* Akbarabad. 9th Rajab; 17th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, (November 24, 1734),

Forty seven lakhs, forty eight thousand and sixty seven *dams* (47,48,067/-) have been granted in *jagir* to Govindram after the death of Anandram Bankawat, his father, in the said *pargana*.

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur.

Nagari letters on the back read. "पटो प्रगनो गवादा का दामा को".

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257. *Hasbul hukum* (as per orders of the Emperor); Persian (Shikastah); 46×20.2 cm. Mughal court to Kunwar Shiv Singh. 4th Shawwal, 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah. (June 27, 1723).

Regarding appointment on the *faujdari* of Mathura. Bears a seal of Saiyad Abdullah Khan. Paper *afshani*, damaged.

258. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 41.1×14.9 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Naraina in *suba* Ajmer.

26th Jamadi-ul-awwal; 9th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 8, 1727).

A *jagir* of 95,000 *dams* has been granted to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in the said *pargana*.

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur.

259. *Parwana*; Persian (Shikastah); 40.5×15 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Ganwari in *sarkar* Narnaul.

9th Rajab; 17th regnal year of Muhammad Shah. (November 24, 1734).

A *jagir* of 10,03,241 *dams* has been granted to Govindram, after the death of his father, Anandram Bankawat, in the said *pargana*.

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur. Nagari letters on the back read, "पटो प्रगना गावरी का दामा को".

260. *Parwana*; Persian (Shikastah); 42×16 Mughal court to Abdul Azim Khan. 26th Rabi-us-sani; 1st regnal year of Jahandar Shah (May 22, 1712).

A *jagir* of 50,39,900 *dams* has been restored to Chimna (Ishwari Singh), son of Mirza Raja Jai Singh (Sawai Jai Singh) in *pargana* Phagi.

Bears two seals, one of Asaf-ud-daullah and the other of Jahandar Shah.

261. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 37.7×19.5 cm. Mughal court to Sawai Jai Singh. 2nd Rajab, 1137 A.H.; 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (March 6, 1725).

The post of *faujdar* of Bayana has been conferred upon the Rajadhiraja (Sawai Jai Singh) on the request of Rao Jagram.

A large circular seal on a square piece of paper pasted on the back. The seal reads: Amir-ul-Umra Shamsam-ud-daullah Khan-i-dauran Mansur Jang Bahadur, a servant of Muhammad Shah, 1133 A. H. paper *afshani*.

262. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 41×20 cm. Mughal court to Ali Taqi Khan Rasikh. 14th Rabi-ul-awwal; 4th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, (December 12, 1722).

A *jagir* of 1,00,00,000 (1 Karore) *dams*, as reported in the *fard* received from *daftar* (Land Records Office), has been granted to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Khori, *sarkar* Alwar, *suba* Akbarabad. The *vakil* has executed a *muchalka* that he would file a report in respect of the deduction for four months' pay for absence of his client, after an enquiry from the *daftar*.

Bears a seal of Inayatullah Khan, a a servant of Muhammad Shah, 1133 A.H., on the back. Damaged.

263. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.4×16.7 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Bundi etc.

26th Zilqaad; 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (August 17, 1723).

A *jagir* of 2,13,30,000 *dams* has been transferred to Rao Raja Budh Singh from Arjun Singh, son of Maharao Bhim Singh.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abdullah Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang.

264. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 50×19.7 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Manoharpur, *suba* Ajmer.

22nd Jamadi-us-sani; 22nd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (September 15, 1739).

A *jagir* of 55,91,911 *dams* has been granted to Kunwar Ishwari Singh in *pargana*

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Manoharpur by transfer from Rao Jaswant Singh, *zamindar*.

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur.

265. *Parwana*; Persian (Shikastah); 43.5×16.3 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of Amarsar, *sarkar* Mominabad, *suba* Ajmer; 24th Zilhijj, 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1135 A.H. (September 14, 1723).

A *jagir* of 32,00,000 *dams* has been granted to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh etc. in the said *pargana* by transfer from Kunwar Abhai Singh.

Bears a seal of Zafar Quli Khan dated 1135 A.H.

Nagari letters on the back read.
"प्र० अमरसर की जागीर"

266. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 63×19.5 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Khori, *suba* Akbarabad.

28th Rajab; 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah. (April 23, 1723).

A *jagir* of 1,00,00,000 (one Karore) *dams* has been granted to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in *inam* in *pargana* Khori by transfer from Chudaman.

Bears a seal of Nizam-ul-mulk Fateh Jang 1135 A.H.

267. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 59×21 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, maqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Lavan, *suba* Ajmer.

9th Rajab; 17th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, 1147 A.H. (November 24, 1734).

A *jagir* of 65,60,000 *dams* has been granted to Govind Ram, son of Raja Anand Ram Bankawat.

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur dated 1136 A.H.

A note on the back reads in Nagari,
"पटो प्रगना लवाणो का दामा को".

268. *Hasbul hukum* (as per the Emperor's personal order); Persian (Shikastah); 46.4×21 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and public of the *mahalat* in possession of Chudaman, Rupa, Anantram Jats and the Narukas.

19th Shawwal; 5th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (September 25, 1716).

The villages of Akbarabad held by Chudaman etc. Jats and Narukas in *jagir* have been transferred to Sawai Jai Singh.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abdullah Khan dated 1125 A.H. Paper *afshani*.

A note in Nagari, on the back reads, "वा. जमीदार चूड़ा जाट वा रूपा की".

269. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 48.5×23.5 cm. Mughal court to *mutsaddis, chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Lahar in *suba* Akbarabad.

5th Jamadi-us-sani; 22nd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (August 29, 1739).

The *zamindari* of *pargana* Lahar is granted in favour of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh on the death of Raja Aniruddh Singh on his promise to pay Rs. 1,00,000/- as *peshkash*.

Bears a seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur; damaged.

270. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 46.2×20.2 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of Faridabad, in *suba* Akbarabad.

4th Shawwal, 5th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar, (September 10, 1716).

Regarding grant of *rahdari* of Faridabad to Gau-ghat to Kunwar Shiva Singh by transfer from Chudaman.

Bears a seal of Saiyad Abdullah Khan. Paper *afshani*.

271. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 46.6×17 cm. Mughal court to *mutsaddis* of Chakla Bareli.

19th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 4, 1721).

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"Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh has recommended that the properties of *bairagis*, jains and *sanyasis* and other Hindu mendicants as well as Muslim *fakirs* are escheated by the government officials immediately after their death. In the circumstances their dead bodies are not disposed of for two to three days. This practice may kindly be ordered to be stopped. It is, therefore, ordered by the Emperor that the properties of the *sanyasis* and *fakirs* etc. should not be escheated or interfered with on their death."

A circular seal of Inayat ullah Khan on the back.

272. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 63.7×19.5 cm. Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Naraina.

12th Shaban; 7th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (April 15, 1725).

A *jagir* of 32,31,550 *dams* has been granted to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in *pargana* Naraina, *sarkar* Amber, *suba* Ajmer by transfer from Aladin Khan etc.

Bears a circular seal of Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur.

273. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 33.8×14.5 cm. Mughal court to *mutsaddis* of *suba* Allahabad.

21st Rabi-us-sani; 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (September 30, 1732).

It has been reported that a monthly tax is realized from the Maharashtra and Gujarati Brahmans who come to take bath in the Ganga. It is, therefore, ordered that no such tax should be demanded from them henceforth.

Bears a seal of Dilawarjang Bahadur.

274. *Navisht;* Persian (Shikastah); 31.2×16.6 cm. Muhammad Kale Khan, *Naib Amanat* and *faujdari* of *pargana* Sambhar and Didwana to Mughal court.

11th Muharram; 20th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (April 20, 1738). 1144 A.H. in seal.

"The salt-dealers of this *pargana* are reluctant to purchase salt due to the obstructions created by the *zamindars*. This causes great loss to the Government (revenue). It is, therefore, proposed that an amount of Rs. thirty six thousand fixed at the rate of two annas per bag may be paid for the expenses of the Maharaja's men in lieu of the *zamindari* granted to him. They may be instructed to work in Imperial interest by inviting traders and *banjaras* for purchasing salt."

Bears a seal of Kale Khan, a servant of Muhammad Shah.

275. *Naqal Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 34×15.1 cm. Mughal court (Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur) to Sawai Jai Singh.

25th Ramzan; 15th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (February 18, 1734).

"The city founded by the Maharaja near Amber should be entered as 'Sawai Jaipur' in the records of the Mughal court, as desired by the Maharaja."

Bears a seal of Mahmud Khan Qazi.

276. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah), 36×16.3 cm. Mughal court to Atiqullah Khan.

12th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 6th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (April 2, 1718)

"The villages Vrindavan and Bishanpura have been recently restored in *inam* to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. The revenue realised from the said *parganas* is not found entered in the Imperial record. It is, therefore, ordered that an attested list with the signatures of *chaudharis* and *qanoongos*, showing the amount of revenue realized from individuals and cultivators and *jagirdars* be sent early."

A circular seal of Saiyad Abdullah Khan on the back. Note on the back in Nagari letters reads, "वृंदरावन वीसनगंज की".

277. *Naqal parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 22.7×12.6 cm.

Mughal court to *chaudharis, qanoongos, muqaddams* and the public of *pargana* Bundi, *suba* Ajmer.

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26th Zilhijj; 2nd regnal year of Muhammad Shah 1130 A.H. (October 18, 1720). "A *jagir* of 2,13,30,000 *dams* has been granted to Rao Raja Budh Singh in the said *pargana* by transfer from Arjun Singh, son of Maharao Bhim Singh."

Bears a circular seal of Qazi Muhammad Zahur-ullah. Damaged.

278. *Chaknama;* Persian and Hindi (Shikastah and Nagari); 125.5×27 cm.

2nd Rajab, 1129 A.H. (June 1, 1717).

According to the *parwana* a *chak* measuring 983 sq. yds. *Ilahi* in area has been allotted to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh for the construction of a *haveli, katla* and *pura* after measurement of the land by Kalyanrai, *Naib Nazim, suba* Avadh in agreement with the *chaudharis, qanoongos* and *zamindars* of the place.

Bears one seal on the obverse and two on the reverse on joints.

Signed by witnesses in Nagari.

279. *Naqal muafiq asal;* Persian (Shikastah), 16.5×9.2 cm.

Mughal court to Ali Naqi Khan; 12th Zilhijj; 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (September 12, 1722).

The *vakil* of Mahgraja Sawai Jai Singh represented that a new garden was being laid out near the land of Jaisinghpura at Akbarabad. It was being done in the lands adjacent to those of the Maharaja. He further prayed that no interference should be made in the lands belonging to the Maharaja. The tresspassers should be removed by force. It is, therefore, ordered that no interference be made and that the *vakil* of the Maharaja may not find any opportunity to make a complaint in future.

Bears a seal of Mir Ali Naqi Khan Rasif. Damaged.

280. *Arzi,* Persian (Shikastah); 31.5×16 cm. Sawai Ishwari Singh to Mughal Court.

Undated.

The Maharaja applied for grant of service at the court, as officer of *philkhana* and the post of second Bakhshi with the fort of Ranthambhor and Alwar together with the Kotwali of the city and also for some *pargana* on *ijara* and in *jagir.*

The Emperor put an order in his own hand, "when the Almighty is pleased, the appointment and *jagir* will be granted in due course."

Paper *afshani,* written within and outside the rectangular enclosure with golden lines.

Nagari note on the wrapper reads :—

"अरजी पातसाह जी ने षीदमत्यां का सवाल की तीं पर दसषत पातस्या जी का माहाराजाधीराज श्री ईसुरीसिंह जी का नाम की".

Fig. 50

281. *Qaulnama;* Persian (Shikastah); 50.2×21.6 cm. Nawab Afrasiyab Khan Bahadur to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh.

Undated.

The Nawab reiterates that the friendly relations which existed between his family and Maharaja Pratap Singh were renewed on the oath of the Almighty and the Prophet and agreed that throughout his life in future he would regard the friends of the Maharaja as his friends and his foes as his own foes.

Bears a rectangular seal and a palm impression in saffron of Bakhshi-ul-mumalik Amir-ul-umra Ashraf-ud-daullah Afrasiyab Khan Bahadur Sabit Jang, dated 1197 A.H. Received through Qazi Muhammad Zaman.

A Nagari note on the wrapper reads, "कोलनामो व मोहर वा पंजा केसर का नवाब अफरास्याब पा को".

Fig. 51

282. *Farman;* Persian (Nastaliq); 62.7×39.2 cm. Badshah Muhammad Bahadur Shah Abu Zafar Sirazuddin to Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II; 2nd regnal year of Bahadur Shah II, (A.D. 1839).

Complimentary about welfare. *Farman* decorated with water-colour and gold.

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Imperial seal in black ink on the cover-bearing names of the emperors from Taimur to Shahjahan and also Bahadur Shah.

Fig. 52

283. *Nishan;* Persian (Nastaliq); 83×37.5 cm. Empress Nurjahan to Mirza Raja Jai Singh.

12th Bahman Mah Ilahi; 17th regnal year of Jahangir (1622 A.D.).

The Maharaja is advised to have full confidence (faith) in the Emperor and not to be led away by Shahjahan and to make every effort to protect the fort and the lands. The Emperor was satisfied with the bravery shown by the Maharaja. Itwas, therefore, ordered that having full confidence in the royal favour he should keep one thousand horsemen with him and if Shahjahan sent any forces or tried to instigate the Maharaja he should not trust and be inclined towards him. He is further informed that proposals for increments in his *mansab* etc. were under consideration.

Bears seal and *tughara.*

284. Geneological table of the Jaipur family : Hindi (Nagari); 97×63 cm. Undated.

From Maharaja Isha Singh to M. S. Ram Singh II.

285. *Parwana;* Persian (Nastaliq); 62×24.3 cm. Emperor Aurangzeb to *mutsaddis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Kanod *suba* Shahjahanabad.

2nd Zilhijj; 5th regnal year of Aurangzeb. (July 9, 1662).

The *Qanoongoi* of *pargana* Kanod has been granted to Sripat, son of Bhawani Shankar and Umapati, son of Harihar.

Bears a seal of Asaf Jah dt. 1171 A.H.

286. *Ahadnama;* Persian (Shikastah *amez);* 30×19 cm.

Nur Muhammad Abbasi to Rajadhiraj S. Ishwari Singh.

Undated.

"It is agreed on both sides that the forces will be readily made available whenever required. This agreement will continue in posterity also. In order to confirm this agreement the head-dresses were exchanged on the oath of the Almighty and the right hands were shaked. It is also agreed that friends and foes of one party will be considered friends and foes of the other party."

Paper decorated, margin golden, written within rectangular enclosure.

Bears a seal of Nur Muhammad Abbasi dated 1132 A.H.

287. Copy of agreement; Persian (Shikastah); 30.4×17.3 cm. (each folio).

Kachhawahas to Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. V.S. 1875 (1819 A.D.).

The Kachhawaha chiefs agreed that as ordered by the Maharaja they would fulfil all the eight conditions mentioned in the agreement with the Maharaja and the British.

Written by Hardayal, *vakil* of the *Durbar.* It reached the Resident's office on 1st July, 1826.

The document contains eight pages.

288. *Ahadnama;* Persian (Shikastah); 41×19.2 cm. Baghel Singh and Akal Sahib to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh.

Undated.

The friendly relations of the Khalsa with the family of Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh will continue as before. The Khalsa agrees to devastate the opponents of the Maharaja. The Maharaja should not act against this agreement and pay off the army expenses as already settled.

Bears a seal of Akal Sahib Baghel Singh.

289. *Ahadnama;* Persian (Shikastah); 26×13.2 cm. Nazib-ul-daullah Bahadur to Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh I.

4th Rabi-us-sani, 1175 A.H. (November 2, 1761).

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"It is agreed in the name of the Omnipresent that no difference exists between myself and Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji. The friends and foes of the one are the friends and foes of the other. The prestige of one depends on the other. The advice of the Maharaja will be treated as supreme in the affairs of the State."

Bears a seal of Amir-ul-umra Najib-ud-daullah Bahadur.

290. *Ahadnama;* Persian (Shikastah); 27.5×12.7 cm. Dadu Rao, an employee of Raja Sahu, to Maharajadhiraja Sawai Jai Singhji.

25th Rabi-ul-awwal; 14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (September 4, 1732).

"I hereby agree to write under orders of Maharaja Sahu that one *sardar* will remain in the service of the Maharajadhiraja in Malwa on behalf of Raja Sahu. A *jagir* of Rs. ten lakhs will be granted. Even if the revenue comes to five or six lakhs it would do. The Maharaja may accept the *subedari* of Malwa. Not a single man of the *sarkar* of Maharaja Chhatrapati would enter in the *suba* to create disturbances".

Bears a seal of Dadu Rao. Damaged.

Fig. 53

291. *Farkhati;* Persian (Shikastah); 22×14.5 cm. Burhan-ul-mulk Saiyad Saadat Khan Bahadur to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

1st Rabi-ul-awwal; 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 1, 1721).

"Receipt of the amount of revenue realised by Naraindas, *ahalkar* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhji from *pargana* Dewas in *suba* Malwa, prior to the issue of *sanad* in my name for *tankhwah*, is hereby acknowledged."

Bears a seal of the sender dated 1133 A.H.

292. *Navisht;* Persian (Shikastah); 22.3×13.5 cm. Dadu Rao, *vakil* of Raja Sahu, to Sawai Jai Singh.

19th Shaban; 12th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (February 26, 1730).

"A sum of Rs. ten lakhs per annum has been granted in lieu of service to my client Kushal Singh till a *jagir* for the said amount is sanctioned. I, therefore, write on his behalf that the Marathas will not be allowed to enter in *suba* Malwa, and he (Kushal Singh) shall be entitled to receive the said amount in lieu of his service until the *jagir* is granted".

Bears a seal of Dadu Rao in Nagari. A note in Nagari letters reads, 'फारसी लीखा सही' and 'श्री गंगाजो' on the top.

293. *Ahadnama* : Persian (Shikastah); 32×15.1 cm. Nawab Shuja-ud-daullah Safdarjang to Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh I.

15th Shaban; 4th regnal year of Alamgir II, (May 5, 1757).

"Friendly relations have been established between the Imperial Court and the Maharaja. These shall continnue. If God pleases, forces will be placed at the disposal of the Maharaja whenever requested by him."

Bears a small square seal of Safadar Jang Bahadur Shuja-ud-daulah Mansur Khan dated 1168 A. H. and palm impression in saffron.

Note in Nagari on the wrapper reads :– 'कोलनामो नवाब नजीब षा की'.

294. *Kharita :* Persian (Shikastah); 29.5×14 cm. (Mughal Court to Sawai Jai Singh).

Undated.

"The Emperor was very much pleased to receive the agreement with palm impression in saffron, big seal, oath and the turban of brotherhood and loyalty through Raja Lakshminarain. It is reiterated on oath of God that the Emperor was very much willing to take incentive in this matter. Now he is inclined to continue the friendly relations throughout his life. It is further informed that a turban and an agreement with palm impression is being sent through Udairam (by the Emperor)."

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Written within and outside the rectangular enclosure. Paper decorated with golden floral motif.

295. *Ahadnama :* Persian (Shikastah); 27.5×21.4 cm. Muhammad Murad Abbasi to Maharaja Madho Singh I, 10th Shawwal, 1168 A. H. (July 20, 1755).

"According to the tradition, the ceremony of exchange of turbans has been performed. It is hereby agreed that the friendly relations will continue and the friends and foes of one party will be treated as friends and foes of the other. There will be no hesitation in sending the forces of both the sides for a common cause."

Bears a seal of the sender.

296. *Yad-dasht :* Persian (Shikastah); 28.6×15 cm. Veni Bahadur to Maharajadhiraja. Undated.

Rs. 4,00,000/- have been fixed as expenses for the Maharaja's army on the condition to oust the sons of deceased Man Khan from the fort and also that all the forts held by him would be taken over.

Bears a seal of Raja Veni Rai Bahadur dated 1143 A. H.

Nagari note on the wrapper reads :—"लिपंत फारसी वेणी वहाद्र जी की म्होर श्यों वावति सावत षां का गढ़ वगैर वा जमीन षरच का रुपया चार लाष"

Seal of "गिरधरदास" in Nagari on the wrapper.

297. *Ahadnama:* Persian (Shikastah); 40.5×20.3 cm. Khalsaji to Sawai Pratap Singh. 5th Rabi-us-sani; 28th regnal year of Shah Alam. (January 25, 1787).

"It has been agreed on both sides that the friends and foes of one party will be treated as friends and foes of the other. Khalsaji will act according to the wishes of the Maharaja and the Maharaja will act according to the Khalsaji. Newly conquered lands will be divided among both the parties after deducting the expenses.

Bears eight seals :

1. Durja Singh dt. 1195 A.H.
2. Baghel Singh dt. 1183 A.H.
3. Rai Singh dt. 1190
4. Raja Diwan Bahadur Singh dt. 1190 A.H.
5. Nihal Singh
6. Gurudutta Singh dt. 1192 A.H.
7. Karam Singh Bahadur dt. 1192 A.H.
8. Sada Singh dt. 1191 A.H.

and a sword-mark in yellow. **Fig. 54.**

298. Receipt; Persian (Shikastah); 19×9.7cm. Saiyad Munir-ud-din Sajjadah-nashin to Maharajadhiraj (S. Jai Singh).

24th Ramzan; 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 17, 1723).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 500/- sent for *niyaz* through Murid Ali Khan. Nagari note on the back reads :— "घुवाजे जी रुपया चढ़ाया तीं की रसीद।"

Bears a seal of the sender.

299. Receipt; Persian (Shikastah); 16.3×12.5 cm. Nawab Amir-ud-daullah to Maharajadhiraja (Jagat Singh). 4th Jamadi-us-sani, 1223 A. H. (July 28, 1808). Rs. 25,000/- in Madhopuri coins have been received through Rai Himmat Ram sent by Rodaji Khawas.

Bears a seal of Nawab Amir-ud-daullah Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur.

300. Receipt; Persian (Shikastah); 18.9×9.7cm. Ismail Beg *gurzbardar* to M.S. Jai Singh. 7th Jamadi-ul-awwal; 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (February 2, 1723).

A daughter of Ata-ullah was handed over to him (the *gurzbardar*) by Gopal Singh *zamindar* under orders of the Maharajadhiraja.

Bears two seals :

1. Qazi Saiyad Ghulam Muin-ud-din.
2. Nizamuddin Ahmad Qadari.

301. *Kharita :* Persian (Shikastah); 32.3×19.6 cm. J. Collins, Resident with Daulat Rao Scindia to M. S. Pratap Singh. 29th Jamadi-us-sani, 1214 A. H. (on envelope), November 28, 1799.

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"The crime of murder is usually not pardoned in our country but as the Maharaja has expressed that if some one seeks shelter with him it would be against the tradition and prestige of his family to surrender him. The Nawab Governor General has, therefore, in honour of the Maharaja's sentiments waved off the custom of his country and agreed to save Wazir Ali's life and also not to put him under chains inspite of his being a murderer. The Maharaja, should, therefore, feel assured that nothing would be done against this agreement. Further, a letter to this effect will reach the Maharaja under the seal of the Governor General."

Paper *tikalidar* and *afshani*

A square seal of "Mumtaj-ud-daullah Colonel Zaheer-ul-mulk John Collins Saulat Jang Bahadur"on the cover, signed in English by J. Collins, Resident with Daulat Rao Scindia.

302. *Kharita :* Persian (Shikastah); 35.5×20.4 cm. J. Collins to M. S. Pratap Singh.

6th Safar, 1214 A. H. (July 10, 1799) (on the envelope).

"Details about Wazir Ali have been written in the previous letter at length, still the reality cannot be explained in writing. I am, therefore, sending Inamullah Khan Bahadur, who is a trusted official of mine, to explain all the circumstances to the Maharaja. Further, Wazir Ali Khan may be retained till Inamullah reaches there. Acting against this request would be contrary to our friendly relations."

Paper *afshani*. Signed in English "J. Collins."

A square seal of John Collins on the cover.

303. *Kharita :* Persian (Shikastah); 65.5×15.6 cm. General Browne to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. 16th Ramzan; 15th regnal year.

Acknowledges three *ruqqas* together with a *qaulnama* between Seth Govardhandas and Rao Chaturbhuj and an invitation to the writer, through Tiwari Nand Kishore. The contents have been noted and the matter pertaining to the *mamla* has been described in the *qaulnama*. Necessary decisions would be taken after due consideration. Begs to be excused for not being present due to other occupations. A *hundi* of Rs. 30,000/- had been received for the purchase of marriage articles. Necessary arrangements would be made in due course.

Bears a square seal of General Browne on the cover dated 1213 A.H.(A.D. 1798).

304. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 50.8× 19.5cm. General Browne to M.S. Pratap Singh.

Acknowledges receipt of a letter from the Maharaja through Rao Chaturbhuj A request for sending Bakhshi Mitha lal, Rao Shambhu Singh and Rodaram Khawas together was made simply in the interest of State work. But it appeared that his letter was not presented to the Maharaja at all. The writer further assures that he was a well-wisher of the Maharaja and therefore he had sent Rao Chaturbhuj and Lala Harsukh Rai to relate the matter verbally to the Maharaja.

If Baji Rao and Holkar or anybody else would create disturbances, he would be dealt with (by the writer). The possession of Tonk and Rampura would be taken in a few days by the writer. The writer further assures that he was alive to all exigencies.

Seal of General Browne as on no. 303.

305. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 41.2×19 cm. From Col. Deboigne to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. 1205 A.H. (A.D. 1791).

Acknowledges a letter from the Maharaja carrying congratulations for his victory in the battle against Tukoji Rao Holkar. It was due to the grace and good wishes of the Maharaja that he (the writer) was victorious. The description of the battle was not given in the letter with the anticipation that Rao Bahadur Daulatram

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might have already reported it to the Maharaja.

Has two covers. Both bear square seals of Aitmad-ud-daullah Colonel Deboigne Shamsher Jang dt. 1205 A.H. (A.D. 1791).

Paper *afshani tikalidar*.

306. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 33.5×20.8 cm. J. Collins, Resident with Daulat Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh.

Undated.

Regarding the saving of Wazir Ali's life as in no. 301. Paper *afshani*.

307. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 42×16.5 cm. Jaswant Rao Holkar to M.S. Jagat Singh. 1219 A.H. (A.D. 1804) as on the envelope.

"It has been reported that Sheikh Habibullah has been arrested under the instigation of certain mischief-mongers. It is recommended and hoped that the Sheikh would be released soon as he is a faithful servant and well-wisher of the Maharaja."

On plain paper. A square seal of the sender on the cover.

308. A copy of the above, no 307; 31×16 cm.

309. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 30×20.6 cm. J. Collins, Resident with Daulat Rao Scindia to Maharao Umed Singh (as mentioned on the envelope).

8th Rajab, 1214 A. H. (December 6, 1799). "The life of Wazir Ali is promised to be pardoned on the recommendation of the Maharaja (Sawai Pratap Singh). No action would be taken contrary to this promise."

The cover bears a square seal of the sender.

Paper *afshani*. Signed by J. Collins.

310. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 33.5×21 cm. J. Collins to Raja Radhikadas Bahadur; 8th Rajab, 1214 A.H. (December 6, 1799). Particulars as in no. 309.

311. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 33×20. J. Collins to Nawab Ali Bahadur.

29th Jamadi-us-sani. 1214 A.H.(November 28, 1799).

Particulars as in no. 309.

312. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 31.8×15.7 cm. J. Collins to Shri Amolakpal Bahadur, 29th Jamadi-us-sani, 1214 A.H. (November 28, 1799).

Particulars as in no. 309.

313. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 32.6×16.1 cm. J. Collins to Rao Lakshman Anant Bahadur. 29th Jamadi-us-sani, 1214 A.H. (November 28, 1799).

Particulars as in no. 309.

314. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 33.4×18.2 cm. J. Collins to Raj-Rana Zalim Singh Bahadur.

29th Jamadi-us-sani, 1214 A.H.(November 28, 1799).

Particulars as in no. 309.

Paper *afshani*.

315. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 33×19 cm. J. Collins to Maharaja Surat Singh Bahadur.

29th Jamadi-us-sani, 1214 A.H. (November 28, 1799).

Particulars as in no. 309.

316. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 33×19.6 cm. J. Collins to Maharaja Bhim Singh Bahadur.

29th Jamadi-us-sani, 1214 A.H.; (November 28, 1799).

Particulars as in no. 309.

317. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 33.6×19.5 cm. J. Collins to Raja Ranjit Singh Bahadur.

29th Jamadi-us-sani, 1214 A.H. (November 28, 1799).

Particulars as in no 309.

Paper *tikalidar*. A square seal on the cover.

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318. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 32.2×15.6 cm.; J. Collins to Saiyad Shah Nizamuddin Ahmad Sahib Hasan-ul-Husaini al Qadri. 29th Jamadi-us-sani, 1214 A.H. (November 28, 1799).

Particulars as in no. 309.

Paper *tiklidar*.

319. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 33×20.5 cm.; J. Collins to Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia Bahadur. 8th Rajab, 1214 A.H. (December 6, 1799).

Particulars as in no. 309.

Paper *tiklidar*.

320. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 35.5×18.5 cm.; J. Collins to Raja Satrujit Singh Bahadur.

8th Rajab, 1214 A.H. (December 6, 1799)

Particulars as in no. 309.

Paper *tiklidar*.

321. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 33×20 cm. J. Collins to Kashi Rao Holkar Bahadur.

8th Rajab, 1214 A.H. (December 6, 1799).

Particulars as in no. 309.

Paper *afshani*.

322. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 31×20.7 cm J. Collins to Rao Raja Bishan Singh Bahadur.

8th Rajab, 1214 A.H. (December 6, 1799). Particulars as in no. 309.

A square seal on the cover. Paper *afshani*.

323. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 36.5×21.2 cm.; J. Collins to Maharana Bhim Singh Bahadur.

8th Rajab, 1214 A.H. (December 6, 1799).

Particulars as in no. 309

Paper *afshani*

324. *Rasid;* Persian (Shikastah); 19×10.3 cm. Address and addressee not known. Undated.

Acknowledges receipt of a bejewelled *kalangi*, pearl necklace with pendants etc., sent through Dip Singh Kumbhani and Shankardas.

A seal of Raja Sahu on the back.

325. *Rasid;* an appendix to no. 324.

326 *Rasid;* Persian (Shikastah); 18.3×11.5 cm. Saiyad Murad and Saiyad Zafar, employees of Dargah Khwaja, Ajmer to the *vakil* of M.S. Jai Singh.

24th Ramzan; 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 17, 1723).

Acknowledge receipt of Rs. 250/- as an offering *(niyaz)* to the Khwaja in the Dargah.

Bears a seal of Murad-i-Saiyad Zafar Damaged.

Nagari note on the back reads,
'पुवाज जी रुपया चढ़ाया तींकी रसीद'

327. *Rasid;* Persian (Shikastah); 22.5×18.5cm. (double). Thomas to Jaipur State. 20th Sahar, 1220 A.H. (April 21, 1805).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 19,354/– annas 11, pies 6 in pure Jaipur coins *(Jaipur sikka Hali)* on account of salt from Kushalgarh through Ghasiram *amil*.

Bears two seals (1) Thomas Sahib with signature in English 1217 A.H. (A.D. 1803) (2) Seal of Salt Department of the East India Company.

328. *Rasid;* Persian and Marathi (Shikastah and Marathi) 21.7×13.9 cm; address and addressee not known; 25th Shawwal, 1212 A.H. (April 12, 1798).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 5,000/– in Vrindavan coins for *tankhwah manka* from the *sarkar* of Maharaja Pratap Singh through Venichand Mehta and Srichand Johari.

Seal of Gangadhar Balwant, 1206 A.H. (A.D. 1791).

329. *Rasid;* Persian and Hindi (Shikastah and Nagari); 20.5×12.5 cm.; Raja Sahu to the Maharaja of Jaipur; 24th Zilqaad, 1148 A.H. (March 26, 1736)

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Receipt of Rs. 50,000/- for the expenses of Baburao etc., damaged. Seal of 'राजा शाहू नरपतिह पानि प्रधान: बाजीराव बलाल मुख्य प्रधान'

Nagari note on the back reads, '५०,०००) रसीद व मोहर बाजेराव बावत रोक वा कपडा मा० वावुराव की पहुच्या त्यां की मिती चैत वदि १३ नै आई'

330. *Rasid;* Persian and Hindi (Shikastah; and Nagari); 22.2×10.7 cm; Gangadhar to the State of Jaipur.

1st Zilqaad, 1212 A.H; (April 17, 1798).

Received Rs. 500/- in Vrindavan coins on account of *bidayagi* (departing gift) from the *sarkar* (of M. S. Pratap Singh) through Rai Ratan Lal and Mehta Venichand on Baisakh sudi 3, 1854 V. S.

Bears a seal of "बंशोधर बलवंत, 1206 A.H." (A.D. 1791).

331. *Rasid;* Persian (Shikastah); 19.2×10 cm. From Kallan Begh to Jaipur State.

19th Rabi-ul-awwal; 38th regnal year of Shah Alam II (September 22, 1796).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 6,000/- out of 30,000/- in current Jaipur coins *(sikka hali ka)* regarding Lakhwaji Bahadur (Lakshman Rao Anant Bahadur) through Bakhshi Nandram and Mehta Trilok Chand by hand of Lala Bhawanidas.

Bears a seal of Kallan Begh.

Nagari note on the back reads: '६०००) रसीद क० ता० १९ सहर रवी उल अव्वल सन् ३८ व मोहर कालू वेग जु. ३००००) वा. सिष्टाचार लछमनराव जगनाथराव मा. ब. न. म्ह. म. व. भ. ष. गू. इमाम बषस'.

332. *Rasid;* Persian (Shikastah); 15.6×10.2 cm. Muhammad Aiyaz Khan Bahadur Istakamat Jang. 6th Jamadi-us-sani, 1223 A.H. (July 30, 1808).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1,000/- only through Dina Ram Bohra.

Bears a seal of the sender dated 1222A.H. (A.D. 1807).

333 *Rasid;* Persian (Shikastah); 17.9×12.6 cm; Nawab Amir-ud-daullah Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur to Jaipur State; 16th Jamadi-us-sani, 1223 A.H. Bhadra budi 4, 1865 V.S. (A.D. 1808).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1,00,000/- in Madhopuri coins from the *sarkar* of Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh in lieu of the *ruqqas* and *hundis* through Himmat Rai.

Bears a seal of Nawab Amir Khan.

334. *Rasid;* Marathi; Persian and French (Marathi, Shikastah and French); 17.5× 15.2 cm.; Faqhrudaullah Mumtaz-ul-mulk Lawrence Tahavvur Jang Bahadur to Jaipur *sarkar*. 28th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 1208 A.H.; (January 1, 1794).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 900/- only towards the *mamla* of Sawarda through Rao Daulat Ram Bahadur and Jawaharlal.

Bears a seal of the sender dated 1202 A.H.

335. *Rasid;* Persian, Marathi and French; (Shikastah, Marathi and French); 18×14.9 cm.; Faqhrudaullah Mumtaz-ul-mulk to Jaipur *sarkar*. 28th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 1208 A.H. (January 1, 1794)

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 2000/- in current Jaipur coins *(sikka halika Jhar-shahi)* on account of *mamla* dues through Rao Daulat Ram Bahadur and Jawaharlal.

Bears a square seal of the sender.

336. *Rasid;* Persian (Shikastah); 21.5×13.5 cm.; Kunjanlal to Jaipur *sarkar*. Undated.

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 37,000/- as first instalment of *mamla* dues against Budh Singh of Kota for Th. Pahar Singh and Ajit Singh.

Bears a seal of Kunjan lal. Rs. 35,000/- were paid in the presence of Capt. Perron, Mohanlal and Krishna Rao Pandit. Rs. 2,000/- were paid to Mr. Bumberson in his camp at Kalakh on 16th Rabi-us-sani 1208 A.H. (November 21, 1793).

Nagari note on the back reads, "37,000/- रु० व मोहर कुंजनलाल मुतसदी 'डुबायन' साहब रु० 'पीरू' काह बनेवाल मरसान साहावन दीया की"

337. *Rasid;* Persian; Marathi and French (Shikastah, Marathi and French); 19×16.1

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cm.; 5th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 1208 A.H. (December 9, 1793).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 550/- in old Jaipur coins as income from Sawarda through Rao Daulat Rao Bahadur.

Nagari note on the back reads, 'रसीद कमूकी-वात पाह साहर या·····५५०)'.

338. *Rasid;* Marathi, Persian and French (Marathi, Shikastah and French); 19.5×16 cm.; Lawrence Tahavvur Jang Bahadur Faqhrudaullah Mumtaz-ul-mulk.

20th Rajab, 1208 A.H.; (February 21, 1794).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1198/- annas 3 pie 9 as *mamla* dues from Sawarda through Rao Chaturbhuj and Lala Bahadur Singh.

Bears a seal of the sender.

339. *Rasid;* Marathi, Persian and French (Marathi, Shikastah and French); 17.8×15 cm. 26th Rabi-us-sani, 1208 A.H.(December 1, 1793). Names of writer and addressee not mentioned.

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1700/- old Jaipuri coins towards the *mamla* dues of Sawarda through Rao Daulatram.

Nagari note on the back reads '₹० १७००) साहूरदा का सूरजमल का पीरू साहिब पाया तींकी'.

340. *Rasid;* Persian (Shikastah); 21×12.7 cm. From Mirza Muhammad Kallan Begh; 9th Safar; 37th regnal year of Shah Alam II (August 25, 1795).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 7000/- current Jaipuri coins against a bond for Rs. 30,000/ in the account of Rao Lakshman and Rao Jagawaji through Bakhshi Nand Ram and Mehta Maluk Chand through Bhawanidas *vakil* by hand.

Nagari note on the back reads, '७०००) रसीद ब मोहर कलू बेग जु. स. ३०,०००) वा. राव लछमन राव अनंत बहाद्र वा. राव जगवाजी बहाद्र मा. ब. नंदराम वा म्हता मलूक चंद ब. भवानीदास क. ९ सफर सन ३७'.

341. *Rasid;* Persian(Shikastah); 21.9×15.1 cm.; From *sarkar* of Scindia.

Undated.

Acknowledges Rs. 2,00,000/- from the *ahalkars* of M. S. Pratap Singh in full payment of Rs. 4,00,000/- settled as *mamla* for years 1858-59 V.S. payable to the *sarkar* of Maharaj Alijah Bahadur (Scindia).

342. *Rasid;* Persian (Shikastah); 32×14.8 cm. General Perron Muzaffar Jang Bahadur to *ahalkars* of M.S. Pratap Singh Bahadur. 11th Ramzan 1217 A.H. (January 5, 1803). Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 4,00,000/- settled as *mamla* for the years 1858-59 V.S.

Bears a square seal of the sender and signatures of General Perron.

Nagari note on the wrapper reads, 'कागजात फारसी मूतालक मरहठा'.

343. *Rasid;* Persian(Shikastah); 30.9×20.5 cm. Nasir-ud-daullah Mahjul-mulk Bawekar Wafadar Khan General David Ochterlony Zafar Jang Bahadur to the Maharaja of Jaipur.

28th Jamadi-us-sani 1234 A.H. (April 14, 1819).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 2,00,000/- *kaladar* in part payment of the *mamla* for the *rabi* crop of samvat 1876 through Tiwari Mohanram Nazir.

344. *Kharita and rasid;* Persian (Shikastah); 37.2×15.7 cm.

Undated.

Muhammad Amir Khan (as mentioned on the envelope) to Maharaja Sawai Jagat-Singh.

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 5,81,250/- in Jaipur coins as *mamla* through the firm of Seth Harsukh Rai.

A square seal of Amir Khan dated 1216 A.H. (A.D. 1801) on the cover.

345. *Khat ishtiyaq;* Persian (Shikastah); From Baji Rao Ballal to Maharaja S. Jai Singh III; 30.7×17 cm.

Undated.

A complimentary letter expressing good wishes and enquiring for good health.

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Paper *afshani*, a seal on the back reads – 'श्री राजा शाहू नरपति प्रधान बाजोराव बलाल मुख्य प्रधान' Nagari note on the back reads, 'षत बाजेराव को वा. मालवा का रुपया बाकी का स्यै मुजाहीम नहीं वाकी'.

346. *Ahadnama;* Persian (Shikastah); 34 × 15 cm.; From Bakhshi-ul-mulk Saif-ud-daullah Najaf Quli Khan Bahadur Muzaffar Jang.

Undated.

"I agree with the terms of mutual friendship with Raja Vijaya Singh ji and M.S. Pratap Singh ji. Henceforth there shall exist no difference between me and the two families. I shall share all fate with the two rulers. I shall treat their enemies as my enemies and their friends as my friends. I shall hand over the *pargana* of Kotputali to the *ahalkars* of the Maharaja (M. S. Pratap Singh). I shall have no relations with Rao Raja Pratap Singh (of Macheri). I have made this agreement in the name of the Almighty and his Prophet. I shall settle the terms with Raja Himmat Bahadur according to the advice and the wishes of Bakhshi Sahib and also act accordingly."

Bears a seal of the sender dated 1198 A.H. (A.D. 1784).

347. *Ahadnama;* Persian (Shikastah); 31.6 × 12.3 cm.; Nawab Amir-ud-daullah Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singhji.

14th Shaban, 1223 A.H.; Kartik budi 1, 1865 V.S.; (October 5, 1808).

"As friendly relations have been established between myself and M. S. Jagat Singh Bahadur through the mediation of Tryambak Rao Pandit and Mir Abdullah, *Mohtmids* of Maharao Umed Singh Bahadur, I, therefore, agree that no difference shall exist henceforth and that the villages in *pargana* Tonk which had been in the possession of the Maharaja's men in *jagir* shall continue as usual in future. I shall not interfere in the territories held by the *zamindars* whether Shekhawats or the Kachhawahas."

Bears a seal of the sender dated 1216 A.H. (A.D. 1801).

348. *Farkhati;* Persian (Shikastah); 15 × 12.1 cm.; Nawab Amir-ud-daullah Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur to *ahalkars* of Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh.

14th Shaban, 1223 A.H.; Kartik budi 1, 1865 V.S. (October 5, 1808).

Acknowledges receipt of the full amount due in respect of the pay of the camp *sawars* and *jagirdars* etc., upto 14th Shaban, 1223 A.H. through Tryambak Rao and Abdullah.

Bears a seal of the sender dated 1216 A.H. (A.D. 1801).

349. *Farkhati;* Persian (Shikastah); 33.6 × 16.6 cm. From Kishore, Jagata, Niranjana and Shyama etc. *beldars;* 1st Jamadi-ul-awwal, 1130 A.H. (March 22, 1718).

Acknowledge receipt of the full amount of the wages and pay for the services rendered at the time of the Thun expedition.

Bears a seal of Qazi Abdullah.

350. *Kharita;* not available.

351. *Naqal khat*; Persian (Shikastah); 19.4 × 14.6 cm.; Col. De Boigne Bahadur to Apaji Khanderao.

Undated.

"*Mamla* from Jaipur has been realised. You are creating disturbances in Shekhawati and Battisi ? which is quite improper. Now you will receive a letter from Dada Sahib Lakshman Rao and Anant Bahadur in your name. It is hoped that you will act accordingly."

Nagari note on the cover reads, 'कागज करनेल डुबायन साहीब का वा. आपा पंडेराव हरी ने सैषावाटी सूं पलस न करवा को कागज मु. अल्हे ने याके नाव को आयो तीकी नकल वा पापर वाली को मजकूर या जो म्हे समझाय षाली कराय द्याछा के म्हे जायदाद ने कूंच कर जावां ती पाछै षाली कराय लेवो वास्ते को आयो मा. ग्यान स्यंघ चौंडावत वा हकीम सवीयर द सीलवा पुरत के जवा.'

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352. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 105×26.5 cm.; Muhammad Ahasan, son of Abul Hasan etc. to Sri Vyas, son of Kamalnil Vyas, *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhji. 11th Jamadi-ul-akhir, 1137 A.H. (February 14, 1725).

Regarding purchase of land measuring 3019 *bighas* situated in Allahabad for Rs. 500/- Shahjahani coins each weighing *mashas* 11, mint Allahabad.

Each of the three co-sharers got Rs. 168 annas 10 pies 6 *damari* 2½ and *kauri* 1.

Bears three seals, two of Qazis and one of a *mufti* on the back on joints.

Nagari note on the back reads, 'आलाहाबाद की धरती को महजर.'

353. *Naqal khat* that is *farkhati;* Persian (Shikastah); 21.5×13.1 cm.; Amir-ud-daullah to Rao Apaji Rao. Undated.

Acknowledges full receipt of Rs. 6,25,000/- Madhopuri coins in lieu of the services rendered by the *jagir-sawars* which was due against Maharajadhiraj and *harkaras,* Sawai Jagat Singh Bahadur. The amount was received through Tryambak Rao Pandit and Mir Abdullah, employees of Maharao Bhim Singh.

354. *Parwana* - with a copy; Persian (Shikastah); 29.6×14 cm.; copy-44×12.2 cm.

Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of *suba* Orissa; 19th Shaban; 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah, (June 4, 1721).

It was ordered on the application of the *vakil* of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh that no interference should be made in the property of Hindu and Muslim mendicants after their death nor the same be confiscated.

Original and copy both bear seals of Qazi Wazir Khan.

355. *Parwana* - with a copy; Persian (Shikastah); 22×15.9 cm.; copy-40.6×14.2 cm.

Muhammad Shah to the *mutsaddis* of Saharanpur. 7th Zilqaad, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (August 19, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Original and copy both bear seal of Qazi Wazir Khan. Initialled by the writer.

356. *Parwana* - with a copy; Persian (Shikastah); 29×15.1 cm., copy-36.5×12.1 cm.

Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Chakale Bharan. 29th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 14, 1721)

Particulars as in no. 354.

Original and copy both have seals.

357. *Parwana* - with a copy; Persian (Shikastah); 31×14.5 cm., copy-35.2×12.1 cm.

Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Hardwar. 6th Zilhijj, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (September 17, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Original and copy both have seals. Copy dated 14th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah.

358. *Parwana* - with a copy; Persian (Shikastah); 20.7×16.5 cm., copy-35.7×12 cm.

Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Azimabad (Patna); 14th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 30, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Original and copy both have seals. Copy dated Ramzan 21, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah.

359. *Parwana* - with a copy; Persian (Shikastah); 22.5×13 cm., copy-34.9×12.3 cm.

Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Lahore. 9th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 25, 1721); entered on 17th and seen on 18th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah.

Particulars as in no. 354.

Original and copy both have seals of Inayat-ullah Khan.

360. *Parwana* - with a copy; Persian (Shikastah); 30.2×13.3 cm., copy-55×11.9 cm.

Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of *suba* Barar. 18th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of

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Muhammad Shah (June 3, 1721). Copied on 4th Zilhijj and entered on 5th Zilhijj, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah.

Particulars as in no. 354.

Original and copy both have seals.

361. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 47.7×13.5 cm.; Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Hyderabad. 18th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 3, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Inayat-ullah Khan. Copy not found.

362. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 36.5×12.3 cm.; Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Garh Mukteshwar. 19th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 4, 1721). Received and entered on Zilhijj 20th, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah.

Particulars as in no. 354.

Seal of Inayat-ullah Khan on the back.

363. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 33.4×14.3 cm.; copy 20.7×13.9 cm. Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Akbarabad (Agra). 9th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 25, 1721). Received and entered on 18th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah.

Particulars as in no. 354.

Original and copy both have seals.

364. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 30.6×14.7 cm. Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Ajmer. 3rd Zilqaad, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (August 15, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan. Copy only.

365. *Parwana;* (copy only); Persian (Shikastah); 23.5×15.5 cm.; Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Surat Port.

16th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 1, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan.

366. *Parwana naqal*; Persian (Shikastah); 29.6×14cm.; Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Burhanpur.

19th Ramzan, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (July 3, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan.

367. *Parwana naqal*; Persian (Shikastah); 23.3×17 cm ; Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Banaras (Muhammadabad).

14th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 30, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan.

368. *Parwana* with *naqal;* Persian (Shikastah); 19.6×15.6 cm.; Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Mathura, Chakala Islamabad. 15th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 31, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan.

369. *Parwana* with *naqal*; Persian (Shikastah); 28.5×14.6 cm.; copy—32×12.9 cm. Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Chakala Bareilley.

19th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 4, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan.

370. *Parwana, naqal* only; Persian (Shikastah); 31.5×14cm.; Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Bengal.

14th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 30, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan.

370 A. *Parwana, naqal* only; Persian (Shikastah); Muhammad Shah to the *mutsaddis* of Hyderabad;

18th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 3, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan.

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371. *Parwana, naqal* only; Persian (Shikastah); 33.8×13.5 cm.; Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Khujista Buniyad; 14th Shaban; 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 30, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan.

372. *Parwana, naqal only;* Persian (Shikastah); 22.2×16.4 cm.; Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of *suba* Multan. 14th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 30, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan.

373. *Parwana, naqal only;* Persian (Shikastah); 30.5×12.5 cm.; Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Malwa. 14th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 30, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan.

374. *Parwana, naqal only;* Persian (Shikastah); 21.5×14.3 cm.; Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of *suba* Avadh. 18th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 3, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan.

375. *Parwana, naqal*; Persian (Shikastah); 31.4×15 cm.; Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of *suba* Allahabad. 9th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 25, 1721).

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan.

376 *Parwana, naqal*; Persian (Shikastah); 25×15 cm.; Muhammad Shah to *mutsaddis* of Ahmedabad. 15th Shaban, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 31, 1721)

Particulars as in no. 354.

Bears a seal of Qazi Wazir Khan.

377. *Kharita;* Urdu; 48.7×22 cm.; Sahib *Kalan Bahadur* (Agent to the Governor General) to M. S. Ram Singhji.

24th November, 1870.

The salt prepared in Dariba Gudha and Navan in the Marwar region has been taken over by the Government according to the agreement. The Maharaja has condoned usual *rahdari* and *faujdari* taxes in Bhangarh in the Jaipur region. It is, therefore, agreed that it would remain condoned so long as the Dariba remains under the control of the Government. If at any time the Government withdraws its control over Dariba Gudha and Navan, the Maharaja shall be entitled to realise the above taxes from this region.

Paper *tiklidar*-gold *tikli* and silver dots. Received on December 7, 1870. Signed by J. C. Brooke, Officiating Agent to the Governor General. *Kharita* of brocade, gold *buti* on deep pink ground with muslin cover and large circular lacquer seal of the Governor General dated A.D. 1824.

378. *Kharita;* Persian 40.2×15.6 cm.; George Swinton to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III. December 31, 1819.

The Governor General was highly pleased to read the letter sent to him by the Maharaja through Rao Ratan Singh.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*, *kharita* of *tash* with lacquer seal, signed by George Swinton.

379. to 383. Not available.

384. *Qabooliyat*; Persian (Shikastah); 32.2×20.9 cm.; Khurram, son of *Dargahi atishbaj* (gun powder maker) to the *sarkar* of Maharaja Jaipur.

Regarding two plots of land rented *(parjot)* at Rs. 21/– annas 12 per year as per terms of the agreement.

Signed by witnesses in Nagari, written on a stamped paper for Rs. two only.

385. to 413. Not available.

414. *Bainama*; Persian (Shikastah); 38×22 cm.; Anandi Brahmani, wife of Ram lal deceased, resident of *muhalla* Man Mandir, Banaras to Darogah Manna Lal, employee of S. Ram Singh II.

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Regarding the sale of a plot of land containing a house, passage and open land situated in the said area for Rs. 165/- only. Written on a stamped paper for Rs. 2/- only.

Signed by witnesses in Nagari and dated May 19, 1865 by Hanuman Prasad Muharrir.

415-416. Not available.

417. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 37.5×20.2 cm.; Rama, son of Thakurdas Brahman to Ghasiram, Asstt. to *vakil* Rai Ratan Singh. September 17, 1891.

Promises to pay the rent of Rs. 3/- per year for a bungalow situated near Man Mandir Darwaza and agrees that he would be ejected if he failed to pay the rent for six months. Signed by witnesses in Nagari on a stamped paper of annas 2 only.

418. *Navisht ijara;* Persian (Shikastah); 38.6×21 cm.; Sadal *ahir* and Ramjiwan *teli* through Rai Benilal Singh Sahib of *sarkar* Maharaja Jaipur. Kartik budi 8, 1916 V. S. (A.D. 1859).

Agree to pay Rs. 40/- per year for establishing shops on the big *ghat* at Man Mandir and Rs. ten per annum for the income realized from the boats. They also promise that not a single pie extra would be charged from a non-bonafide trader. This agreement would hold good for one year only.

On a stamped paper for annas four.

419. *Navisht kiraya*, Persian (Shikastah); 38.7×21.9 cm.; Gayadin Jogi, resident of *katra* Sawai Jai Singh, *Prayagraj* (Allahabad) to Ishwari Prasad, *vakil* of M. S. Ram Singh II.

September 25, 1863.

For a pucca house situated near Kotwali on a rent of Rupee 1/- annas 4 per month payable to the Maharaja.

Signed by witnesses in Nagari and Kaithi; written on a stamped paper for annas 4 only.

420. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 39.6×21.4 cm.; Husain Bakhsh *tamakhuwala*, resident of *katra* Jai Singh Sawai, distt. Allahabad to Pt. Ishwari Prasad, *vakil* of Sawai Ram Singh II. September 22, 1863.

Regarding payment of rent at Rs. 4/- per month for a pucca house situated near Kotwali in *muhalla* Man Mandir, Banaras.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8; signed by witnesses in Nagari, Kaithi and Urdu.

421. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 39×21.3 cm.; Rahim, son of Ramzan *tamakhuwala* to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim Purejat, dated Magh sudi 5, 1917. 12th February, 1861.

Agrees to pay Rs. 4 annas 8 per month for a double storeyed shop at *katra* Jai Singh Sawai, Allahabad.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8.

422. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 38.8×21 cm.; Madara, son of Buddhan *tamakhuwala* of Kasganj, resident of Prayag to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim Purejat. February 12, 1861.

Agrees to pay Rs. 4 annas 8 per month for a double sectioned shop at *katra* Sawai Jai Singh, Allahabad.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8; signed by witnesses in Nagari, Kaithi and Urdu.

423. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 37.9×21.4 cm.; Ghazi Khan, son of Subhan Khan *tamakhuwala* to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim Purejat; September 23, 1861.

Agrees to pay Rupee 1 annas 12 per month for a double sectioned shop at Allahabad.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 4; signed by witnesses in Nagari, Kaithi and Urdu.

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424. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 38.1×21 cm.; Chhedi *kunjara*, resident of Allahabad to Ishwari Prasad, *vakil* of Maharaja Ram Singh II. September 28, 1868.

Agrees to pay one rupee twelve annas per month for a damaged house.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 4. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

425. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.5×21.6 cm.; Ratiram *halwai*, resident of *katra* Jai Singh Sawai, distt. Allahabad to Pt. Ishwari Prasad, *vakil* of Maharaja (Ram Singh II). September 24, 1863.

Agrees to pay Rs. 2 per month for a house covered with earthen tiles.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 4. Signed by witnesses in Nagari, Kaithi and Urdu.

426. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 32.4×20.7 cm.; Shiva Prasad Kayastha, resident of Jaisinghpura, Allahabad to Ishwari Prasad, *vakil* of Maharaja (Ram Singh II). September 22, 1863.

Agrees to pay one rupee per month for a shop covered with earthen tiles.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 2 only.

Signed by witnesses in Kaithi, Nagari and Urdu.

427 *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.5×21.5 cm.; Ghazi *kunjara*, son of Roshan *kunjara* to Ishwari Prasad, *vakil* of Maharaja (Ram Singh II). September 27, 1863.

Agrees to pay Rs. 2 per month for a *siphala* covered shop.

Written on a stamped paper for annas four only. Signed by witnesses in Nagari, Kaithi and Urdu.

428. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 38×21 cm.; Shital *halwai* to Pt. Ishwari Prasad, *vakil* of Maharaja (Ram Singh II). September 24, 1863.

Agrees to pay Rs. 2 and annas 8 per month for a *siphala* covered house.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8 only. Signed by witnesses in Nagari, Kaithi and Urdu.

429. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.5×21.5 cm.; Har Prasad *bakkal*, resident of Mehgaon (now *katra* Jai Singh Sawai), Allahabad to Ishwari Prasad, *vakil* of Maharaja (Sawai Ram Singh II) September 24, 1863.

Agrees to pay one rupee eight annas per month for a *siphala* covered house.

Written on a stamped paper for annas four only. Signed by witnesses in Nagari, Kaithi and Urdu.

430. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 31.3×21.4 cm.; Mahadeva *bakkal*, son of Shankar to Ishwari Prasad, *vakil* of Maharaja (Ram Singh II). September 24, 1863.

Agrees to pay Rs. 2 and annas 8 per month for a *siphala* covered house.

Written on a stamped paper for annas eight only. Signed by witnesses in Urdu and Kaithi.

431. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 37.8×21.6cm.; Shital Mistri Isai (Christian) to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim, *katra* Sawai Jai Singh. Monday, August 11, 1862.

Agrees to pay Rs. two per month for a one-storeyed two sectioned shop covered with *siphala*.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 4 only. Signed by witness in Urdu.

432. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 38×21 cm.; Sheikh Madara, son of Buddhan *tamakhufarosh* to Ishwari Prasad, *vakil* of Maharaja (Ram Singh II); November 1, 1863.

Agrees to pay Rs. 2 annas 8 per month as rent for a *siphala* covered house, situated at Jaisinghpura *katra*, Allahabad.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 4 only.

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433. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian .(Shikastah); 38.3×21 cm.; Munia *ahiran malaiwali,* resident of *katra* Jai Singh Sawai, Allahabad to Ishwari Prasad. November 4, 1863.

Agrees to pay Rs. 2 and annas 8 per month for a *siphala* covered shop.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8 only.

434. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 39×20.9 cm.; Bhairon *kachhi,* son of Matadin to Kanhaiya Lal Thakur Prasad *karpardaz.* May 1, 1863.

Agrees to pay one rupee four annas per year for a plot of land measuring one *biswa* for constructing a residential house.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8 only.

435. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 31.4×21.3 cm.; Radhey *zargar* (embroiderer), son of Sukka *zargar* to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim. March 3, 1862.

Agrees to pay Rs. 5 per month as rent for a plot of land measuring nineteen and a half *dhur* for constructing a house for his own residence.

Written on a stamped paper for eight annas. Signed by witnesses in Nagari and Urdu.

436. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 38×21.5 cm.; Banshidhar Kayastha, son of Gurubakhshrai to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim Purejat. March 25, 1862.

Agrees to pay annas ten per year as rent for a plot of land measuring 19 cubits (*hath*) East-West and seven hath (*cubits*) North-South situated in *katra* Jaisinghpura.

Written on a stamped paper for annas four.

Signed by witnesses in Urdu and Nagari.

437. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 38.2×21.3 cm.; Pancham *kachhi,* son of Buddhu *kachhi* to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim, *katra* Jai Singh Sawai. November 8, 1860.

Agrees to pay one rupee per annum for a plot of land measuring one hundred square yards for construction of a house.

Written on a stamped paper for annas four only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

438. *Navisht kiraya;* Hindi (Nagari); 38.5×21 cm.; Shital *halwai,* son of Matadin, resident of Allahabad to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim Purejat, *katra* Jai Singh Sawai. September 14, 1860. Kuar sudi 12, 1917 V.S.

Agrees to pay Rs. 2 annas 8 per month for a plot of land for constructing a room covered with earthen tiles at *katra* Jaisinghpura.

The sweetseller agreed also to present sweets as below :—

Dashahara	—	one seer.
Diwali	—	one seer.
Holi	—	one seer.
Sikoti	—	one seer.

The name of *patwari* Ram Narain is given as a scribe. Written on a stamped paper for annas 2 only. Signed by witnesses.

439. *Navisht kiraya;* Hindi (Nagari); 38.3×21.5 cm.; Gazi *lohar,* son of Shitali *lohar,* a resident of *katra* Jai Singh Sawai, Allahabad to Jwala Prasad, Munsarim. December 10, 1860.

Agrees to pay Rs. 3 per year for a plot of land measuring 90 sq. yards of *parati* (vacant) land for constructing a house to live in.

The name of the scribe is given as Ram Narain *patwari* of Fatehpur.

The sketch of the plot is also given.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8 only; signed by witnesses.

440. *Navisht kiraya;* Hindi (Nagari); 38.2×21 cm.; Buddhu *teli,* son of Shiva Baran *teli,* resident of *katra* Jai Singh Sawai to Lala Jwala Prasad, Munsarim. November 30, 1860; Agahan budi 2, 1917; A.H. 1268 *fasali.*

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Agrees to pay Rs. 4/- per annum as rent for a plot of land measuring 168 square yards of land *(parati)* for constructing a house. Written by Ram Narain.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8 only; signed by witnesses.

441. *Navisht kiraya*; Hindi (Nagari); 38.5×21.5 cm.; Baghen Singh, son of Puhpak Singh, resident of *katra* Jai Singh Sawai to Jwala Prasad, Munsarim.

November 30, 1860; Agahan budi 2 1917 V.S. San 1268 *fasali*;

Agrees to pay Rs. 4 per annum for a plot of vacant land measuring 136 sq. yards for constructing a house.

Scribe—Ram Narain *patwari*.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8 only.

442. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 38.7×21.6 cm.; Shivadin, son of Pancham *mali*, resident of *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim May 8, 1860.

Agrees to pay annas 8 per year as rent for a plot of land for constructing a house at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 2 only.

Signed by witnesses in Nagari.

443. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 38.1×21.5 cm.; Banji, son of Shivadin *pasi*, resident of Allahabad to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim. May 8, 1860.

Agrees to pay annas 8 per year as rent for a vacant plot of land for constructing a house at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 2 only.

Signed by witnesses in Nagari.

444. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 38.5×21.5 cm.; Muhammad Bagar son of Sheikh Ghulam to the *karinda* of Raja Sahib. May 1, 1860.

Agrees to pay Rs. 2 per annum for a vacant plot of land for constructing a house at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 2 only.

Signed by witnesses in Nagari.

445. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 38.5×21 cm.; Chhedilal, son of Bihari Lal, resident of Allahabad to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim. May 8, 1860.

Agrees to pay Rs. 4 annas 8 per year as rent for a vacant plot of land for constructing a house at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written on stamped paper for annas 2 only.

Signed by witnesses in Nagari.

446. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 38.5×21 cm.; Mohan Giri Gusain, a disciple of Shivadatta Giri to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim, Magh budi 8, 1916 V. S.; February 14, 1860.

Agrees for payment of annas 4 per year as rent of a vacant plot of land for constructing a house at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 2 only.

Signed by witnesses in Nagari and Urdu.

447. *Navisht kiraya*; Hindi (Nagari) 38.2×21.7 cm.; Chhotu *najjar* (carpenter), resident of Allahabad to Jwala Prasad, Munsarim: October 2, 1859; 1916. V.S. *fasali* 1267.

Regarding payment of rupee one per annum as rent for a vacant plot of land at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Katib (scribe) – Ram Narain *patwari*.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 2 only.

Signed by witnesses in Nagari.

448. *Navisht kiraya*; Hindi (Nagari); 38.5×20.8 cm.; Alopi *mochi* to Jwala Prasad. June 30, 1859; Asadh budi 15, 1916 V.S.; San. 1266 *fasali*.

Agrees to pay Rs. 3 per annum as rent for a plot of vacant land measuring 15

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dhur for constructing a house adjoining his own. Further agrees that in case of a sale, only the material would be disposed of and the proprietory rights of the land would vest in the Maharaja, the *zamindar* and *muafidar* of the land.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 2 only.

Written by Ram Narain *patwari*.

449. *Qabooliyat-istmurari*; Persian (Shikastah); 38×21.6 cm.
Lala Gurdayal Kayastha to Thakur prasad, *karinda raj*. Kuar budi 1, 1920 V. S.; September 28, 1863.

Regarding payment of annas 8 per year as rent for a vacant plot of land for constructing a house at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8.

Signed by witnesses in Nagari and Urdu.

450. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 32.5×21 cm.; Bhagwan Giri Gusain, a disciple of Umed Giri to Ishwari Prasad, *vakil*. Phalgun budi san 1271 *fasali*; 1920 V.S.; Friday, March 4, 1864.

Agrees to pay Rupee one and annas four per annum as rent for a plot of vacant land taken for constructing a house in *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8 only.

Signed by witnesses in Urdu, Kaithi and Nagari.

451. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 38.8×21.4 cm.; Husain, son of Mukhdum Bakhsh *tamakhufarosh* to Thakur prasad, Munsarim. February 12, 1861.

Agrees to pay Rs. 4 annas 8 per month as rent for a two sectioned shop at *katra* Sawai Jaisinghpura, Allahabad.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8 only.

Signed by witnesses in Urdu, Nagari and Kaithi.

452. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 38×21 cm.; Akhbadiya, son of Mata Bakhsh *sunar* to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim. February 12, 1861.

Agrees to pay Rs. 2 annas 12 per month as rent for a kuchha shop at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8 only.

Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

453. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 39×21.5 cm.; Shital Mistri Isai (Christian) to Ishwari Prasad. September 24, 1863.

Regarding Rs. 2 per month as rent for a *siphala* – covered house situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written by Kashi Prasad Kayastha on a stamped paper for annas four only; signed by witnesses in Kaithi, Nagari and Urdu.

454. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 38.3×22 cm.; Bhawanidin, son of Bansi *ahir* to Ishwari Prasad. Chaitra sudi 13, 1922 V.S.; April 8, 1865.

Agrees to pay Rupee one per annum as rent for a plot of land for constructing a house to live in. The leasee will have no proprietory rights over the trees growing on the plot.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8 only.

Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

455. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 38.2×21 cm.; Devidin, son of Badal *bakkal* to Ishwari Prasad. Chaitra sudi 13, 1922 V.S.; Saturday, April 8, 1865.

Agrees to pay Rupee one per annum as rent for a plot of land for constructing a house in *muhalla* Man Mandir, Banaras.

The document bears a seal of the court of Munsif, Banaras dt. 7-4-1905.

Written by Kashi Prasad Kayastha of Ibrahimpur on a stamped paper for eight annas.

Signed by witnesses in Urdu and Kaithi.

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456. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 38.2×21.1 cm.; Hira *kumhar*, son of Chudaman to Ishwari Prasad, *vakil*. November 4, 1863.

Regarding rent of a vacant plot of land measuring 1¼ *biswa* at Rs. 2/- per annum in *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai, Allahabad.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8 only.

Signed by witnesses in Urdu and Kaithi.

457. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 37.6×21.6 cm.; Shital *dharkar*, son of Gosain *dharkar* to Thakur Prasad. Paush sudi 8, 1918 V.S.; Tuesday, January 7 1862; *fasali* 1269.

Agrees to pay annas 6 per annum for a vacant plot of land measuring 2 *dhur* situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai, Allahabad.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 4 only.

Signed by witnesses in Urdu and Nagari.

458. *Qabooliyat-theka;* Urdu (Shikastah); 38.3×20 8 cm.; Chaudhary Ram Sharan Singh and Madhava Prasad Singh to Ishwari Prasad, *vakil*. January 8, 1866.

Agree to pay Rs. 316/- for one year and eight months (from January to August 31, 1867) as contracted rent of *katra* Jaisingh Sawai situated in village Karondi in *pargana* Shivaram, Allahabad.

Written on a stamped paper for Rupees 4/- only.

Signed by witnesses.

459. Arzi, *naqal;* Persian (Shikastah); Durga Prasad Mukhtar, son of Lala Jwala Prasad Munsarim to Commissioner, Allahabad.

For a stay order in the case of widening the road by the Engineer which might dismantle the bungalow, Kotwali Bazar and residential houses of the *katra*. The application is made under rule 6 of 1858 under which a claim for compensation could be put forth for the acquired land and houses.

Written on five stamped papers, each for annas 4 only. Seal on the joints.

460. *Naqal arzi;* Persian (Shikastah); From Thakur Prasad to the Commissioner, Allahabad.

An appeal against the order of the Collector, Allahabad dated July 6, 1863 regarding a plot of land at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai, Allahabad.

461. *Naqal arzi;* Persian (Shikastah); Badly damaged. Undated.

From Manohar Lal, *Mukhtar-e-am* to Pandit Ishwari Prasad.

Application for payment of the amount of instalment outstanding against Fatehpur and Rajapur.

462. Arzi; from Jwala Prasad, Naib Munsarim to the Magistrate, Allahabad. January 12, 1860.

Application for release of the land of *katra* Sawai Jaisinghpura confiscated by the Magistrate with the request that the farmers, who built houses in that land, be ordered to pay the rent to the Maharaja, as the land belongs to him.

463. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 38.2×20.2 cm ; Nazai Musalman, son of Sati to Jwala Prasad, Munsarim. July 1, 1860.

Agrees to pay annas 8 per year as rent for a piece of land situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 2 only.

Signed by witnesses in Kaithi, Nagari and Urdu.

464 to 470. Not available.

471. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 32.2×20.5 cm.; Dayachand, son of Govind Ram Purohit Brahman *deshwali* to Rai Ratan Singh, *vakil* of Maharaja (Ram Singh II).

Agrees to pay Rs. 2 annas 8 per year for two plots of land as *parjot*.

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Written on a stamped paper for annas 2 only.

Signed by witnesses in Nagari, Kaithi and Urdu.

472 to 473. Not available.

474. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.6 × 21.6 cm.; Mahadeva, son of Motiram *bakkal*, resident of *katra*, Allahabad to Thakur Prasad, *Mukhtar-e-am;* August 18, 1873.

Regarding rent of a *siphala* covered shop at annas 8 per month.

Written by Pritamlal *patwari* of *mauja* Fatehpur Kachhawa on a stamped paper for annas 4 only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

475. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 40 × 21.5 cm.; Bishan, son of Chandu *bakkal*, resident of Mausamganj, *katra* Allahabad to Thakur Prasad, *Mukhtar* August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay rupee one per month as rent for a *siphala* covered shop situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written by Jharkhandilal, son of Lala Ganga Prasad on a stamped paper for annas 4 only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

476. *Novisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 40 × 21 cm.; Hanuman, son of Shital *bakkal*, resident of *katra* Sawai Jai Singh, Allahabad to Thakur Prasad, Munsarim. August 13, 1873.

Regarding payment of Rupee one annas 8 per month as rent for a *siphala* covered shop situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas 4 only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

The document bears a seal of Banaras Treasury dt. July 15, year illegible.

477. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 40 × 21 cm.; Bachchu, son of Shital *kalwar* to Thakur Prasad, August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay rupee one annas 8 per month as rent for a *siphala* covered shop, situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas 4 only; signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

478. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 40.4 × 21.5 cm.; Lotan Mistri *luhar*, son of Belu, resident of Jaunpur to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Regarding payment of Rs. 4/- per month as rent for a *siphala* covered shop, situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas 8 only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

479. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 40.2 × 21.5 cm.; Nalwa *chamar*, son of Mangar, resident of *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay annas 8 per month as rent for a *siphala* covered shop, situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas 8 only. Signed by witnesses in Urdu and Kaithi.

The document bears a seal of Banaras Treasury dt. July 4, year illegible.

480. *Navisht kiraya;* 40.5 × 21cm.; Madhava, son of Rajaram resident of Shadiabad to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Regarding payment of annas 8 per month as rent for a *siphala* covered shop, situated at *katra* Sawai Jai Singh.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas 4 only. Signed by witnesses in Urdu and Kaithi.

481. *Navisht kiraya*; Persian (Shikastah); 40.3 × 21.6 cm.; Shivadayal, son of Giridhari to Thakur Prasad, *Mukhtar-e-am* August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay Rupee one per month for a *siphala* covered shop, situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai, Allahabad.

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Bears a seal of Banaras Treasury dt. July 4. Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas 4 only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

482. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.5×21.5 cm.; Dhanne, *rangi* by caste, son of Imam Bakhsh to Thakur Prasad. *Mukhtar-e-am.* August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay Rupee one and annas eight per month for a *siphala* covered shop, situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai, Allahabad.

Written on a stamped paper for annas four only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

483. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.4×21.5 cm.; *Musammat* (Mrs.) Muniya, wife of Ghulam *tamakhufarosh* to Thakur Prasad, *Mukhtar-e-am.* August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay Rupee one annas eight per month for a *siphala* covered shop, situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai, Allahabad.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas four only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

484. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.9×21.5 cm.; Gayadin, son of Mangrunath Jogi to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay Rupee one annas four only per month as rent for a *siphala* covered shop, situated at Jaisinghpura, Allahabad.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas 4 only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

485. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.8×21.5 cm.; Wahid Khan, son of Ramzan Khan *tamakhufarosh* to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Regarding payment of Rs 2, annas 14 per month as rent for a pucca shop, situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai, Allahabad.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas 8 only. Signed by witnesses in Nagari and Urdu.

486. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.4×21 cm. Gandhi, son of Bhup *tamboli* to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Regarding payment of Rs. 2 annas 8 per month as rent for a *siphala* covered shop situated at Jaisinghpura, Allahabad.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8 only. Signed by witnesses in Urdu and Kaithi.

487. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.4×21.3 cm.; Jassu, son of Roshan *kunjara* to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay Rupees two annas fourteen per month for a pucca shop at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written on a stamped paper for annas 8 only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

488. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.2×21.5 cm.; Buddhu *halwai,* son of Sajja to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay Rs. 2/- per month for a *siphala* covered shop, situated at Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written on a stamped paper for annas four only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

489. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.5×21.5 cm.; Husain Ali, son of Munnu, resident of Lucknow to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay Rupee one annas twelve per month for a *siphala* covered shop, situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura Sawai, Allahabad.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas 4 only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

490. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.4×21.5 cm.; *Musammat* Nasiban to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

For payment of rent of a *siphala* covered shop at Jaisinghpura, Allahabad at Rupee one annas twelve per month.

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Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas four only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

491. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.5×21.5 cm.; Alwa, son of Shital *halwai* to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Regarding payment of Rupee one per month as rent for a *siphala* covered shop, situated at *katra* Sawai Jai Singh.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas 4 only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

492. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 40×21.5 cm.; Chhedi, son of Hingan Sheikh to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay annas fifteen per month for a *siphala* covered shop, situated at Jaisinghpura, Allahabad.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas four only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

493. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 40×21.2 cm.; Chhedi, son of Hingan Sheikh to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay Rupee one annas eight per month for a *siphala* covered shop, situated at Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas four only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

494. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.6×21.2 cm.; Rambakhsh, son of Matadin to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay Rupee one annas 8 per month for a *siphala* covered house, situated at Jaisinghpura Sawai.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas four only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

495. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.9×21.6 cm.; Angan, son of Fakiri *bakkal* to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay Rupees 2/- annas fourteen per month for a *siphala* covered pucca shop, situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura—Sawai.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas eight only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

496. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.5×21.2 cm.; Devi, son of Bhurilal *halwai* to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Regarding payment of Rupee one and annas eight per month as rent for a *siphala* covered shop.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas four only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

497. *Navisht kiraya;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.7×21.3 cm.; Lutiya, son of Makhu *bhadhbhuja* to Thakur Prasad. August 13, 1873.

Agrees to pay Rs. 2/- per month for a *siphala* covered shop.

Written by Jharkhandilal on a stamped paper for annas four only. Signed by witnesses in Kaithi and Urdu.

498. *Rasid;* Persian (Shikastah); 40×21.5 cm.; Hiralal, son of Ramlal Saravagi, resident of Akbarabad to Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II. May 31, 1869.

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 2600/- from the Maharaja as cost of a plot of land measuring fourteen bighas and 3¼ *biswas* including a pucca well and a *baradari*, situated in village Khanna.

Written on a stamped paper for anna one only. Signed by witnesses in Urdu and Nagari. A seal of the Sub-Registrar, Agra.

499. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 40×20.1 cm.; Hiralal, son of Ramlal Saravagi, resident of Akbarabad to Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II. February 24, 1869.

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Regarding sale of a plot of land measuring fourteen *bighas* and 3¼ *biswas* (standard chain) including one well (pucca) and a big *baradari* with out-houses for the employees and *neem* and *pipal* trees, etc. to the Maharaja.

Written on a stamped paper for Rs. 30/- only. Signed by witnesses in Nagari, Urdu and English.

500. *Farman*—not available.

501. *Dastawez;* Persian (Shikastah); 63.5×20.5 cm.; Seth Lakshmi Chand and Govind das (residents of Mathura) to Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II. July 21, 1863.

Agree to hand over the land in *tehasil* Agra measuring 65 *bighas*, known as Bombay-ahata held by them under registration dated December 11, 1861, transfered by Umd-tul-nishan and Ladli Begum, *muafidars* of the land to the Maharaja under the right of ownership vested in them as per registration cited above. The rent at Rs. 256/- annas 14 only which was paid by them would now be paid by the purchaser. The land was handed over in whole and parts to the purchaser, under a *patta*. The Maharaja of Jaipur was henceforth authorised to erect buildings, lay out gardens and make any alterations in the land. The sellers would have no objection.

Written on a stamped paper for Rs. 4/- only.

502. *Dastawez patta arazi;* Persian (Shikastah); 37.5×21 cm; Umd-tul-nishan and Ladli Begum to Seth Lakshmi Chand Rao Bahadur and Seth Govind das. December 11, 1861.

Particulars as per no. 501.

Written on a stamped paper for Rs. 4/- only.

503. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.3×21 cm.; Saiyad Nazim Ali and Nizam Ali, sons of Talib Ali, residents of Agra to the employees of the Maharaja. September 7, 1872.

Regarding sale of plots of land measuring 14 *bighas*, 14 *biswas*, 5 *biswansis* and 9 *bighas* 8 *biswas* 4 *kachwansis* out of 65 *bighas* in village Khataina, *pargana* and *tehasil* Agra, for Rs. 1560/- through Saiyad Qurban Ali, *vakil* of *sarkar*.

Written on a stamped paper for Rs. 20/- only. The document bears a seal of Agra Treasury.

504. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 38×20 cm.; Mr. James Fraser, Collector, Agra to Ganga Prasad Faujmal Sahus. November 2, 1826.

Regarding sale of a single storeyed *kothi* with a pucca compound wall and *murgi-khana* and other houses situated in village Khataina, district Akbarabad for Rs. 25,000/- *kaldar* (British coins).

Paper plain.

505. *Rasid;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.5×22 cm.; Hafij Abdus Sattar, representative of Ladli Begum to Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II June 28, 1869.

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 4,680/- in cash as cost of land measuring 28 *bighas*, 6 *biswas* and 10 *biswansis* situated in village Khataina through Saiyad Qurban Ali, *vakil* of the Maharaja.

Written by Muhammad Abbas on a stamped paper for anna one only.

506. *Bainama;* Persian (Shikastah); 40×21.4 cm.; Ladli Begum, daughter of Hafiz Karim Bakhsh, wife of Saiyad Muhammad Baqur Bakhsh, resident of Noori Darwaza, Akbarabad to Saiyad Qurban Ali, *vakil* of the Maharaja. June 26, 1869.

Regarding sale of land measuring 28 *bighas*, 6 *biswas*, 10 *biswansis* for Rs. 4,680/-

Written on a stamped paper for Rs. 50/- only.

507 to 510. Not available.

511. *Qabooliyat;* Persian (Shikastah); 51.3×21 cm.; Kamta Prasad, son of Ram Dayal

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bhat, resident of *katra* Sawai Jai Singh, Allahabad to Pandit Rajnath, Munsarim Purejat. July 25, 1893.

Regarding rent at Rs. 12/- per annum for a plot of land situated at *katra* Jaisinghpura, Allahabad.

Written on a stamped paper for Rupee one only.

512. *Bainama*; Persian (Shikastah); 63.5×20.8 cm.; Seth Lakshmi Chand and Govind das, sons of Maniram, residents of Mathura to Pt. Shivadin, son of Kamta Prasad. Shravan sudi 5; Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

Regarding sale of a pucca *haveli* with two storeys including two courtyards, verandah and a four-sectioned shop constructed with two kutcha houses adjoining the southern damaged compound wall situated in *muhalla* Bhairon near Belanganj for Rs. 25,000/-.

Written on a stamped paper for Rs. 200/- only. Signed by witnesses in Nagari, Kaithi and Urdu.

513. *Bainama*; Persian (Shikastah); 39×22.5 cm.; Seth Lakshmi Chand and Govinddas, sons of Maniram, residents of Mathura to Pandit Shivadin, Minister of the (Maharaja), Jaipur state. July 21, 1863.

For sale of a one-storeyed big pucca house with rooms, bathing pool, garden, four pucca wells, stables and a step-well situated in villageKhataina for Rs. 75,000/-.

Written on a stamped paper for Rs. 400/- only. Signed by witnesses in Nagari and Urdu.

Document framed.

514. *Bainama*; Persian (Shikastah); 34.4×21 cm.; Ishrat Ali and *musammat* Qadari Begum etc., residents of Agra, Noori Darwaza, to Babu Man Singh, *mukhtar* of M.S. Madho Singh. January 22, 1887.

For sale of a plot of land measuring four *bighas*, fourteen *biswas*, 8 *biswansis* and 7 *kachwansis* for Rs. 780/- only.

Written on a stamped paper for Rs. 8/- only. Signed by witnesses in Urdu.

515. *Bainama*; Persian (Shikastah); 38×21.2 cm.; Mir Khadim Ali Saiyad, resident of Noori Darwaza, Agra to Hira Lal Chaudhary, resident of Moti Katla, Agra. Baisakh sudi 15, 1921 V.S.; May 21, 1864.

Regarding sale of land 16 *bighas* in area by *khewati* chain but 14 *bighas* and 3 *biswas* by standard chain in measurement for Rs. 1100/- only.

Written on a stamped paper for Rs. 10/- only. Signed by witnesses in Nagari and Urdu.

516 and 517 – Not available.

518. *Bainama*; English; 78.5×21 cm.; Alexander Chisholm to Maharaja Ram Singh II. August 31, 1872.

Regarding the sale of his estate or house and premises, situated at Simla, for a sum of Rs. 10,500/- only paid to him by H.H. Sawai Ram Singh II. The place was known as "Lansdowne". It was situated in plot No. 228 and measured about one hundred yards square.

Written on two stamped papers, one for Rs. 100/- and the other for Rs. 12/- A note on the latter says "Value changed to Rs. 10/- by....."

519. Certificate; English; 12.5×17.5 cm.; Private Secretary to the Lt. Governor, Agra, to the *gumashta* of Seth Radha Kishan and Govinddas; July 20, 1896.

The alterations and repairs done by Captain Sharp, Executive Engineer in the house of Seth Radha Kishan and Govinddas at Agra occupied by the Lt. Governor, appear to the best of his judgement to have been well done and good material was used. The sum spent as per Captain Sharp's receipts and accounts given by him to the Seth's *gumashta* amounts to Rs. 8999-1-2 and this paper was issued at the *gumashta's* request so that he might show it to the Seth to satisfy him that the work was approved of.

Signed by the Private Secretary.

Agra, 20th July 1846.

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520. Not available.

521. *Kharita*; English; 32.2×20.5 cm.; Queen Victoria to Sawai Madho Singh of Jaipur. February 11, 1888.

Permission to wear the Star of G.C.S.I. and the robe accordingly.

522. *Ahadnama;* English; 74×60 cm.; January 31, 1869.

Agreement signed by Col. W.H. Beynon, Resident on behalf of the British Government and by Thakur Fateh Singh Rathore on behalf of Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh regarding supply of 1,72,000 maunds of salt at nine annas per maund.

Figs. 55-56

523. *Kharita;* Persian (Nastaliq); 46×22 cm.; Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana to Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II. September 27, 1869.

The Agreement regarding Sambhar was sent to the Governor General for affixing his seal and putting his signatures on it. The same, having been received back after the needful, is sent to the Maharaja. Paper *tiklidar;* signed in English; with lacquer seal and brocade *kharita.*

524. Not available.

525. *Jamim-e-ahadnama*; English; 75×44.3 cm.; British Government to Jaipur state. August 31, 1871.

Agreement made on April 2, 1818 and tallied on April 15 was revised and it was agreed that the Maharaja of Jaipur, his heirs and successors would pay in perpetuity Rs. 4,00,000/- as tribute (to the British Government).

Signed by Captain Edward R. C. Bradford on behalf of the British Government and Mumtaz-ud-daullah Nawab Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I. on behalf of the Maharaja of Jaipur.

Bears four seals.

526. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 42.2×21 cm.; David Ochterlony to Sawai Jai Singh III. July 22, 1820

In the case of Shekhawati Rai Jwala Nath and other *vakils* of Raja Abhai Singh Bahadur and Thakur Shyam Singh had complained against Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan Bahadur for collecting money from that region. The Nawab has been amicably warned to abstain himself from this activity.

Paper *tiklidar.*

Kharita of brocade with lacquer seal.

527. *Naqal-kharita* (two); Hindi (Nagari); 44.3×15.5 cm.; A—22.2×15.5 cm.; sender's name not given.

Complimentary; acknowledges to have received compliments through Rai Ratan Singh, *vakil.*

528. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.5×20 cm.; General David Ochterlony to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III. October 8, 1819.

Informs that under orders of the Nawab Governor General Capt. Ferguson and Mr. Rodrick Prickell Ochterlony were being sent with the paraphernalia and other articles of presents at the time of the accession ceremony. Further mentions that they would attend the ceremony and Lala Kedarnath accompanying the two officers would explain all the formalities to be performed from this side.

Paper *tiklidar.* The cover bears a seal of the sender.

529. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 32.4×17.5 cm.; General Jones to M.S. Jagat Singh. November 5, 1805; Margshirsh budi 9, 1862 V.S.

Informs that Rai Chand Diwan joined the British Army with his forces on the last day of October. The purpose of both the *sarkars* was served due to this reinforcement. A person like the Diwan would be rare.

Paper *tiklidar;* with lacquer seal and brocade *kharita;* a seal on the cover also

530. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.1×20.4 cm.; Amir Khan to Maharaja Sawai Jagat

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Singh. 5th Muharram, 1233 A. H. (November 15, 1817).

Acknowledges receipt of the Maharaja's letter regarding friendship; confirms in the name of God that cordial relations would be maintained by both the parties in right earnest.

A seal on the cover; brocade *kharita* and lacquer seal of the sender. Paper with golden floral motif and silver *afshan*.

531. *Kharita;* Hindi (Nagari); 32.3×16 cm.; *Subedar* Jaswant Rao Holkar Alijah Bahadur to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh. Chaitra budi 12, 1861 V.S. (March 27, 1805).

Informs that Habibullah had come to him on his requisition. He had made no request for service. Further, he had been arrested due to the intrigue of some mischievous persons. He was a well-wisher of both the *sarkars*. It was, therefore, proper to release him at once. Other information would be delivered to the Maharaja by Mehta Chhabila Ram and Rangila Ram.

Paper *tiklidar*.

The letter is preserved in a *kharita* of inferior quality brocade. Seal on the cover and also a large lacquer seal on the *kharita*.

532. *Kharita;* Hindi (Nagari); 36.6×16.5 cm.; *Subedar* Daulat Rao Scindia to M. S. Pratap Singh; Margshirsh budi 5, 1858 V. S. (November 25, 1802).

Informs that Colonel Benoit De Boigne, who had been corresponding with the Maharaja, was replaced by General Perron. Further that he would write to the Maharaja and he should be regarded as his own.

Paper *afshani* and *tiklidar;* the cover bears a seal of the sender. The letter is preserved in a *tash kharita;* has a broken lacquered seal also.

533. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 30.6×17.9 cm.; *Subedar* Daulat Rao Scindia (as mentioned on the envelope) to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. Undated.

Informs that he (the Scindia) was sincerely inclined to maintain friendship. He was further obliged for the sentiments expressed by Thakur Shyam Singh on behalf of the Maharaja. Again assures that there would be no infringement in the relations due to any misunderstanding created by selfish persons.

Paper *afshani, tiklidar*.

The cover bears a seal of the sender. Preserved in a *tash cover* with a lacquer seal.

534. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 33×19.3 cm.; General Lake (as mentioned on the envelope) to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh. In view of the friendly relations existing between the two *sarkars* it was expected that Mr. Corner, who had been deputed to carry out a special mission, would be received and treated well during his stay (at Jaipur).

Paper *afshani* and *tiklidar*. Cover bears a seal of the sender (dated 1801); signed by General Lake in English.

535. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.5×20.4 cm.; General David Ochterlony* to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III. January 25, 1820.

Forwards a *kharita* from Nawab Governor General Bahadur in reply to one received from the Maharaja.

Paper *afshani* and *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal. The *kharita* is kept in a brocade cover with lacquer seal.

536. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 47.5×15.2 cm.; Governor General Hastings to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III. December 31, 1819.

Complimentary.

Paper *afshani* and *tiklidar*.
Bears a seal of the sender on the cover.

* Gen. Ochterlony was, perhaps, known as Wafadar Khan also.

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537. *Naqal-parwana*; Persian (Shikastah); 17.9×11.7 cm.; Nawab Qutub-ul-mulk Yamin-ud-daullah (as per seal) to Nur Muhammad and other officials at Lahore.

21st Rabi-ul-awwal; 1st regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 1, 1720.)

"The employees of the Maharaja may be allowed to occupy the *pura* at Lahore as requested by the *vakil* of the Maharaja (S. Jai Singh)."

Paper plain, bears a seal of Qazi Saiyad Ghulam Moin-ud-din dated 1127 A.H.

538. *Arzi;* Persian (Shikastah); 31.7×15 cm.; W.L. Gardiner to Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II. Undated.

Requests for grant of interview so that he might explain his own case.

539. *Kharita;* Hindi (Nagari); 41.8×24.8 cm.; Jaswant Singh, Jodhpur to the Maharaja of Jaipur. Undated,

Informs that Amir Khan's son had expired and he was very sad. Further requests that some one might be sent to console him. Amir Khan had assured him (Jaswant Singh) on solemn oath that he wanted to remain friendly with the Maharaja (of Jaipur).

Paper decorated with gold.

540. *Kharita;* Sanskrit (Nagari); 42×22 cm.; Pundrik to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

Informs that Budh Singh and Ram Chandra had protected the fort. All was well. Forces had assembled in large numbers. Further writes "It would be well and good if these forces are also called for protection and security there, Gangaram has written for money. Whatever 'wealth' lies in our home is yours. Other information can be gathered from the letter written by Budh Singh and Vidyadhar. The Maharaja Kumar is quite well."

541. A rough sketch; Persian (Shikastah); 16.2×15.1 cm.; Undated.

A rough sketch of the environments of Kabul, prepared for M. Ram Singh I and M.K. Kishan Singh. **Fig. 57**

542. *Farkhati;* Persian (Shikastah) 60.5×16.5 cm.; General Browne to S. Pratap Singh (name not mentioned). 19th Rabi-ul-awwal, 1208 *(fasali)*; Kartik budi 7, 1857 V.S.

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 6,00,000/- as *mamla* payable to the *sarkar* (Scindia) for the years 1203-4 A.H. sent through the clerks.

Bears a seal of the sender.

Signed by Perron in English.

543. *Yad-dasht;* Persian (Shikastah) 31.5× 12.5 cm.; Col. Perron to M. S. Pratap Singh. 1st Zilhijj; Jyeshth budi 2, 1856 V.S. (May 21, 1799).

Informs that the *mamla* (tribute) had been fixed through Bakhshi Mitha Lal according to the desire of Alijah Bahadur and Kashirao Holkar Bahadur as Rs. 1,00,000/- as *nazarana* for Tonk and Rampura. A security for the same might be given to Kripal Singh. If any *sardar* resented to pay the amount of *mamla*, the authority of realising it would vest in the writer.

Bears a seal and signatures of Col. Perron. Written from camp at Chatsu.

544. *Qabzul-vasul;* Persian (Shikastah); 21×12.5 cm.; Amir Khan to Maharaja Jagat Singh; 30th Zilhijj, 1221 A.H. (A.D. 1806).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 2,66,189/- annas 8/- only in *Madhoshahi* coins for *mamla* from the *sarkar* of M.S. Jagat Singhji through Himmat Rai and Mahatab Rai.

Bears a seal of Amir Khan.

545. *Qabzul-vasul;* Persian (Shikastah); 16×22 cm.; Amir Khan to M.S. Jagat Singh; 14th Muharram, 1222 A.H.; 1864 V.S. (March 24, 1807).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 40,000/– in

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Madhoshahi coins through Himmat Rai and Mahatab Rai.

Bears a seal of Amir Khan.

546. *Qabzul-vasul;* Persian (Shikastah); 17.5×12 cm; Amir Khan to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh; 30th Safar, 1222 A.H.; Baisakh sudi 2, 1864 V.S. (May 1, 1807).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs 1,43,810/- annas 8/- in *Madhoshahi* coins through Himmat Rai and Mahatab Rai from the *sarkar* of Maharaja Jagat Singh.

Bears a seal of Amir Khan.

547. *Qabzul-vasul;* Persian (Shikastah); 21×12.5 cm.; Amir Khan to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh. Muharram 14, 1221 A.H. (April 3, 1806).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1,75,000/- in *Madhoshahi* coins through Himmat Rai and Mahatab Rai from the *sarkar* of Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh.

Bears a seal of Amir Khan.

548. Receipt; Persian (Shikastah); 29.4×13.1 cm.; To Manna Lal.* 6th Rajab, 1215 A. H.; Paush sudi 7, 1857 V. S. (November 12, 1801).

Acknowledges receipt of a hand-note for Rs. 1000/- in Ajmer coins for expenses. Further informs that the amount for the hand-note had been received by him from the Mahajan (banker).

Bears a seal of the sender and a note on the cover "written from camp Ajmer".

549. Receipt; Persian (Shikastah); 97×18.5cm; Col. De Boigne to Maharaja of Jaipur (S. Jai Singh III). 13th Jamadi-us-sani, 1238 A.H. (February 25, 1822).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 5,16,530/- and annas 14 only on account of *mamla* for Jaipur for 1851 V.S.

Bears a seal. Note in Nagari letters on the cover reads—

रसीद रु० ६,००,०००/- व मोहर अैतमादउदोल्हे करनेल डुबायन बहादुर समसेर जंग करार मिती १३ जमादीउसानी सन ३८; ४ चार दफैत्र की निसानी वा मरहठी आकां सों बदस्त भवानीदास षत्री के आई सो ई रसीद में कोणी एक तफसील पीरू साहिब के मिल्यां सुधरावनी छे।"

Receipt received through Bhawanidas Khatri. Some items were be verified on contact with Col. Perron.

Bears a seal of Col. De Boigne.

550. Receipt; Persian (Shikastah); 17.8×19.1 cm.; The servants of the tomb of Munawwar Hazrat Qutub-ul-awttaf to M. Sawai Jai Singh. 23rd Ramzan.

Acknowledge receipt of Rs. 350/- received (as gift) through the *tahavildar* of *sarkar*.

Bears a seal of Qazi Zahur-ullah. A note in Nagari on the back reads," पुवाजे जी रुपया चढ़ाया तीकी रसीद....."

551. *Rasid*; Persian(Shikastah); 20.6×11.7 cm.; From Muhammad Fizan on behalf of Jankoji and Lakshman Rao Himmat Bahadur Jang to M. Sawai Pratap Singh. 3rd Muharram, 38th regnal year of Shah Alam II, (June 28, 1747).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 4000/- out of Rs. 30,000/- as *mamla* through Bakshi Nandram Bahadur by hand of Roshan Rai.

Bears a square seal of the sender.

552. *Farkhati;* Persian (Shikastah) 46.5×16.6 cm.; Col. Perron to M. S. Pratap Singh.

9th Jamadi-us-sani, 1209 A. H.; 44th regnal year of Shah Alam II; Asoj sudi 11, 1858 V. S. (October 18,1801)

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 8,00,000/- in full payment of the *mamla* from Sawai Pratap Singh ji Bahadur.

Bears a seal of the sender.

553. *Rasid;* Hindi (Nagari); 9.3×11 cm.; Rai Himmat Rai to Bohra Dinaram. Shravan sudi 8, 1865 V. S. (July 22, 1808).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 2500/- sent by Bohra Dinaram.

Bears a square seal of the sender.

*The note on the envelope reads 'Mithalal.'

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The cover gives a detail of the five receipts for Rs. 1,29,500/- paid through Bohra Dinaram.

554. *Rasid;* Hindi (Nagari); 13.9×10.4 cm.; Muhammad Aiyaz Khan Bahadur Istkamat Jang to Bohra Dinaram. 23rd Jamadi-ul-awwal, 1222 A.H. (July 29, 1807).

Acknowledges receipt of 1000/- sent by Bohra Dinaram.

Bears a seal of the sender.

555. *Rasid;* Persian (Shikastah); 32×14.5 cm.; Sheikh Usman and Sadiq Muhammad etc. to the *kamdars* of the Maharaja. 8th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 23, 1724).

Acknowledge receipt of the full compensation for the damage caused by the forces of the Maharaja on the fields.

Signatures in Nagari also.

556. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 34.5×16.3 cm.; Bakhshi Imam Bakhsh Khan (as on the envelope and the seal) to Bakhshi Nandram. 9th Shaban, 1210 A.H (February 18, 1796).

Promises to send information as soon as his (Nandram's) forces crossed the river Chambal. Further promises to meet and settle all the terms on the spot with him (Nandram).

Seal of the sender on the cover.

557. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 47.7×16.1 cm.; To Nandram Bakhshi. Sender's name not given. Undated.

Acknowledges receipt of the letter and informs that it had been replied instantly. Rai Sahib Sukhlal had stated all the conditions and a reply in this respect had already been sent to him (Nandram).

Seal on the envelope illegible.

558. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 31.4×14.3 cm.; Ratanlal to Bhawanidas. Undated.

Requests to bring Bakhshi Mithalal with him so that alterations and amendments made in the agreement (draft) might be verified. Also suggests to bring a *hundi* for Rs. 25,000/- or more so that the amount might be sent to the *sardars* through Colonel Sahib (Col. Perron). Harsukhrai would return in a week or ten days.

559. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 31.1×14.4 cm.; Colonel Perron to Bhawanidas. Undated.

Insists on bringing Mithalal with him so that changes and amendments in the agreement might be confirmed after mutual discussions. Also reminds to bring a *hundi* for Rs. 25,000/- or more as intimated earlier.

Bears a seal of the sender (dated A.H. 1211) on the cover.

560. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 29.6×14 2 cm.; From Raja Kamal Nayan Bahadur to Diwan Rai Chand. Undated.

Informs that as Kushal Singh and Bohra Dinaram could not arrive at the appropriate time, matters could not be settled. Further adds that Prannath *vakil* was being sent with letters for the settlement of affairs with Scindia and allotment of Kama, Khori etc., to Ambaji. Also reiterates that all the forces might be placed to assist Raja Ambaji and Bapuji Scindia under a confident *sardar*; the allied forces shall work to oust the community (English) from the country. The Maharaja might be assured to get back his territory which was under the Marathas. The religion of the Hindus will also be saved.

Seal of the sender (dated A.H. 1121) on the cover.

561. *Khat;* Persian 46.5×15.6 cm.; Dilawar Jang to Bakhshi Nandramji. Undated.

"Accounts regarding expenditure on the forces have already been sent. It need not be repeated. Further action has been withheld according to the desires of the Maharaja, yourself (Bakhshi Nandram) and Sukhlal. It is money that makes the mare go. It is, therefore, suggested that Rs. four or five lakhs out of the amount of sixty-

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three lakhs outstanding for *mamla* may be sent immediately and the forces be asked to march towards Marwar."

Bears two seals of the sender on the cover.

562. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 26.5×14.5 cm.; Amir Khan (as written on the envelope), to Diwan Rai Chand, Undated.

"You might have been apprised of the conditions prevailing here through Rai Ratan Lalji's letter. The matter has been settled however with great efforts. Maharaja Holkar's attitude was perverted due to the instigations of Raja Man Singh Bahadur. He was quite suspicious about myself also. You might have learnt about the dealings of Sheikh Habibullah. After great discussions the agreement has been signed. Lala Mahatab Rai and Harlal have been granted leave and they would report all the matter to you. Please be assured in the name of God that I feel much obliged to you and nobody can dare harm your family. Now Raja Man Singh Bahadur has also come to our side. You have gained the ground."

The cover bears a square seal of the sender (dated A.H. 1216).

563. *Ruqqa;* Persian (Shikastah); 28×14.4 cm.; Harnath Singh (as mentioned on the envelope) to Diwan Raichand. Undated.

"It has been reported that Munshi Habibullah has been arrested without any reason under the instigation of some selfish persons. I write to you in the name of Faith and God that the poor fellow has been arrested for no fault of his. It is, therefore, entreated that he should be set free."

Seal of the sender on the cover.

564. *Khat;* 28×15.4 cm.; Particulars as in no. 563. Seal of Jaswant Rao Holkar as no. 566.

565. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 31.8×15.9 cm.; Harsukh Rai (as it reads on the seal) to Rai Ratan Lal dated A. H. 1212, 28th Ramzan; 45th regnal year of Shah Alam II; (January 11, 1804).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter demanding receipt for Rs. 1,00,000/-. A receipt for Rs. four lakhs including Rs. 1,00,000/- as army expenses was being sent. The previous receipt might be returned.

The cover bears a seal of the sender.

566. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 32×15 cm.; Jaswant Rao Holkar (as the seal reads) to Rai Ratan Lal.

"It has been reported that Habibullah has been arrested wrongly through the instigation of some selfish persons. All what is said against him is wrong. He is faithful to both the *sarkars* and should be released."

The cover bears a seal of the sender.

567. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 29.5×15 cm.; Raja Kamal Nayan Bahadur (as written on the envelope) to Rai Ratan Lal and and Rao Shambhu Singh.

"My request may kindly be submitted to the Maharaja with confidence. The forces including cavalery, infantry with arms and ammunitions should be sent to this side immediately so that the misunderstandings may be removed and the terms of friendship may be settled on firm grounds in the name of God and Faith in order to remove further apprehensions. Friendship of both the *sarkars* will be helpful in ousting the English."

The cover bears a square seal of the sender.

568. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 26×15.1 cm.; Jaswant Rao Holkar to Rao Shambhu Singh.

"Munshi Habibullah is faithful to both the *sarkars*. He should be released early."

The cover bears a square seal of the sender.

569. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 27.7×15 cm.; Harnath Singh to Seth Balchand.

Particulars—as in no. 568.

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570. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 44.3×15 cm.; Rai Ratan Singh to Rawal Bairisal. Undated.

"Your application addressed to the Agent to the Governor General in the name of Metcalfe Bahadur has been submitted to the addressee. A reply could not be sent due to other engagements. The A.G.G. is very much pleased with your work.

Paper *afshani;* seal of the sender dated 1227 A.H. on the cover.

571. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 44.5×15 cm.; Gen. Perron to Rai Ratan Lal and Shambhu Singh. 17th Shaban, 44th regnal year of Shah Alam (A.D. 1803).

Acknowledges receipt of two friendly letters and writes, "your report regarding 1857 V. S. is correct but the Maharaja's pleasure must be honoured in every respect. It should also be remembered that a difference of Rs. 2,00,000/- per annum occurs in the *mamla.* The details would be known through Lala Harsukhrai and Rai Ratan Lal. It has, therefore, been left on the Maharaja's discretion and the accounts for 1858 V.S. have been sent after due amendments."

The cover bears a square seal of the sender.

572. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 32.2×15.5 cm.; Undated. From Portugese Khan (as per seal) to Bakhshi Mithalal.

"You know it well that Jaipur is a magic house. When I arrived there, I found that many were weeping with grief while others were laughing with joy; some people were happy while others were complaining. In substance, it may be said that there was a perfect disorder. I witnessed many people who came to me for justice. I was much distressed. The A.G.G. wants that some competent person should be deputed there. It would be best if you agree to the deputation of Captain Arcot."

The cover bears a seal of the sender.

573. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 31.6×14.1 cm.; From Rai Ratan Lal and Harsukhrai, camp Mandal, to Bakhshi Mitha lal. 8th Rabi-ul-awwal; 44th regnal year of Shah Alam II. (July 9, 1802).

"A request has been made to the General Sahib as desired by you. A petition to the Maharaja and a letter to Captain Louis with a gift *shaukhia* for you, is sent through Bhawanidas."

The cover bears two seals of the senders (1212 A.H.).

574. *Khat*;* Persian (Shikastah); 32×16 cm.; Portuguese (Hakim Savier De Silva) to Lake Sahib (Gen. Lake); 13th Zilqaad.

"The letter addressed to Bakhshi Mitha lal would explain the whole position and it is hoped that the cause is just and it would be agreed by you (Lake sahib)."

The inner cover bears a seal in black ink and the outer cover has a lacquer one of the sender, dated 1216 A.H.

*This is a copy forwarded to Bakhshi Mithalal.

575. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 31×14.8 cm.; Gen. Perron to Bakhshi Mithalal. Undated.

"It is learnt from *akhbar* (news report) that Bhawanidas and Hiralal are arriving here. It would be better if you also accompany them so that everything might be settled in your presence. Please bring a little more than Rs. 25,000/- for which a handnote is understood to have been written. Whatever you will bring will be sent to the *sardars.*"

The cover bears a seal of the sender.

576. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 30.8×14.4 cm.; Rai Ratan Lal to Bakhshi Mithalal.

It is understood that Colonel Sahib Bahadur's letter and my application have come to your notice. It is good that Rai Sahib Hiralal and Bhawanidas are arriving here. It would be better if you also accompany them so that all the matters may be settled in the presence of General

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Sahib Bahadur. No delay should be made in your arrival."

The cover bears a seal of the sender (dated 1196 A.H.).

577. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 28.5×14.4 cm.; Undated. From Rao Shambhu Singh (addressee's name not given).

"Munshi Habibullah has been wrongly arrested under suspicion. He should be released at once."

Damaged; without cover.

578. *Arzi;* Persian (Shikastah); 50.5×16.1 cm.; Undated. Ratan Singh to Maharaja Sahib.

"All the *kharitas* have been submitted to the Governor General, Mr. Swinton and to Mr. Metcalfe. An order for awarding a robe of honour has been issued."

Paper *afshani tiklidar.*

579. *Khat*; Persian (Shikastah); 31.5×14 cm. Undated. Gulab Rao (as the seal indicates) to General Sahib.

17th Shawwal.

Informs that he (General Sahib) was authorised to collect *mamla* from Jaipur without any objection. Surety might be taken from the *ahalkars.*

Seal in Nagari on the cover reads "श्री सुर्य-नारायण चरण···गुलाब राव····"

580. *Naqal Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 31×16.3 cm.; Undated.

Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur to General Sahib.

Complains that no letter was received from him (General Sahib). He (Maharaja) was, therefore, worried. Expects that his (Maharaja's) previous letter might have apprised him (General Sahib) of all the conditions. Further requests that Jaipur authorities might be persuaded to send Baiji Sahiba to see him (the Maharaja).

Further details would be known through Vyas (Abhairam).

581. *Arzi;* Persian (Shikastah); 43.5×18 cm.; From an employee of Holkar *sarkar* to the Maharaja of Jaipur. Undated.

Requests that the petitioner might be considered as loyal and orders may be issued on his petitions. Further details would be known through Raichand and Ratan Lal, *diwans.*

Paper *afshani.*

582. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 30×16 cm.; Undated. Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur to General Sahib.

Informs that he (Man Singh) was apprised of the General's compliments through Thakur Bahadur Singh. If God wished the friendship would be further strengthened. Further details would be known from the letter sent through Bahadur Singh.

The cover bears a seal of the sender (1242 A.H.).

583. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 48×20 cm.; Undated. To Maharaja Sahib (M.S. Pratap Singh).

Acknowledges receipt of the kind letter of the Maharaja. Lala Harsukhrai and Shambhu Singh have stated all the details. Everything would be amended and done according to the wishes and the pleasure of the Maharaja.

Paper *afshani tiklidar.*

584. *Khat*; Persian (Shikastah); 31.8×15.5 cm.; Undated. (?) to Bakhshi (Mithalal).

It is suggested that General Sahib be requested to send a high official with the *tika.* It would be becoming to the prestige of the Company *sarkar.*

585. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 28.2×15.5 cm. Undated. Maharaja Takhat Singh to Hakim Suez John

Informs that Sheikh Kotawala did not tell him (Maharaja) anything except about his (Hakim's) welfare.

The cover bears a seal of the sender (dated 1220 A.H.).

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586. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 48.8×17 cm. Undated. (?) Maharaja Sahib (Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II).

Acknowledges receipt of a friendly letter through Khair Ali Khan and informs that being extremely overwhelmed with the kindness and firm friendship of the Maharaja, a departure from it could never be thought of Further assures that the grace of the state business would be maintained The promise of sending one thousand oxen from the cattle-fair at Pushkar might be remembered and the same might be reaching soon.

Paper *afshani, tiklidar*

587. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 65×20.5cm. Undated. (?) to Maharaja Sahib

"Rao Shambhu Singh and Bakhshi Mithalal met me at Manoharpur on my way to Shahabad. Action will be taken for deputing forces in Shekhawati region in a month or two. Disturbances created by Lakhwaji in Sambhar district will be subdued by deputing four platoons for the help of Rao Ambaji. If God pleases Tonk and Rampura will be occupied by the *sarkar*" etc.

Paper *afshani tiklidar*

588 *Arzi;* Persian (Nastaliq); 40.7×23 cm. Undated. Maharaja Ishwari Singh to the Mughal Emperor (Muhammad Shah).

Requests that the Emperor might feel confident in his loyalty. Promises to remain present for all services. Further assures to act according to the orders.

A note in pencil by the emperor on the upper margin. Very faint impression of Emperor's hand on the *arzi.*

589. *Naqal Kharita;* Persian (Nastaliq); 47.8×15 cm.; Governor General to Maharaja (M.S. Pratap Singh). Undated.

"The conditions laid down by the Maharaja at the time of handing over Wazir Ali have been accepted. He would not be sentenced to death nor hand-cuffed. The Maharaja might feel reassured."

590. *Arzi;* Persian (Nastaliq); 46×20 cm. Undated. Rai Ratan Lal to the Maharaja (S. Pratap Singh).

Informs that Rao Daulat Ram had been directed to suppress the revolts.
Paper *afshani tiklidar.*

591. *Naqal Shuqqa;* Persian (Nastaliq); 32.5× 15.9 cm. Undated. Maharaja Sahib (M.S. Pratap Singh) to General Sahib (Perron).

Informs that a relative of Raichand named Sri Kishan *bukkal,* a resident of Bairat, was reported to be negotiating for *mamla* amounting to Rs. 4,00,000/- per annum with the court of Alijah Bahadur. However, the matter had been already settled and a security was given for Rs. 2,00,000/-. Sri Kishan appeared to be a forged person. Further details would be known from Rao Shambhu Singh and Rao Chaturbhuj.

592. Two copies on one paper; Persian (Nastaliq); 35.2×15.7 cm. Undated. From Rao Shambhu Singh to Gen. Perron and Rao Shambhu Singh to Lala Ratan Lal and Harsukhrai.

Miscellaneous news sent in routine.

In the letter addressed to Perron he is requested not to rely on the rumours while in the letter addressed to Ratan Lal he is asked to send the news.

593. *Kharita;* Persian (Nastaliq);33.4×16.7cm.; Raja Sahu Chhatrapati to Sawai Jai Singh; 19th Zilhijj, 13th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (June 14, 1731).

Miscellaneous news with the information that the message received by the Maharaja through Bajirao Pradhan was wrong. "It is enough for the present that your letter full of complaints may be sent to the said Pandit and a copy forwarded to Dadurao."

Paper *afshani.* The letter bears a seal of Sahu Chhatrapati.

594. *Naqal khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 44×16 cm.; Ratan Lal to Bhawanidas. Undated.

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"Previous letter with the details might have been received. The conditions, which were proposed by Lala Sahib, have not been accepted. A settlement will be made after further discussions. The previous accounts were thoroughly examined and submitted to General Sahib. Such irregularities can not be tolerated by experts. A request has been made again to General Sahib that Lala Sahib is coming with the result of the final discussions."

A Nagari note on the back reads :-

"नकल कागद रतनलाल को भवानीदास कै नांव तीकी"

595. *Kharita*; Hindi (Nagari); 46.9×29.4 cm.; Maharaja Jai Singh I (seven miles from Itawa) to Kunwar Ram Singh. Margshirsh sudi 14, 1714 V.S.; (December 9, 1657) (as on the back of the letter);

"Your application, sent through Govind Bhatt, has been received and the contents have been noted. Keep on writing in future also. If Rai Singhji has not got *masalahat* by now, contact Khalil Khan in whose name I have written a letter in Hindi and handed it over to Bhagwan. He would help in the matter."

A note on the back reads :-

कवर श्री रामसिघजी दिसे = मीती पौस वदी 3 सोमवार सं० 1714 को पहुँचे **Fig. 58**

596. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah);33×14.5cm.; Undated. Thomas Samlned to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh (but received after his death).

"Munshi Mir Hasan Ali has been deputed to purchase horses at the cattle-fair held at Pokhar (Pushkar). A *parwana* in the name of *rahdari* may be issued for not realising the taxes."

The Nagari note on the cover reads :-

"कागद तामस सालक लडको श्री महाराजाधिराज सवाई प्रतापसिंहजो के नांव श्री हजूर ने देहांत हुआ पाछे लेर हसन अली कौलनामो उगेर ल्यायो जो घोडा खरीदवाने यो आवै छे सो दस्तग कराय घोला सहपारी बास्ते यो कागद ल्यायो छो। मीती काती सुदी १३ संवत् १८६२ ने थैला में मेल्यो।" Seal of the sender on the cover. Paper *tiklidar*, 1211 A.H.

597. *Arzi*; Persian (Shikastah); 32×16 cm.; Col. Samsam Jang Bahadur to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. 19th Rajab, 43rd regnal year of Shah Alam (December 8, 1800)

"I owe the same loyalty to the Maharaja as to *sarkar* Holkar. The Maharaja may feel confident in me. General Perron may stand as my surety."

The cover bears a seal of the sender.

598. *Kharita* (2 papers) Persian (Shikastah); A-44.3×21 cm.; Col. De Boigne to Sawai Pratap Singh. B-52.8×15.9 cm.; 21st Shawwal, 1209 A.H. (May 11, 1795).

"Your letter containing three conditions has been received. These were discussed with Rao Bahadur Ajit Singh, Rawat Raghunath Singh, Bakhshi Nandram and Bakhshi Mithalal. I confirm the same on pleasure of Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia Bahadur, Rao Lakshman Rao Anant Bahadur and Babu Rao Jagannath Rao Bahadur have also accepted. It is assured that both the parties would act according to the agreement.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*; the other is plain. A-Note on the cover as mentioned on the envelope reads ;- कोलनामो व मोहर डुबायन व मे दसवत अंगरेजी राजा बहाद्र अजीत स्यंघ चूंडावत रावत रघुनाथ स्यंघ राजावत बषसी नंदराम बषसी मीठालाल कोलका डेरा सूं लिषाय लयागा बावात ब्याह उदेपर कातिक में वा कंपू मौकूफ करना मुलक में षलस न होवाको वा गोपाल भाउ सो मारफत दोलतराम बहाद्र की कोल करार ठाहरयो छो ती पर दोन्यो त्रफा सूं कायम रहनो वा हाल राजा बहाद्र वगैर लिष दीयो ती प्र कायम रहनो वा मुतसदी ठाकुर लोगा का कहवा सूं ब्योहार में कसरत पड़बा को। मितो काती सुदि १४ संवत १८५२ में थैला में राख्यो।"

B-Five terms mentioned in 598-A. M.S. Pratap Singh would come in the month of Kartik for his marriage. Rao Lakshman Rao Anant Bahadur and Rao Jagannath Bahadur have expressed that there will be no resentment against the Maharaja. They all will accompany with their forces for the security of the Maharaja.*

*The letter seems to be related to Maharaja S. Pratap Singh's marriage with the daughter of Rao Ajit Singh Chundawat of Deogarh in Udaipur.

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599. *Arzi*; Persian (Shikastah); 21.5×11.4 cm.; Chainram to Maharaja Sahib (M.S. Madho Singh I)

"Having called me in his presence Srimant Sahib (Scindia) informed that true friendship exists between him and the Maharaja. There is no difference of any sort. The opinion of the Maharaja is honoured in every respect. We are always ready to carry out his orders. *Kharitas* have been issued in the case of occupying the *pargana* of Tonk and Rampura Khurd etc., from Holkar and Maharajadhiraja to Shyam Singh and Ram chandra Takadeva. Further details will be known in due course."

600. *Arzi;* Persian (Shikastah); 43×21 cm.; Muhammad Shah Khan Bahadur to Sawai Jagat Singh. 4th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 1226 A.H. (May 27, 1811).

"Some people have raised doubts about the receipt for the *hundis* issued by the *subedar*, Maharaja Holkar. I take responsibility that in case of delay and irregularities and disturbances created by Nawab Mirkhan or *subedar's* forces within the territories of the Maharaja would be crushed.

Paper *tiklidar afshani.* Seal of the sender on the cover.

601. *Khat* (*arzi*); Persian (Shikastah); 35×14 cm. (?) to M.S. Jai Singh.

"The *pargana* of Gazi ka Thana had been on lease with Harsukhji since 1794 V.S. Now that Mayaram *patwari* and Sukhram *patel* are in disagreement with the leaser, they have increased the amount. The grain was sold at a higher rate during the last years while it has come down this year etc."

602. *Kharita;* Hindi Bundelkhandi. (Nagari); 49.5×21 cm.; Raja Prithwipat to Sawai Jai Singh. Kartik Sudi 13, 1762 V. S. (October 19, 1705).

"We have paid off the dues to the pie to Saiyad Hasim *(amin)* - though assessed unfairly. A detailed report about the *vakil* had already been submitted to the Maharaja who had very kindly recommended the case to Nawab Multfat Khan and the *vakil* of the *sarkar.* My *vakil* delivered this letter personally but no reply has been received uptil now. *Diwan* Mir Kasim has taken over charge of the *sarkar* of the Shahzada and he is at Ujjain. It is, therefore, requested that a *parwana* may be sent to Saiyad Hasim through a sawar, so that the innocent *vakil* may be released. We depend on the Maharaja and the Maharaja is ours. All kindness may be extended.

Post-script on the margin – "Ghulam Muhammad with *faujdar* has joined the army of Hridayshah Chhatrasal Bundela. This *umrao* (Ghulam Muhammad) has joined the Bundelas who have ousted the *zamindars* of Gadha-kota and settled the Bundelas there. This place is at a distance of four *kos* from our place. Ghulam Muhammad with four thousand forces wants to occupy it. We are the *bandas* (servants) of *Patshah* and, therefore, submit this petition to the Maharaja."

Paper *butidar.*

603. *Shuqqa*; written with a pencil *(qalam Firanghi)* with a copy attached and the draft reply noted below it; Persian (Shikastah); 42.3×21 cm.; copy 42×16 cm.; Shah Alam, the Emperor (as per envelope) to (M.S. Pratap Singh). Date not mentioned (receipt entered on Paush sudi 5, 1852 V. S. (January 15, 1796) as per note on the envelope.

Regarding deputation of Raja Amar Singh with a draft reply prepared on Paush budi 5.

Informs that some rumours were heard against the Maharaj and Amar Singh was being deputed to discuss the matter verbally.

Seal on the cover of the original.

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Nagari note on the cover reads "सुको हजरत शाह आलम का फिरंगी कलम को लिष्यो मिरजा अकबरशाह को-राय स्यंघ ल्यावो तीमे दाषलो राजा अमर स्यंघ जी को आयो तीके द्र जुवाब अरजी पौष बदि ५ ने लिषी तीकों मसौदो असल की नकल राषी संवत १८५२ ने"

Figs. 59-60

604. *Qaulnama*; Persian (Shikastah); 26.5×13 cm.; Ismail Khan Bahadur Feroze Jang to Maharaja (Sawai Pratap Singh).

"It is confirmed on the oath of God that the enemies of the Maharaja will be treated as my enemies and his friends as my friends. There will be no departure from this agreement. I shall present myself before the Maharaja whenever called for."

The paper bears a seal of the sender. Nagari note on the cover reads "कौलनामो व मोहर मिरजा ईसमाइल बेग मा० राय आतमाराम की अकबराबाद सूं आयो मि०चें०सु० ६ सं० १८४५।" (April 12, 1788).

605. *Qaulnama*; Persian (Shikastah); 31×15cm.; Muhammad Begh Khan Feroze Jang to M.S. Pratap Singh; 22nd Zilqaad; 24th regnal year of Shah Alam; (October 29, 1782).

Agrees that the friends and foes of the Maharaja would be regarded as his (writer's) own friends and foes. The forces from either side would be available whenever needed. There would be no default of this agreement.

The document bears a seal of the sender dated 1192 A.H. Nagari note on the cover reads, "कोलनामो व मोहर म्हमद बेग षां हमदानी क० तारीष २२ जीकाद : सन २४ मितीं काती बदि ९ बू० सं० १८३९"

The *qaulnama* seems to have been forwarded to Hazrat Murtaza Ali and Abbas Ali who might have been representatives of Muhammad Begh Khan Feroze Jang Bahadur. **Figs. 61-62**

606. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 36.2×16.6 cm ; Governor General Marquis Wellesley to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh. July 27, 1805.

"I had been thinking of going to my homeland for a long time. Now that my application has been received with approval from England and Nawab Marquis (Lord Cornwallis) has been appointed in my place, I shall start very soon. Nawab Marquis has reached Madras It is a great pleasure that your relations had been quite friendly during the term of my office. Your affection has made a permanent place in my heart."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

607. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 27.4×14.2 cm. Other details not available.

No delay should be caused in replying to the letters. Orders have been issued to Shyam Singh and Ramchandra Takadeva in some cases and specially to take over the *parganas*. Lala Chainram has been instructed verbally. Action should be taken as per orders issued to them.

Paper *afshani*.

608. *Qaulnama*; Persian (Shikastah); 41.5× 13.2 cm.; Vazir-ul-Mumalik Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk Bahadur to Maharaja Madho Singh I. Undated.

"As friendly relations have been coming down between both the families from old times the same are renewed herewith and it is agreed that the Maharaja's friends and foes would be regarded as my (writer's) own friends and foes. If there would be anything against, it would be taken notice of."

Bears a seal of the sender dated 1167 A.H.

609. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 47 ×20 cm.; Intzam-ud-daullah Nawab Muzaffar Jang Gen. Perron to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh (as per envelope). Undated.

"Lala Harsukhrai and Seth Govardhandas have arrived here and apprised us of all the conditions. Everything would be done accordingly. The Maharaja should not worry about it".

Paper *afshani tiklidar*. Document damaged. Seal on the cover. **Figs. 63-64**

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610. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 62.6 x 20cm. Aitmad-ud-daullah Colonel De Boigne Shamsher Jang Bahadur to M.S. Pratap Singh. Undated.

"Orders regarding Bakhshi Nandram have been received. Bakhshi Mithalal may be sent here so that he might be made acquainted with all the facts. Further, the forces will start for Lucknow on the 15th Jamadi-ul-awwal and will remain there as required".

Paper *afshani tiklidar.* The cover bears a seal dated 29th Rabi-us-sani, 1210 A.H. (November 12, 1795).

611. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 48.2×15.5 cm.; Governor-General Marquis Hastings to M.S. Jai Singh III. December 31, A.D. 1819.

Offers thanks to the Maharaja for gathering all the local *sardars* to receive General Sir Ochterlony who had come to Jaipur for discussions on some important matters.

Paper *tiklidar.* Large square seal on the cover in Persian characters.

612. *Yad-dasht;* Persian (Shikastah); 22×13 cm. A slip containing a list of *qabalahs* regarding the purchase of land at Mathura in 1106-1107 A.H. (A.D. 1694-95);

613. *Naqal parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 29.2×11.6 cm.; Muhammad Akbar Yar Khan to *mutsaddis* of *ghat* etc., in *pargana* Haveli Avadh. 19th Ramzan, *san* 25, 1155 A.H. (November 6, 1742).

Two *puras* belonging to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh are situated in village Ma Rattia, *pargana* Avadh. The inhabitants and cultivators of these *puras* should not be disturbed in any way.

Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Ali.

614. *Naqal parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 24.8×10.9 cm.; Nawab Burhan-ul-Mulk Shuja-ud-daullah Abul Mansur Khan Bahadur (according to the seal) to Raja Beni Bahadur. 10th Zilqaad, 1176 A.H.; (May 23, 1763).

No interference should be made in realization of taxes, etc., in Jaisinghpura purchased by Sawai Jai Singh in Avadh.

Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Taqi 1195 A.H.

615. *Naqal parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 24.5×10.7 cm. Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur (as per seal) to *mutsaddis* of Haveli, *pargana* Avadh. 19th Zilqaad, 1213 A.H (April 24, 1799).

No interference should be made in Jaisinghpura and other villages, the *zamindari* of which was purchased by the predecessors of M. S. Pratap Singh in *pargana* Haveli, Avadh. The traders also should not be disturbed.

Bears a seal of Qazi Saiyad Nabi Bakhsh.

616. *Naqal parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 17.5×10.5 cm.; Nawab Vazir-ul-Mumalik Nawab Asaf-ud-daullah Bahadur to *mutsaddis* of *pargana* Haveli, Avadh.

19th Shaban, 1199 A.H. (June 27, 1785).

Village Jaisinghpura in Avadh was founded by Maharaja Jai Singhji. No interference should be made in its affairs.

Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Taqi.

617. *Naqal shuqqa;* Persian (Shikastah); 17.5× 10.7 cm.; Nawab Vazir-ul-Mumalik Nawab Asaf-ud-daullah Bahadur to Raja Bhavani Singh. 11th Shaban, 1190 A.H.; (September 25, 1776).

No interference should be made in Jaisinghpuras situated in the *subas* of Avadh and Allahabad. These were founded by the ancestors of Maharaja Prithvi Singhji with whom brotherly relations exist with the Delhi Court. Amount realized so far may be returned to the Maharaja.

Bears a seal of Qazi Muhammad Taqi.

618. *Naqal shuqqa;* Persian (Shikastah); 23.7×10 cm.; Murshidzada Aman ? Bahadur to Sewak Ram and Badri Das, *tehasildars* of Khemrana. 2nd Zilhijj, 1235 A.H.

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"A copy of application submitted by Radha Kishan, *vakil* of Jaipur, to the Resident is forwarded with the remarks that the *subedars* Mansaram etc., may be directed to go on the spot at Lakshmankunda and decide the case of the thoroughfare of Guru and Jaisinghpura etc. on merit."

Bears a seal of Qazi Saiyad Nabi Bakhsh.

619. Copy of letter; Persian (Shikastah); 35×10.5 cm. From *sigedars* of Haveli Avadh. Undated.

"The facts regarding the thoroughfare of Jaisinghpura and Ramganj are that even before the foundation of the *pura* the way passed through Ramganj and the traders passing through that way paid the taxes there. When Ramganj was established the customs duties were usually realized at the *ghat.*"

Bears a seal of Qazi Saiyad Nabi Bakhsh and the seven *sigedars.*

620. *Naqal faisala;* Persian (Shikastah); 44×12 cm.; Asadh sudi 2, 1820 V. S. (July 12, 1763).

Copy of decision in a boundary dispute, arrived at on oath in the Court of Qazi Habibullah, between the *zamindars* of Shahnawazpur, Fatehpur, Moazzamabad, Kosmahal and Ranomali.

Bears a seal of Qazi Saiyad Haidar Bakhsh. Bears the signatures of Mahasukh etc., *zamindars.*

621. *Naqal of faisalnama;* Persian (Shikastah); 34.2×11.2 cm.

Between Zorawar Singh and the cultivators of village Khondipur in *pargana* Avadh. Undated

Copy of decision arrived at by Zorawar Singh of Lodipur and the cultivators of village Khondipur, in the case of boundary dispute between Jaisinghpura and Khondipur in the Court of Qazi Habibullah.

Bears a seal of Qazi Saiyad Nabi Bakhsh.

622. *Naqal khat;* Persian(Shikastah);23.1×15.9 cm.; Col. Perron to Lala Bhawanidas, *vakil.* 27th Rajab, 41st regnal year (of Shah Alam II); December, 1800.

"No body is going to act against the wishes of the Maharaja in the case of *mamla* dues. Action should, therefore, be taken as desired by him (the Maharaja)". Refers to the activities of Lakhwaji, Balaji Rao, brother of Ambaji, etc.

623(1) *Kharita* in two pages; English; 34.4×21.6 cm. (each page); Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor General of India to M.S. Madho Singh II. January 21, 1881.

Expresses regret on the sad demise of His late Highness (M.S. Ram Singh) and confirms the succession.

Signed by the Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department.

623(2) 50×22 cm.

Persian translation of no. 623(1)

Paper *tiklidar.*

624. *Kharita;* English; 34.1×21.2 cm.; Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Simla to M.S. Madho Singh II. 7th May, 1889.

Regarding approval of maintaining a transport corps of a thousand ponies, fully equipped for service in the time of war. With a large circular seal in a tin box.

625(1) *Kharita;* English – (with translation in Persian); 32.4×20.3 cm. Lord Mayo, Simla to M.S. Ram Singh II; August 12, 1871.

Informs about the cancellation of the clause in the article VI of the Treaty of 1818 according to which the amount of tribute to the British Government was to be increased whenever the revenue of Jaipur State exceeded Rs. 40,00,000/-. Further confirms that the tribute was limited to Rs. 4,00,000/- per year for future. Expresses hope that the savings thus caused would be utilized for irrigation and other useful works in the state.

Signed by the Secretary of India, Foreign Department.

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625(2). Persian; 51×18.6 cm.
Persian version of *kharita* no. 625(1).
Paper *tiklidar*.

626. Agreement; English; 74×30.1 cm.
Between the British Government and M.S. Ram Singh II. July 13, 1868.

Agreement regarding the Extradition Treaty between the British Government and the Maharaja.

Ratified by Lord John Lawrence, Viceroy and Governor-General of India on August 7, 1868; countersigned by W.S. Seton Secretary to the Government of India.

Bears seals and signature of M.S. Ram Singh and W.H. Beynon, Political Agent.
Fig. 65

627. Agreement; English; 74.5×60.5 cm.
Between the British Government and Jaipur State. July 9, 1887.

Contains provisions of the treaty prescribing a procedure for the extradition from British India to the Jaipur State. States that the procedure prescribed by the law as to the extradition of offenders, for the time being in force in British India, shall be followed in every such case.

Bears seals and signatures of the Resident, Eastern Rajputana States, Chief member of Council (Rao Bahadur Kanti Chandra Mookerjee) and M.S. Madho Singh II.

Ratified by Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on August 15, 1887; signed by the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

628. *Ahadnama;* English and Persian.
(The English text is in one-half and the Persian translation is on the other.)

38×24.6 cm. each page; three folia; between the East India Company and Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh Bahadur of Jaipur. April 2, 1818.

"Both the parties agree that friends and enemies of one party shall be friends and enemies of the other party.

The Jaipur State shall pay no amount as tribute during the first year. However, it shall continue to pay as under :–

Second year 4,00,000/- Delhi coins; third year 5,00,000/-, fourth year 6,00,000/-, fifth year 7,00,000/-, sixth year 8,00,000/-. In future, whenever the revenue exceeds Rs. 40,00,000/-, the amount of tribute shall increase at the rate of annas five per rupee."

With a large oval lacquer seal of Marquis of Hastinges, Governor-General.

Bears a seal of Akbar II and seals and signatures of Charles C. Metcalfe and Rawal Bairisal Nathawat.

629. *Kharita* (2 pages); English 32.5×20 cm.; Lord Mayo to M. S. Ram Singh II. September 14, 1871.

Acknowledges receipt of His Highness' *kharita* dated August 29, 1871 expressing gratification at the terms of the supplementary treaty under which the tribute of the Jaipur State had been permanently fixed at Rupees 4,00,000/- p.a. and the Maharaja had promised to spend reasonable amount from the revenue of Jaipur State on irrigation and other works of public utility for the benefit of his subjects.

629A. *Kharita;* translation of Lord Mayo's letter. Persian (Shikastah); 51.5×18.6 cm.
From Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
Paper *afshani, tiklidar*.

630. Letter of congratulations; English, along with Hindi translation; 25.1×20.4 cm.; Agent to the Governor General to Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II; August 4, 1850.

Informs that Viceroy the Governor-General was inclined to invest the Maharaja with full ruling powers of the Jaipur State. The *khilat* and formal orders would be conveyed on the occasion of His Highness' next birthday in September. Offers personal congratulations.

Nagari note on the envelope reads :–
"लीफाफो अंगरेजी चोठी हरचंद चोपदार ल्यायो अजमेर सुं अजंट साहीब को मीती सांवण सुदो ९ संवत १९०७ का"

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631. *Qaulnama;* Persian (Shikastah); 67×23 cm.; between Lord Metcalfe (Charles Metcalfe) and M. S. Jagat Singh (A.D. 1806).

Regarding eight conditions put forward by the Maharaja and suggestions made by Mr. Metcalfe.

A square seal of the sender dated 1806 on the document. **Fig. 66**

632. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 43×16 cm. Lord Cornwallis to M.S. Jagat Singhji.

Informs that he had come to India and taken over as the Viceroy of India.

Paper *tiklidar*, seal on the envelope.

633. *Intikhab khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 25.6×14.8 cm.; Rai Lakshman Singh to the Maharaja; Paush sudi 11, *samvat* 1857.

The hot news about the disturbances created by Vazir Ali was wrong. A rebel in league with the *zamindars* had created all this unrest and pretended himself to be Vazir Ali.

A note by Lakshman Singh also appears as under :

"बतारीख शियूम शाबान मुलाजिमत जनाब आली ई बन्दा हसूल साख्ता तबरूख दो शाल व से पारचा व गोशवारा माफिक मामूल गिरिफ्ता लेकिन सीं रूपिया व ईनाम अमला फा आला दरबार वसर्फ आमद"

Nagari note on the cover reads, "ईतबाब कागद लिछमण सिंह उकील लषणेउ का को क. मिती पोस सुदि ११ संवत १८५७ को जो उजीर अली षां कलकत्ता में छै अर झूठो पैदा हुवो छो सो अठें लषणेउ में कैद छै मीती काती सुदी १३ संवत १८६२ ने थेला में मेल्यो"

634. *Naqal Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 86×15.5 cm.; Rao Chaturbhuj to Col. Perron.

Regarding payment of Rs. 4,00,000/- per annum, etc. to Alijah Bahadur.

635. *Arzi gumnam;* 43×20.3 cm.
To Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh ?

Informs that he and Seth Govardhandas reached the army camp and delivered the message in full to General Sahib.

Paper *afshani tiklidar.*

636. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah) 23.6×12.5 cm. Undated.

The Emperor writes that the confidence reposed by his father in heaven in Mirza Raja Jai Singh may be enjoyed by the Maharaja also. Sujan Singh of Bikaner may be informed of the release of his *vatan* in his favour. The sons of Raja Bahadur Budh Singh and Fateh Singh would reach with a big army very soon.

Written within and outside the golden enclosure.

637. *Naqal kagad;* Hindi (Nagari); 37×15.3 cm. Undated. Rai Ratan Singh to Rawal Bairisal.

"*Kharita* in the name of Mr. Metcalfe and your application were duly received. A reply could not be sent earlier due to pressure of work. Now a reply to the *kharita* and orders on the application are being sent".

638. *Navisht;* Persian (Shikastah); 27×14.3 cm.; Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur Amir-ud-daullah to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh Bahadur and Maharaja Man Singh Bahadur; 29th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 1221 A.H. (A.D. 1806) 1863 V.S.

"Where as a dispute had arisen between Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh and Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur on the issue of marriage with the princess of Udaipur and that now a settlement has been arrived at and the agreement has been signed by both the Maharajas in the presence of Subedar Jaswant Rao Holkar Bahadur, the mediator. As the officials of both the sides were failing to understand the matter about paying *mamla* to the *subedar*, I (Amir Khan) have convinced them that I shall make the Maharajas agreeable to act according to the settlement. If any point of dispute arises between the Maharajas, Alijah Bahadur Holkar will act as a mediator. In case of disagreement by any party the Holkar would stand neutral. I am forwarding this agreement on the oath of God and the Prophet."

Bears a seal of the sender.

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639. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 47.7×17.5 cm.; Jaswant Rao Holkar to Sawai Pratap Singh. Undated.

"It has been reported that a big army is being collected in Sawai Jaipur while your *vakils* have affirmed the friendly relations with us. Kripal Singh may be arrested and all prejudice may be discarded. Kindly send your opinion on assembling the forces to encounter with Colonel Bahadur".

Paper *tiklidar afshani;* seal on the cover. The *kharita* was received through Mahant Govindanand (of *thikana* Balanandji).

640. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 53.5×16.5 cm.; Jaswant Rao Holkar to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. Undated.

Acknowledges receipt of Maharaja's letter in Hindi through Shah Keshu Ram and Lala Keshava Rai, officers of the State. Further adds that the cases explained by them had been noted and assures to abide by the terms of agreement and also advises the Maharaja to act according to the terms of settlement.

Paper *afshani tiklidar*. Cover bears a seal. Letter in a brocade cover with golden *buti* on crimson ground. **Figs. 67-68**

641. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 83.5×16 cm.; Zafar Quli Khan, *khanazad* of Muhammad Shah Patshah Ghazi to *chaudharis, qanoongos, mutsaddis* and the public of *parganas* of *sarkar* Amber, *suba* Ajmer. 25th Zilqaad, 15th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (April 28, 1733).

"Maharajadhiraja Sawai Jai Singh has informed that he has founded a new city under the name of Sawai Jaipur in the Imperial territory near Amber and has requested that the name of Sawai Jaipur instead of Amber may be written in the Imperial records His request has been accepted and it is ordered that Sawai Jaipur may be written instead of Amber in future".

Seals on the top of the document and on the joints.

Nagari note on the cover reads, "चौधरी कानौगोह सूबा अजमेरी का कै नाई वावती आवेर स्यो सवाई जैपूर पातस्याही सू प्रगनो लीपौ आयो।" **Fig. 69**

642. *Patta;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.2×16.5 cm. From Raja Raghunath Das *fidvi* (servant of) Muiz-ud-daullah Haidar Quli Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang (according to the seal). 9th Ramzan, 6th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (August 6, 1717).

Informs that revenue for *pargana* Sarsop has been fixed as Rs. 7761/-. The payment of this sum should be made regularly to the *sarkar.*

Seal on the document.

Nagari note on the back reads, "पाटौ सारा ....रघनाथ दास की।"

643. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 38×18.2 cm.; Muhammad Khan Gazanfar Jang *fidvi* of Muhammad Shah Patshah Ghazi to *mutsaddis* of *suba* Allahabad. 21st Rabi-us-sani, 11th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (November 13, 1728).

In view of the letters from Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh recommending abolition of the tax (*bader* or *vidhar*), it is ordered that this tax has been withdrawn and should not be realized as such in future. No fresh sanction should be demanded every year. Bears a seal of the sender dated 1135A.H. **Fig. 70**

644. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 68×16cm. Juml-tul-Mulk (Shams-ud-daullah) Amin-ud-daullah Saiyad Abdullah Khan Bahadur (as per seal) to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Haveli and Chittor, etc.

23rd Zilqaad, 2nd regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (November 30, 1713),

A *jagir* of seven karores twenty-seven lakhs and fifty thousand dams (7,27,50,000) has been granted to Maharana Sangram Singh in the said *pargana.* Occupation may be allowed accordingly.

Nagari note on the document reads, "नकल प्रवाना की अबदुला षां की मुहर रौ वापति कुलि प्रगना महाराणां जी की जागीर की फरूषसेर का वकत की।"

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645. *Naqal parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 18.1×11.6 cm.; Mughal court to Maharana Sangram Singh. 17th Zilqaad, 5th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (October 22, 1716).

The *zamindari* of Islampur *alias* Rampur in *suba* Ajmer has been granted to Maharana Sangram Singh.

Nagari note on the document reads, "नकल फरमान की वा. रामपुरा की फरूषसेर का बकत की।"

646. *Naqal parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 20.6×10.6 cm.; Abdullah Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Rampur. 10th Shawwal, 5th regnal year of Farrukhshiyar (September 16, 1716).

The *zamindari* of *pargana* Rampur in *suba* Ajmer has been transferred from Rao Gopal Singh to Maharana Sangram Singh on the following conditions :

(1) The Marathas should be suppressed

(2) The rebel Pathans should be ousted and a *peshagi* of Rs. 100000 would be paid to the Imperial Treasury.

Nagari note on the document reads, "नकल प्रवाना की वावति प्र० रामपुरा की अवदुला षां की मुहर सौ।"

647. *Naqal parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 20.5×10.5 cm. Mughal Court (Inayatullah, *naib vazir*) to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Rampur.

7th Rabi-ul-awwal, 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah, (December 15, 1721).

Regarding grant of the *zamindari* of Rampura to Maharana Sangram Singh by transfer from Rao Gopal Singh, grandson of Rao Sangram on payment of Rs. 50,000/-.

Nagari note on the document reads :-
"नकल प्रवाना की वा० रामपुरा की ईनायतुलाषां को मुहर की हाल की।"

648. Receipt; Persian (Shikastah); Mughal Court (Quli Khan) to Maharaja (Sawai Jai Singh); 1st Rabi-us-sani, 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, (December 18, 1723).

"Received the following cannons from the *mutsaddis* of *topkhana* of the Maharaja and *dargah* :-
Top kalan karoka biranji (brass) – one
top rahakala – biranj (brass)-eight and
top lashkar shikan biranji.

649. Copy of no. 648.

650. Receipt; Persian (Shikastah). 22.5×11.8 cm.; 11th Rabi-us-sani, 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (January 8, 1723); From Ghashi *ahadi,* son of Sheikh Jan Muhammad.

Received two male elephants and two female elephants as booty through the victory at Thun from the *mutsaddis* of the Maharaja.

651. *Arzi;* Persian (Shikastah); 30×15 cm.; Maharaja Ishwari Singh to the Mughal court.

Seeking pardon for irregularities.

Emperor's order on the upper margin "To err is human, therefore the applicant is pardoned".

Written within and outside the golden enclosure.

Nagari note on the cover reads, "राज राज इन्द्र महारा(ज) श्री ईसरी स्यंघ जी (की अरजी पातस्या) ह जी ने तीं पर दसकत खास।"

652. *Khat;* Persian (Shikastah); 32.5×14.6cm.; seal illegible.

Raja Amba Rao Bahadur (as per envelope) to Bakhshi Nandram. 17th Shawwal, 38th regnal year of Shah Alam II; (April 25, 1796).

"Rai Sukhlal Bahadur and Lala Sagarmal might have delivered the message orally. I shall never depart from the terms of friendship. Instructions have been issued to the aforesaid Lala about Jogaraj Mahant; action may be taken accordingly."

Nagari note on the cover reads "कागद राव अंबाजी का बचन को बकसी नंदराम के नांव।"
Seal on the envelope.

653. *Muchalka*; Persian (Shikastah); 29.1×14 cm.; Padam Singh Jadava, son of Chhitarmal to M. Sawai Jai Singh. 15th Shaban,

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14th regnal year of Muhammad Shah. (February 1, 1732).

Promises that he would not give shelter to any *zamindar* who was a defaulter of the Maharaja's estate. If he acted against this promise, he (the writer) himself would be treated as a defaulter.

The document bears a seal of Padam Singh.

654. *Arzi;* Persian (Shikastah); 31.2×16.5 cm.; Undated.

"In two or four days I shall arrive at Lucknow to see General Sahib. Rao Sukhlal has been granted an interview by General Sahib. Details will be known from the letter of Rao Sahib."

Paper *afshani* tiklidar.

655. *Arzi;* Persian (Shikastah); 30.4×19 cm. Mohan Lal to Maharajadhiraja. Undated. Requests the Maharaja to continue his favour on him.

656. *Arzi*; Persian (Nastaliq); 85×16.8 cm.; Lachhirai *patar* to *Bahuji Maharaj*. Undated.

She had been always praying for her (Bahuji Maharaja's) welfare.

Paper decorative. Painted.

Nagari note on the cover reads "लछीराय पातर की अरजी महराज न।"

657. *Khat*; Persian (Shikastah); 31×16 cm.; Mahant Anup Giri Himmat Bahadur to Rao Shambhu Singh Gogawat. Undated.

Acknowledges receipt of the letter in Hindi. Further states that he was always willing to act according to his wishes. Diwan Sunderlal would explain the matter to him. None of the horses sent by the addressee was worth riding.

Seal of the sender is on the cover

658. *Khat*; Persian (Shikastah); 26.5×15.6 cm.; Mahant Anupgiri Himmat Bahadur to Mehta Tilok Chand. Undated.

Acknowledges receipt of his (Mehta Tilok Chand's) Hindi letter and promises to act according to his wishes. Diwan Sunder lal would report about other matters in detail.

Seal of the sender is on the cover.

659. *Yad-dasht*; Persian (Shikastah); 47×14 cm.. Undated.

Seven conditions were agreed upon regarding the alliance between the Kachhawahas and Rathores. Their forces would act unanimously and would depart only when both are agreeable.

660 to 665 – Not found.

666. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah); 64.6×15.9 cm.; Col. DeBoigne Shamsher Jang Bahadur to M.S. Pratap Singh. 11th Rabi-ul-awwal, 35th regnal year of Shah Alam II (October 17, 1793) as per envelope.

Assures the Maharaja that he was not acting against him in getting the fortress of Khairiawadi vacated. Further explains that he was not present when the matter of Khairiawadi was discussed. He did not know anything about the changes which were made later in the agreement which was previously finalised in his presence. Further informs that he left no stone unturned in his efforts to get the fortress vacated in the presence of *dhaibhaiji*. Rao Raja Pratap Singh of Machedi apprehended devastation of about fifty villages situated around the fortress. The Rao Raja proposed to present a village to the Maharaja yielding twice the income of the village, in question. But if the Maharaja insisted on to possess that very village, the writer and Daulat Ram Bahadur would do their best to carry out his wishes.

667. *Navisht*; Persian (Shikastah) and Hindi (Devanagari); 54.8×18 cm.; *mutsaddis* of *pargana* Madalku, *sarkar* Ranthambhor *suba* Ajmer to *sarkar* (M.S. Jai Singh). 2nd Shaban, 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah, Baisakh sudi 4, 1780 (April 27, 1723).

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The village, in question, was enjoyed in *bhom* by Shiva Singh Rathore, a resident of Barwada. He was troubling the residents of the village and so an application was made to the Maharaja to remove Shiva Singh from there. This being agreed the *muqaddams* promised to pay the amount of *bhom* annually according to the old usage.

The document bears six seals of (1) Muhammad Husain Khan, servant of Muhammad Shah Ghazi, (2) Nasiruddin, (3) Zain-ul-Abdin, (4) Ram Prasad, (5) Devi Prasad and (6) one illegible.

668. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 66×21.8 cm. R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji). July 13, 1831 (as per envelope); Asadh, 1888 V.S.

"It is often reported that theft and robbery is committed on the boundary of Jaipur and Karauli. The officials of the Jaipur State should arrest and imprison the offenders. When Rawal Bairisal was in charge of the affairs where had the thieves and robbers gone away ? Now that Sanghi Jhuntharam and his brother hold charge of the state, how have they appeared on the scene ? A factual report sent in this respect together with the accounts of income and expenditure would represent the whole situation. It is a rule that one, who is incompetent to manage the affairs, throws the blames on others' head. The affairs of Jaipur are well known in this respect. A copy of the regulations framed during the time of Gen. Ochterlony is sent herewith. It should be followed strictly. This order of the Nawab Governor-General is for compliance and not for sending a reply to. You are fond of sending a reply of every letter. I am an employee of the Government and shall not forward any reply to Nawab Governor-General against his wishes in future."

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal.

669. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 62×21.8 cm. Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji). June 24, 1831.

"From the copy of a letter of Nawab Faiz Muhammad Khan, it transpires that there is great disorder in the internal management of the state and the public is in difficulty. As the management of each state is left on the ruler of that place, I would like to enquire as a friend why the offenders are not punished and why the complaints are received everyday".

Paper *tiklidar* The cover bears a seal of the sender.

670. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah); 58×19.8 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji). February 9, 1831.

Acknowledges receipt of her letter regarding permission to send forces against the robbers at Buji and Khirora. A copy of the same had been forwarded to the Governor General at Delhi. 'Now firm arrangements will be made on the boundaries of Jodhpur and Bikaner states.'

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover has a seal.

671. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 63.5×20.7 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji) January 29, 1831.

"In accordance with statute no. 5 of the Treaty, all cases of thefts and robbery in Rajasthan should be forwarded to the Government for disposal. It is, therefore, requested that for the time being all such cases should be sent to me at Ajmer so that decision may be taken, after necessary investigation and hearing. This must be followed"

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal of the sender.

672. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 65.5×21.5 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji). June 27, 1831.

"If the thieves and robbers, after committing offence in one territory, take shelter in the other, they must be handed over

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whenever required. In the meanwhile they should be kept under custody".

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal of the sender.

673. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 65×21.5 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji). Undated.

"Two lists of the posts through which the forces, marching from Akbarabad and Delhi to Nasirabad, had to pass through the Jaipur state are forwarded. The forces should be treated according to the old standing practice. One or two persons may be deputed on each post and their names be intimated accordingly".

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal of the sender.

The two lists of the posts mentioned to have been placed with the letter are not available.

674. *Kharita,* along with a copy of the letter; Persian (Shikastah); 60×19.5 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); February 2, 1831.

"A copy of the letter received from Thakur Lakshman Singh Nathawat, *ilakedar*, Chomu received in reply to my two advisory letters, is forwarded herewith. It bears complaints against the state officials and a request for reduction in the *nazarana* dues".

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal of the sender.

674A. *Naqal khat*; copy of a letter of Thakur Lakshman Singh Nathawat of Chomu, received on January 31, 1831.

675. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah); 66.3×22 cm. Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji). July 26, 1831.

"Translation of a letter (in Hindi) from Rao Bahadur Sanghi Hukam Chandji has been received with the *kharita* through Nawab Amir-ud-daullah. It appears that the officials of the Nawab Sahib had complained to the Sanghi regarding the mischief and thefts committed by the Loharvada people in his territory. The Loharvadawalas are notorious for their ill deeds like the Ladkhanis. It is understood that they are under the control of the Raj (State). The Sanghi had sent an inconvincible reply. It is, therefore, requested that these offenders should be suppressed and punished in such a way that they may not take courage to create disturbances in the Nawab's territory".

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal of the sender.

676. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah); 61×20.1 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji). February 9, 1831.

Informs that he (the writer) was very much pleased to meet Rao Hardayal, the *mohtmid* and *vakil* (of Maji Sahiba). He found him quite conscientious, able and straightforward.

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal of the sender.

677. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 59.8×22.3 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); June 29, 1831.

"Mr. Blake has taken over the work of settling boundary disputes between Jaipur, Alwar, Karauli and the territory of Nawab Faiz Muhammad Khan, etc. It is hoped that your (Jaipur State's) *vakil* would be sent early to present himself before Mr. Blake or Mr. Marha at Delhi".

Paper *afshani tiklidar*. Seal of the sender is on the cover.

678. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 66.5×21.5 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji). June 29, 1831.

"I am directed to inform you that the responsibility of plundering the property at Kota devolves on the Jaipur state. The *thakurs*, who were present at Ranthambhor, whether on bail or free, are related to Jaipur state, and are the offenders".

Paper *tiklidar* Seal of the sender is on the cover.

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679. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 62.5×21.3 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); June 29, 1831.

"It is to inform you that the losses suffered by the people due to thefts and robberies are to be made good from the territories where these were committed. If the stolen or robbed property is recovered later on in any other state it is to be realized from that state".

Paper *tiklidar.* The cover bears the seal of the sender.

680. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 59.4×20cm. Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); May 19, 1831.

"Orders dated April 30, 1831 have been received from the Governor General at Calcutta that the property plundered at Kota may be immediately recovered from the Jaipur State. It is informed accordingly".

Paper *tiklidar.* The cover bears a seal of the sender.

681. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 65.4×21.7 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); June 23, 1831; Jyeshth sudi 14, 1888 V.S. (as on the cover).

"Cases of thefts and robberies on the boundaries of states in Rajasthan are often reported and the same are not disposed of satisfactorily. The Governor General has, therefore, ordered that either the Agent to the Governor General at Ajmer himself or his assistants should deal with such cases on the spot and try their best to recover the property from the culprits and hand it over to the rightful claimants under their own discretion. It is to be noted that such cases fall under the jurisdiction of the British Government and so the cost of the cases shall have to be realized from the state concerned".

682. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 54.2×20.6 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); June 11, 1831.

"It is known from a letter of Maharaja Man Singh (Jodhpur) that the twelve camels, stolen from Jawla, were found at Madhopur. As these camels are to be returned to the *thakur* of Jawla, the same may be sent to him or here".

Paper *tiklidar.* The cover bears a seal of the sender.

683. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 64.3×21.7 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); July 5, 1831.

"It is regarding your letter in the case of Bamaur. The Nawab Sahib of Tonk is as much entitled as you to write about the release of *jagir* to the *thakur* of Lavan.

This is in accordance with the orders received from the higher authority"

Paper *tiklidar.* The cover bears a seal of the sender.

684. *Kharita,* along with three copies; Persian (Shikastah); 49.5×20.6 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); January 18, 1831.

"Copies of letters received from the *thakurs,* who are under bail, are sent herewith for perusal :

1. Copy of letter in the name of Rawat Ranjit Singh of Dhula, dated January 11, 1831.

2. About *peshkash* to be realised from the *thakurs* under bail. Copy dated January 11, 1831.

3. Copy of letter in Hindi received from Thakur Prithvi Singh of Rainwal, dated January 14, 1830.

Paper *tiklidar.* Seal of the sender is on the cover.

685. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 62.5×21.8 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); January 15, 1831.

"Your letter, informing that Ranjit Singh of Dhula together with Jatan Singh and Nawal Singh has gone to Ranthambhor with his forces and also that Rawal Bairisal has joined them in the fort, has been

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received. In reply I have to inform that a man has been deputed to enquire about the names of those *thakurs* who had gone to join the rebels. If it is found that the *thakurs* under surety had also gone there, their bail will be cancelled".

Paper *afshani tiklidar*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

686. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah); 38.3×20.5 cm. December 25, 1829. George Renell Clarke to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji).

"I felt very happy during the stay of Chiman Singh, your employee with me. I am sorry I could not see him off when he left this place."

The cover bears a seal of the sender.

687. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah); 62.5×20.2 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); February 9, 1831.

"It is known from a letter written by the Agent to the Governor General at Sagar that the cultivators whose names are mentioned in the list (list not attached); are hypocrites and cheats. They have plundered people and committed murders in district Sagar. Now, they have migrated to Ranthambhor and Lalsot in your territory. The Agent to the Governor General at Sagar has deputed forty men to identify and arrest them. It is, therefore, requested that all co-operation should be extended in arresting the culprits".

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal of the sender.

688. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 64.7×22 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); June 23, 1831.

"Nawab Amir-ud-dullah Amir Khan Bahadur writes that the *thakur* of Uniara creates disturbances in the villages of Tonk. Details are forwarded herewith. You are requested to inform whether you can check these disturbances. If not, kindly inform so that necessary steps may be taken".

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of the sender is on the cover.

689. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 59.5×21.1 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); July 13, 1831; received on July 16, 1831.

Forwards a sealed *kharita* in original, received from Mr. Martin and informs that whenever letters are sent directly to the higher authorities those would not be taken notice of.

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal of the sender.

690. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 44.9×19.0 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); January 27, 1831.

"Khushwakhata Rai is deputed for some important business at your court. He should be received according to his position."

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal of the sender.

691. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 45×21.3 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji). Undated.

"Now a days Rana Kirat Singh Lokendra Bahadur is trying to establish his authority at Sar-Mathura. For this purpose he has advanced his forces to Sar-Mathura. It is to inform that no forces advancing for his help should be allowed to pass through your territory".

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal of the sender.

692. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 56.3×20.3 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Sawai Jai Singh III; December 30, 1830.

Forwards a *kharita* from Mr. Martin received with one addressed to him (Cavendish) to the Maharaja in original with the seal.

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal.

693. *Kharita;* with four copies; dated July 23, 1831 and July 25, 1831. Persian (Shikastah); 61×20.4 cm.; R. Cavendish to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III and Maji Sahiba; July 28, 1831.

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Forwards copies of letters received by him from Rawal Bairisal Singh and Thakur Lakshman Singh of Chomu regarding *nazarana* of *matami* and the replies sent to them by him (writer). Says that these papers would clear the whole matter.

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal.

694. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 54.7×22cm. R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); January 10, 1831.

"Your *vakil* repeatedly requested me to settle the case of the fort of Ranthambhor, which is beyond my power. I shall do my best to get the matter settled. It may be noted that I cannot do anything but advise".

695. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah); 59.5×20.5 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; August 27, 1831.

Informs that he was being transferred to some other province. The amount of the *mamla* dues should be paid without delay. He was not in a position to settle such matters due to his transfer which was imminent. His successor would also be unable to make any alteration in the Government decision.

Paper *tiklidar*; The cover bears a seal.

696. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 46.5×15.6 cm.; Lord William Bentinck to Sawai Jai Singh III; December 17, 1831.

Informs that he was going to leave Shahjahanabad for Ajmer shortly. Necessary security arrangements should be made in the territory of the Maharaja.

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal.

697. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 46.6×15.6 cm.; Lord William Bentinck to M.S. Jai Singh III. December 29, 1831.

"Mr. Cavendish has been deputed to attend the accession of the Maharaja of Gwalior and Lt. Col. Ibrahim Lockett has been appointed as Superintendent, Ajmer and as Agent (Resident) to the Governor General for Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur. He is an experienced officer and would always advise the best in matters of your Highness' state".

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal of the sender.

698. *Kharita* with copy; Persian (Shikastah); 63.2×20 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; January 3, 1831.

Forwards the copy of a letter received from Maharaja Man Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur in respect of disagreement regarding the management of the villages in *jagir* of Baiji by Lalchand Purohit against her wishes. It is also requested that the affairs of her *jagir* be left to herself so that good relations might continue between Jaipur and Jodhpur.

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal of the sender.

699. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.6×15.1 cm.; Lord William Bentinck to Sawai Jai Singh III. January 12, 1832; signed by William Bentinck.

The services of the officials Manna Lal, Tarachand, Lakshmi Narayan and Vilasrai are appreciated for supplying ration at Pragpura and Mamana to the army satisfactorily.

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a seal of the sender.

700. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 46.8×15.8 cm.; Lord William Bentinck to M.S. Jai Singh III. December 21, 1831; signed by William Bentinck.

Offers thanks to the Maharaja for his courtesy and good behaviour shown at the time of interview at Ajmer.

Paper *tiklidar*. The cover bears a square seal.

701. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 50.8×21.1 cm.; Col. Ibrahim Lockett Sahib Bahadur to M. S. Jai Singh III; January 31, 1829 (According to the seal on the envelope)

The Nawab Governor General would be very much pleased to have an interview

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with the Maharaja near Ajmer. Two English officers (Fikan Sahib and Mr. Matale....) have been deputed to receive the Maharaja on the border of the state. Paper *tiklidar*; seal on the envelope. Letter in a *kharita*.

702. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 48.6×15.9 cm.; Agent to the Governor General, R. Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; January 9, 1832.

"The thieves and robbers have been devastating the Shekhawati region by looting the pilgrims and inhabitants. The rulers of the surrounding states have been continuously complaining against them. You are aware that these disturbances have created disorder and given rise to boundary disputes in this territory. In spite of the best efforts there has been no improvement in the situation. Col. Ibrahim Lockett has been, therefore, deputed to control the affairs of that region. He has undertaken and found, on investigation, that the Salehadiwalas and Ladkhanis move in groups and conduct thefts and robberies in the neighbouring places. Sometimes they rob the property and kidnap men and women and then release them after taking a handsome ransom. All this disorder brings a bad name to the state. It is, therefore, hoped that Col. Lockett's scheme would be accepted for suitable action. Rao Raja of Sikar, who occupies the major portion of that territory, may please be sent to Ajmer for consultation".

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover, letter in a cover.

703. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 65.5×21.1 cm.; Richard Francis Moore (Agent to the Governor General) to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III. November 24, 1831.

Informs that in connection with the Maharaja's visit to Ajmer, Col. Lockett was arriving there with the *vakils* of Rawal Bairisal of Samod and Raja of Khetri. Further assures that Col. Lockett was a well-wisher of the state; his proposals would be for the welfare of the state.

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

704. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 64.6×21 cm. R. Cavendish to M. S. Jai Singh III; November 29, 1831.

"Col. Ibrahim Lockett has reached Ajmer to take over as Agent to the Governor General. All letters from date may kindly be addressed to him".

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

705. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 64.5×20.5 cm.; Richard Francis Moore to M.S. Jai Singh III. November 15, 1831.

Nawab Lord William Bentinck, Governor General at Calcutta would pass through the Maharaja's territory enroute to Bombay via Ajmer. Proper arrangements for his reception be made in the state (Jaipur).

706. *Kharita*; (along with the copy of a report of the *havaldar* of Kanota in *jharshahi* dialect); Persian (Shikastah); 66×22 cm. Richard Francis Moore to Sawai Jai Singh III; October 24, 1831.

"It is known from the letter of Captain Pool that his medicine box with a woollen *rumal* (handkerchief) and clothes worth Rs. 45/- were stolen in village Kanota (while he was going from Nasirabad to Akbarabad). A copy of the report submitted by the *havaldar* of Kanota is sent herewith. The property, if recovered, or its cost may be sent here".

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

707. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 63.7×21.2 cm.; Richard Francis Moore to M.S. Jai Singh III; October 22, 1831.

"My advice in the matters of state, replies to your letters together with suggestions from me would all be in your (the Maharaja's) interest".

708. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 59×21 cm. Richard Francis Moore to M.S. Jai Singh III; November 22, 1831.

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"Jeevan Khan and Bhoop Singh, employees of Nawab Faiz Muhammad Khan, are going from Shahjahanabad to Pushkar for purchasing horses at the cattle-fair. They carry a *parwana* of exemption from customs duty. It is hoped that orders for similar exemption would be issued in your territory also".

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of the sender (dated A.D. 1823) on the cover.

709. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 63×21.6 cm.; Richard Francis Moore to M.S. Jai Singh III; November 22, 1831.

"*Kharita* from William Martin of Shahjahanabad regarding the injuries sustained by Shambhu Dayal *vakil*, a resident of Jaisinghpura near Delhi (where the incident occured), is sent herewith".

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of the sender (dated 1823) on the cover.

710. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 52.6×19.4 cm.; (?) to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III; December 25, 1829.

"After taking leave from you (the Maharaja), I reached Shahjahanabad safely with Jeevan Singh, an employee of the Durbar. He served me well".

Paper *tiklidar*.

711. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 51.4×19.7 cm.; Richard Francis Moore to M.S. Jai Singh III; August 17, 1829.

Acknowledges receipt of a letter complaining disturbances by some villagers in *pargana* Tonk. Regrets that the villages, under dispute, were in the territory of Nawab Sahib. According to the agreement, the British Government could not interfere in the matter.

Paper *tiklidar*; illegible seal on the cover.

712. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 37×20.1 cm. George Renell Clarke to M.S. Jai Singh III; October 13, 1830.

Acknowledges receipt of a complimentary letter from the Maharaja enquiring about his welfare. Regrets delay in sending a reply earlier due to his being on tour.

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of George Renell Clarke dated 1822.

713. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 57×21 cm. Henry R. Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; July 6, 1831.

"*Kharita*, received from the Agent to the Governor General at Delhi in reply to the Maharaja's letter in the matter of Sawai Madhopur, is forwarded in original".

Paper *tiklidar*, seal of the sender on the cover.

714. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 60×21.1 cm. Henry R. Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; October 11, 1831.

"I have been appointed as Resident at Gwalior. Mr. Richard Francis Moore has taken over from me. He is well acquainted with the affairs of Rajputana. He will always act in the interest of and for the welfare of the state".

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

Kharita in a brocade cover. Lacquer seal –

म्हारे जां नशीं नब्बाब मुश्तकाब मो-अल्ला अलकाब गवरनर जनरल बहादुर मुत्तालिका रियासत राजगान मुज्राफ सूबादारूल खैर अजमेर सन् १८३० ईस्वी.

715. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 65×21.5 cm. Henry R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); December 16, 1830.

"The authorities have complained for non-supply of ration in your territory. Also, many complaints have been received from the travellers and traders for robbery, thefts and murders committed in your territory. The Governor General at Calcutta has strictly ordered that compensation for such thefts, etc., together with fines be realized from the places of occurrence. It is not proper that compensation be realized from the place where the property is recovered. The representations of the *thakurs* under bail would not be considered."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of the sender on the cover. Letter in a brocade *kharita*.

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716. *Yad-dasht*; Persian (Shikastah);34.3×23.9 cm.; Henry R. Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; December 30, 1830.

"The names of the *jagirdars*, who are under Government-surety, are as under:–
Rawal Bairisal with his property.

Lakshman Singh of Chomu, son of Rawal Bairisal.
Thakur Bahadur Singh of Jhilai,
Rawat Ranjit Singh of Dhula,
Thakur Hathi Singh of Ramgarh,
Thakur Nawal Singh of Sali,
Thakur Prithisingh of Rainwal and
Jatan Singh Rajawat.

Ordered that a copy of this letter be issued to the *vakil* of Sawai Jaipur."

717. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah) 59.5×21.5cm. Henry R. Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; November 21, 1830.

"*Kharita* received from Nawab Governor General Bahadur is forwarded herewith in original."

Paper *tiklidar*; seal on the cover.

718. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 53.6×20.6 cm.; Henry Richard Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; September 5, 1831.

"Maulavi Muhammad Moinuddin has been appointed as *akhbarnavis* at Jaipur. He may be given the same status as is given to reporters in other states."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

719. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 59.5×21 cm. Richard Francis Moore to M.S. Jai Singh III; May 10, 1831.

"The Governor General has ordered that the losses of the property of the residents of Kota, looted by the men of Rantham-bhor fort, be made good by realising compensation from the Jaipur State or the property may be returned.

In his next letter the Governor General has wished that the cases of such losses be decided by the Agent to the Governor General and the Maharajas of the respective states. Action should be taken accordingly."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

720. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 55.9×21 cm. Henry Richard Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; January 12, 1831.

"*Kharita* received from William Martin, A.G.G. at Shahjahanabad is forwarded herewith in original."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

721. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 65.5×21.5 cm.; Henry Richard Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III: July 19, 1831.

"Mr. Moore has been appointed to settle the cases of thefts and robberies as well as boundary disputes between the states of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner. You are requested to send a competent *vakil* or *mohtmid* to appear before Mr. Moore together with a list of the cases awaiting settlement."

Paper *tiklidar*; seal on the cover.

722. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah); 54.3×22 cm.; Henry Richard Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; January 12, 1831.

"Two *kharitas*, received from the Nawab Governor General Bahadur, are forwarded herewith. It is hoped that the administration of the State would be carried on accordingly."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

723. *Kharita* with a letter; Persian (Shikastah); 65.2×21.6 cm.; Henry Richard Cavendish to M.S, Jai Singh III; May 20, 1831.

"It is complained by the Chief of Alwar State to the A.G.G., Delhi that some inhabitants of Alwar suffered maltreatment at the hands of Jaipur officials. The original is sent herewith. A *vakil* may kindly be deputed to deal with the cases against Bharatpur, Alwar and Karauli."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

724. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah); 59.5×19.9 cm.; Henry Richard Cavendish to M.S Jai Singh III; February 9, 1831.

"Hardayal is quite competent to perform the duties of a *vakil*. He has reached here with a *kharita*."

Paper *tiklidar* Seal on the cover.

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725. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 60×22 cm. Henry Richard Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; July 12, 1831.

"Two *kharitas*, received from Mr. Martin regarding the settlement of boundary disputes, are sent herewith."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

726. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 60.5×19.5 cm.; Richard Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; August 27, 1830.

"In reply, I have to inform that it has been ordered to realise the cost of the plundered property at Kota from the Jaipur State in the first instance and then the representations of the state may be considered. It is, therefore, requested that the cost of the plundered property may be sent. Your *kharita* has not been forwarded to Mr. Martin. He will be informed in a letter in English."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

727. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 64.5×21.4 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); December 17, 1830.

"A copy of the letter written by me to Lakshman Singh of Chomu in respect of his surety is sent herewith. Further information will be conveyed on receipt of a reply from the said *thakur.*"

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

728. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah) 62.5×22 cm. Richard Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; July 7, 1831.

"*Kharita* received from Mr. Martin in the case of plunder at Kota is forwarded in original. There is no necessity of further discussions in the matter when the final orders have already been issued by the authorities."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

729. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 65.7×22 cm. Richard Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; June 9, 1831.

"Though formerly it was informed that a *vakil* be sent to Delhi (for discussion in the case of boundary dispute between Jaipur and Karauli) but now it is not necessary that such a *vakil* be sent."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

730. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 58.5×20.3 cm.; Richard Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; February 9, 1831.

"Two sealed *kharitas*, received from the Governor General, are forwarded herewith. Details will be known from those."

Paper *tiklidar* Seal of the sender on the cover.

The two *kharitas* referred to are not found with the letter.

731. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 35.5×17 cm. Lord William Bentinck to M.S. Jai Singh III; 12th Shaban 1246 A.H. (January 27, 1831).

Complimentary.

Paper *tiklidar, afshani;* seal of the sender on the cover.

732. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.7×17.2 cm.; Lord William Bentinck to M.S. Jai Singh III; 15th Jamadi-us-sani, 1246 A.H. (December 31, 1830).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter seeking permission to send Mr. Richard Cavendish to Jaipur in order to have an interview with the Maharaja. Further informs that there was no necessity of asking for such a permission. The Maharaja could write to Mr. Cavendish directly, who would go and see him at his convenience.

Paper *tiklidar afshani;* seal of the sender is on the cover.

733. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.5×15.5 cm.; Lord William Bentinck to M.S. Jai Singh III; 14th Jamadi-ul-awwal, 1246 A.H. (November 1, 1830). Received on January 27, 1831.

"It is known from the despatches received from England that George IV, the King

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of England, who reigned for sixty-eight years, breathed his last on June 26, 1830 and the Duke of Lawrence has succeeded him on the throne of England as William IV." Also informs that he (the writer) would proceed from Calcutta on October 14.

Paper *tiklidar afshani;* seal of the sender on the cover.

734. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 53×17.5 cm. Lord William Bentinck to M.S. Jai Singh III; 12th Shaban, 1246 A.H.; January 27, 1831.

Acknowledges receipt of a letter from the Maharaja requesting two platoons and one regiment of cavaliers to subdue the disturbances at Sawai Madhopur. Regrets that much dislocation and expenses would be involved in deputing the platoons and regiment. It is also informed that Mr. Cavendish was directed for mutual settlement in the matter and also that he had been appointed for managing the affairs of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur etc.

Paper *tiklidar afshani* seal of the sender on the cover.

735. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah); 44.5×15.2 cm.; Governor General (signed by Amherst) to M.S. Jai Singh III; Shaban 4, 1240 A.H., March 25. 1825.

Acknowledges receipt of letters through Rai Ratan Singh containing complaints against Rawal Bairisal Singh and the disturbances in the Jaipur State. Further expresses astonishment at the necessity of calling British forces and sudden retirement of Col. Abbot from Jaipur city. Adds that David Ochterlony was being sent to deal with all such matters as directed.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

736. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 42.5×21.1 cm.; Mr. Martin, Resident to M.S. Jai Singh III; June 25, 1831.

Thanks the Maharaja for his letter of congratulations on his appointment as Agent to the Governor General. Adds that the Maharaja's friendly relations with the British Government were as illustrious as the Sun.

Paper *tiklidar*; seal of the sender on the cover.

737. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 38.3×20 cm.; Resident, Mr. Martin to M.S. Jai Singh III; January 5, 1831.

Acknowledges receipt of a letter requesting for the visit of Mr. Richard Cavendish of Ajmer to Jaipur together with a *kharita* addressed to the Nawab Governor General Bahadur. Further adds that a letter from the Governor General in English was duly forwarded.

Paper *tiklidar*; seal of the sender on the cover.

738. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 39×20 cm. Resident, Mr. Martin to M.S. Jai Singh III; January 20, 1831.

"*Kharita* from the Nawab Governor General Bahadur with suggestions for administration is forwarded herewith."

Paper *tiklidar*; seal of the sender on the cover.

739. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah); 33×20 cm. Resident, Mr. William Martin, to M.S. Jai Singh III; June 30, 1831.

"Mr. Moore has started from Ajmer to settle down the disputes on the boundary of the Jaipur State. All possible help and assistance may be rendered to him. Also a *mohtmid* with power of attorney be deputed to attend on him during the case period."

Paper *tiklidar*; seal of the sender on the cover.

740. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.5×21 cm.; Resident, Mr. W.B. Martin to M.S. Jai Singh III; April 21, 1831.

Acknowledges receipt of a *kharita* regarding deputation of a whole time *mohtmid*.

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Adds that all the cases are under jurisdiction of the Political Agent at Ajmer, so the *mohtmid* may be asked to be present there. Also adds that the letter should have been sent through the Political Agent.

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

741. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 45.3×20 cm. Agent to the Governor General at Ajmer to Sawai Jai Singh III; January 8, 1831.

Forwards a copy of the letter received from the Governor General in reply to the letters of the Maharaja and Maji Sahiba. Further, regrets that the British Government could not help the state in suppressing the *ilakedars* and suggests that efforts should be made to win the goodwill of the *ilakedars*.

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

742. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 43×20 8 cm.; Mr. W.B. Martin, A.G.G. at Ajmer to M.S. Jai Singh III; June 30, 1831, received on July 17.

"Mr. Martin Blake Bahadur has been deputed to investigate and settle the boundary disputes of the Jaipur, Alwar, Karauli, Bharatpur and Jhajjhar states. He has started to take over the work. A *vakil* might be deputed to help him."

Paper *tiklidar afshani*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

743. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah); 45.3×20.6 cm.; George Thomas Agent to the Governor General to Sawai Jai Singh III; October 15, 1831.

"The luggage of Col. Ibrahim Lockett is being sent from Bharatpur to Ajmer. The *thakurs, ziledars, tehsildars* and *amils* of your state may be ordered to make arrangements for its security."

Paper *tiklidar, afshani*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

744. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 47×21 cm. Mr. William Martin to M.S. Jai Singh III; November 10, 1831.

Acknowledges receipt of a letter regarding the revolt of the Mewatis Further informs that the case had been forwarded to the court concerned and the decision would be intimated in due course.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

745. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 40×20.6 cm.; Mr. William Martin to Sawai Jai Singh III; November 29, 1831.

Informs that Mr. Lake was arriving at Jaipur in connection with his tour to visit the Nawab Governor General. The officers of the State in Jaipur might be instructed to receive him well and provide all possible facilities.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

746. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 56.4×20 cm.; Mr. William Martin to Sawai Jai Singh III; June 28, 1831.

"The Political Agent at Ajmer has complained in his letter that the amount of compensation has not been paid by the *qiledar* and Thakur Devi Singh to the people of Kota for the losses suffered by them at the fort of Ranthambhor. Further, it is requested that an amount of Rupees Seven thousand may be paid without delay as assessed by the Political Agent at Hadoti."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

747. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 47.2×20 5 cm.; Mr. William Martin to Sawai Jai Singh III; April 18, 1831.

"Under orders of the Nawab Governor General Bahadur, Col. Ibrahim Lockett has been deputed to make enquiries in the cases of the robbers and murderers. All possible help may kindly be given to the Colonel."

Paper *tiklidar afshani*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

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748. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 59×20.4 cm.; Mr. William Martin, Resident to Sawai Jai Singh III; December 21, 1830.

"Many cases regarding boundary disputes between Jaipur, Alwar and Bikaner States have been lying under consideration for many years. This causes many difficulties and inconvenience to the public. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that a *vakil* may be appointed soon to represent the cases of your state in the presence of the *vakils* from Alwar and Bikaner so that a decision may be taken in the pending cases."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

749. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 51.6×21.6 cm ; Acting Resident Mr. Francis Hawkins, to Sawai Jai Singh III; November 16, 1830.

"Your letter with a *kharita*, addressed to the Nawab Governor General requesting to retain the Residency at Jaipur and Agency at Ajmer has been received and forwarded to the Secretary. As orders for the abolition of the Agency at Jaipur have already been passed, it is not possible to reconsider the same at present."

Paper *tiklidar*.

750. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 42.5×20.4 cm.; Mr. William Martin to Sawai Jai Singh III; October 5, 1831.

"Jeevan Khan and Puhap Singh, employees of Nawab Sahib Faiz Muhammad Khan, are going to purchase horses. No taxes should be charged from them in your territory."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal of the sender on the cover.

751. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 52.5×19 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); April 12, 1831.

Informs that Col. Lockett had been deputed to settle down the disturbances created by the Ladkhanis, Kaimkhanis and Salehadiwalas in the Shekhawati region. The Colonel would reach there soon. A competent *vakil* might be appointed to assist the Colonel in his work.

Paper *tiklidar*, seal of the sender on the cover. With a lacquer seal and brocade *kharita*.

752. *Kharita* with four letters; Persian (Shikastah); 62.5×18.8 cm.; Agent to the Governor General to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji); April 12, 1831. (ref. enclosure I)

"Recently four letters in Hindi and Persian have been received with one in English from the Agent at Kota and Bundi. From these the trespassing of the *qiledars* of Ranthambhor has come to notice and the presence of 550 *sawars* and the infantry is also known from these letters. Copies of all these four letters are sent herewith for your appraisal."

With a lacquer seal and brocade *kharita*.

753. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 60.5×20.6 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Sawai Jai Singh III and Maji Sahiba; April 12, 1831.

"News have been received from Jodhpur that the nephew of the *thakur* of Budsu entered the villages of the *jagir* of the *thakur* of Kuchaman and Josari with some *sawars* and robbers They took away some cattle and property from there. The *thakur* of Kuchaman chased the robbers on horses and an encounter took place near Sikar In this battle four men of the *thakur* and eight of the robbers were killed. The *thakur* succeeded in recovering the cattle and property from the robbers. Arrangements may be made to check recurrence of such incidents in future."

Paper *afshani tiklidar*. Seal of the sender on the cover. *Kharita* in a brocade cover With a lacquer seal.

754. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 48.2×21 cm.; Richard Cavendish, A.G.G. at Ajmer to M.S. Jai Singh and Maji Sahiba; December 23, 1830

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"Two letters written by Rawal Bairisal addressed to the writer in reply to his letter are forwarded herewith for your information."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover with lacquer seal on a brocade *kharita*.

755. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 50×20 cm. Richard Cavendish to Sanghi Jhuntharam; December 22, 1830.

"It is known from the report of Kundan Lal *akhbarnavis* of the Government deputed at Jaipur, that you had a quarrel with him for sending an alleged wrong report. You are advised not to deal directly with the *akhbarnavis*. I shall myself make an inquiry in the matter."
Seal of the sender on the cover.

756. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 65.5×21.7 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji). Undated.

"It appears from the copy of a letter in Persian that Rs. 35,000/- together with other property belonging to Gursahaimal Seth of Ramgarh was plundered at Kakaveda in Jaipur State and that seven camels and one hundred men were taken away during the march of Daulat Rao Scindia's army. It is, therefore, to write that the whole property or its cost may be remitted early because the incident took place at a spot belonging to your state."
Paper *tiklidar*, seal on the cover.

Letter in a brocade cover with lacquer seal.

757. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 65×21.5 cm. Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; December 18, 1830.

Requests to send ration for the British army platoons and *chowkidars* posted at different places in the State of Jaipur.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*. Seal on the cover
The letter in a brocade cover with lacquer seal.

758. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; January 3, 1831.

"Copies of letters written to the Rawat of Dhula, *thakurs* of Ramgarh, Sali, Rainwal and Hingonia, *jagirdars* of your state are sent herewith for information."

Seal on the cover. Copies of letters in a brocade cover with a lacquer seal.

759. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba, December 18, 1830.

"As stated by the *vakil* of the state and confirmed from the office of the Resident, the Chief of Khetri has not been paying his dues for many years and acts as a rebel of the Jaipur State. It has, therefore, been devised that next time when the Chief goes to Kotputli in British territory, he would be asked to settle the *mamla* of the Jaipur State and it would be enjoined on him to write that he and his associates would not enter Khetri and Jaipur till further orders."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.
The letter in a brocade cover with a lacquer seal.

760. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 57×21.5 cm.; Richard Cavendish, A.G.G., to Maji Sahiba; December 13, 1830.

"A copy of the *kharita* for withdrawing the surety of Thakur Bahadur Singh of Jhilai is sent herewith for information."
Paper *tiklidar*, seal on the cover.

The letter in a brocade cover with a lacquer seal.

761. *Kharita*; Persian (Shikastah); 63.5×22 cm. Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; December 10, 1830.

"Recently two letters have been received from the *thakurs* and *jagirdars* of Jaipur which are only complimentary. I do not understand that any such letters were received from the *thakurs* etc., in the past I, therefore, think that they should not make such correspondence as the *thakurs* of Jodhpur also do not do so and address only to the Chief of the State. The *thakurs* and *jagirdars* of Jaipur are

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under the Durbar and should not address directly to the Agent to the Governor General or to the Resident. Also they should apply for the *parwana rahdari* to the Durbar. Necessary orders in this respect may be issued to all the *thakurs* together with a copy of this letter."

Paper *tiklidar*, seal of the sender on the cover. The letter in a brocade cover and lacquer seal.

762. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 60.5×21.4 cm.; Richard Cavendish to M.S. Jai Singh III; December 1, 1830.

"The Resident at Ajmer will look after the work of the Agent at Jaipur and Udaipur also. The *vakil* of Jaipur should establish direct contact with the Resident."

Paper *tiklidar*, seal on the cover.

The letter in a brocade cover with a lacquer seal.

763. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 62×20.8 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Sanghi Jhuntharam; December 1, 1830.

"*Vakil* Chandalal of the State has arrived here without a customary *kharita*. He can not be accepted as a *vakil* without such a *kharita*."

Seal on the cover.

764. *Kharita*; (with copies of a letter received from Rawal Bairisal of Samod and that of a reply to the same); Persian (Shikastah); 31.6×16.1 cm.; 31.9×15.7 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; December 31, 1830.

"Copies of a letter received from Rawal Bairisal of Samod seeking permission to send his *vakil* and a reply that of sent to him are endorsed herewith for information."

Seal on the cover. Letter in a brocade cover with a lacquer seal.

765. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); Richard Cavendish (Agent to the Governor General) to Maji Sahiba; December 7, 1830.

"Copy of a letter sent to Rawal Bairisal is sent herewith. It is hoped that his faults will be pardoned. I may be considered as a well-wisher of the State interested in its development."

Paper *tiklidar*; seal on the cover.
The letter in a brocade cover and with a lacquer seal.

766. *Kharita;* with two copies of letters in Persian (Shikastah); 62×20.6 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; January 25, 1831.

"Two letters in English have been received from Mr. William Martin, A.G.G. at Shahjahanabad to the effect that three men and four women of Alwar were arrested by the highwaymen of Jaipur. They may be released and the property looted from them may be returned or the loss be compensated by paying of the cost. Complaints have been received from the states of Ajmer and Bikaner also from against the disturbances created by the Shekhawats of the Jaipur State. Copies of these letters are forwarded with the remark that order may be maintained."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

The letter in a brocade cover with a lacquer seal.

767. *Kharita*; with reply (copy dated Phalgun budi 4, 1887 V.S.); Persian (Shikastah); 63×20.5 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; January 25, 1831.

Acknowledges receipt of a *kharita* about the deputation of army for the management of the affairs of Shekhawati. Further informs that a contingent may be despatched at the receipt of the *kharita* for controlling the region of Shekhawati."

Paper *tiklidar*; seal on the cover.

The letter in a brocade cover with a lacquer seal.

768. *Kharita* with reply (copy dated Phalgun budi 4, 1887 V.S.); Persian (Shikastah); 63×20 cm. Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; January 28, 1831.

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"The Ladkhanis are creating disturbances on the boundaries of the states of Bikaner and Jodhpur. Forces may be sent immediately. The states of Jodhpur and Bikaner are also being asked to make their own arrangements. It would be better if the forces of all the three states act jointly."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover

The letter is in a brocade cover.

769. *Kharita* (with two copies and copy of the reply sent on Phalgun budi 4, 1887 V.S. in Hindi). Persian (Shikastah); 57.6×21.1 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; January 28, 1831.

"Copy of a letter received from Rawal Bairisal (on 24th January) requesting for appointment of a *vakil* (at Ajmer) together with that of a reply to the same is forwarded herewith for information."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

The letter is in a brocade cover and a lacquer seal. **Figs. 71-73**

770. *Kharita* with reply in Hindi (sent on Magh sudi 15, 1887 V.S.); Persian (Shikastah); 59.8×21.5 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; January 21, 1831.

"Five letters in Hindi have been received (dated Magh sudi 15, 1887 V.S.) without their Persian translation. As the Hindi clerk here is not an expert one, Persian translation of these letters may be sent for necessary action."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

The letter in a brocade cover and a lacquer seal.

771. *Kharita* with the copy of an application dated Paush sudi 9, 1887 V.S.; Persian (Shikastah); 66.5×21.6 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; December 22, 1830.

"A copy of the application submitted at Delhi by the *vakils* of the Bikaner State is sent herewith. It is hoped that the orders of the A.G.G. would be carried out and the persons, who are creating disturbances in Shekhawati, would be dealt with."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

The letter in a brocade cover with a lacquer seal.

772. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; December 22, 1830.

"Copy of a *kharita* in the name of the Chief of Jodhpur and that of a letter to Sanghi Jhuntharam written by me are sent herewith. I hope that the Maharajas would try to control the miscreants with special care."

The letter in a brocade cover with a lacquer seal.

773. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 62.6×21 cm. Richard Cavendish to Sanghi Jhuntharam; December 22, 1830.

"The case of Sambhar dispute has been pending for a long time. I hope that you and Fatehraj, *Diwan* of Jodhpur, would cooperate in deciding this as well as other cases of boundary disputes. All possible help and directives would be available from this office. It is necessary that a *vakil* from Jaipur may be deputed to Jodhpur and vice versa."

Seal on the cover.

774. *Kharita;* with a copy of the reply in Hindi dated Magh sudi 4, 1887 V.S. and three copies, total five; Persian (Shikastah); Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; January 7, 1831.

"Copy of a letter received from Thakur Lakshman Singh of Chomu (dated January 6, 1831) with that of a reply sent that of is forwarded herewith."

Papers of two letters *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover. Also a lacquer seal.

775. *Kharita* with reply in Hindi (copy) dated Magh sudi 4, 1887 V.S.; Persian (Shikastah); 63×21 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; January 7, 1831

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"It is very necessary to subdue the miscreants and rebels in Shekhawati. If Bakhshi Manna Lal had been deputed there and had not thought of going to Ranthambhor the situation would have not been so bad. It is, therefore, suggested that the Bakhshi may be deputed there."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

The letter in a *kharita* (brocade) with a lacquer seal.

776. Not found.

777. *Kharita;* with a copy of the reply in Hindi dated Magh sudi 4, 1887 V.S.; Persian (Shikastah); 60.5×19.3 cm. Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; January 7, 1831.

"A government official is being deputed to enquire whether the *jagirdars*, who are under the Government surety, are still in the fort of Ranthambhor. An official from the state may also be sent with him. If it is proved that the said *jagirdars* are still present there, the surety will be cancelled."

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

The letter in a brocade cover.

778. *Kharita* with a copy of the reply dated Magh sudi 4, 1887 V.S.; Persian (Shikastah); Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; January 7, 1831.

Informs that Bahadur Singh of Jhilai was not worth giving surety of. Further adds that English soldiers could not be sent for regaining the fort of Ranthambhor.

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

The letter in a brocade cover with a lacquer seal.

779. Copy of a letter; Persian (Shikastah); Mr. Richard Cavendish to Rawal Bairisal of Samod; December 10, 1830.

"It has come to notice that three chaprasis are still continuing in your attendance - two at Samod and one at your residence in the city. Security for your life and property does not call for detailing the chaprasis. They may, therefore, be discharged with immediate effect."

780. *Kharita* (copy); Persian (Shikastah); 32.5×16 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Rawal Bairisal; December 10, 1830.

"It is understood that you are thinking to form a faction of the *jagirdars* as in the past. It is not proper. If you do so the surety will be withdrawn and the Maji Sahiba will be free to deal with you."

781. Copy of a letter (four leaves) Persian Shikastah); 31.5×22.5 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Rawal Bairisal; December 7, 1830.

"It is not allowed to send a *vakil* at Ajmer It should be remembered that the Government has stood surety for the safety of your life and property, but for so long only as orders of the Maji Sahiba are obeyed and you do not try to create disturbances."

782. Copy of a letter (two leaves); Persian (Shikastah); 32×16 cm.; R. Cavendish to Thakur Bahadur Singh of Jhilai; December 13, 1830.

Regarding cancellation of surety for creating disturbances by his son at the fort of Ranthambhor.

783. Memo; Persian (Shikastah); 68.5×15.5 cm. Regarding occupation of the gate of Ranthambhor fort by Ramnath Purohit, who did not allow the inmates to come out, and also about entering of Kalyanots and Rajawats, collected from Batoda by Tej ji and Shobhji of Khetri into the Ranthambhor fort.

784. Certificate in the form of a letter; English 33×20.6 cm.; Major J. Low, ex-Political Agent at Jaipur, to Maji Sahiba; December 13, 1830; from camp near Khanwa.

Certifies that he always found Her Highness willing to comply with his instructions in the interest of the British Government. Further adds that the fortresses of the rebels were completely destroyed.

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785. Certificate in the form of a letter; English 33.2×20.5 cm.; Major J. Low, ex-Political Agent at Jaipur to Sanghi Jhuntharam; December 13, 1830; from camp near Khanwa.

Certifies that he always found Sanghi Jhuntharam, Prime Minister of the Jaipur State, cooperative in the matters immediately concerned with the aims of the British Government.

786. Draft reply to Richard Cavendish; Hindi (Jaipuri dialect) in Devanagari; 18.5×16.4 cm; From Maji Sahiba to R. Cavendish. Undated.

Acknowledges receipt of a letter and offers thanks for the interest taken in the case of Khetri. Further expresses confidence in his (A.G.G.'s) taking interest in the welfare of the State and hopes that the Chief of Khetri would pay the *mamla* only when pressed by the A.G.G.

787 Draft of a *parwana;* Hindi Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 39×15.6 cm.; Sanghi Jhuntharam (the state) to Shyam Singh Shekhawat and Chain Singh Shekhawat. Undated.

"Eleven villages and *kotari* etc. in *pargana* Khandela, Sri Madhopur were enjoyed in *zamindari* by the sons and descendants of Zorawar Singh and Nawal Singh Shekhawats. The *mamla* of these villages used to be paid in *pargana* Khandela, Sri Madhopur, under Torawati district. As the instalments of the *mamla* were not paid, the villages were taken under *khalsa*. Out of the amount of *mamla* fixed as Rs. 12,978/- a sum of Rs. 1000/- is relinquished and the remaining Rs. 11,978/- should be paid by you under a receipt in *pargana* Khandela, Sri Madhopur under Torawati. You are also allowed to build a *kotari* (house) in the said village to live in."

788. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); Raja Manikpalji to M.S. Pratap Singh: Margshirsha sudi 2, 1851 V.S. (A.D. 1794).
Complimentary.
Paper *butidar* *Kharita* in a *tash* cover with lacquer seal.

789. *Kharita* with a personal note of salutation; Hindi-Brajbhasa (Devanagari); 66×19 cm. Raja Manikpal of Karauli to M.S. Pratap Singh; Kartik Sudi 8, 1850 V.S. (A.D 1793).

Requests to send some gentlemen (मलेमानस) to manage his personal affairs and to bring round his son who was on the path of rebellion.

Paper *tiklidar*.

790. *Arzi;* Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 39.5×15.6 cm. From Niaz Mohammad Khan and Nasir Muhammad Khan to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III; Magh budi 13, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Request that they had entered into an agreement on the oath of Faith and the holy *Quran* with Sanghi Jhuntharam for rendering assistance in taking possession of the fort at Sawai Madhopur. Further request that they would collect two thousand men for help. They would take over possession of the fort either by trick or by fighting.

Arrangements will have to be made for the maintenance of the survivors of those who lose their lives in the struggle, and those who remain alive may be given suitable jobs in the state. Further promise that success would be gained within twenty days from Magh sudi 2 to Phalgun budi 7.

791. Letters 2 (one small piece of paper). Hindi-Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 43.5×16 cm. From Hardayal Rai; Asoj budi 1, 1888 V.S. (A.D. 1832).

Informs that Pokhar Lal interviewed with the A.G.G. in the camp. When he enquired about his transfer, the A.G.G. said it was not certain. He spoke highly of Sanghi Jhuntharam also for sending the *hundi* in time. He further informed that Mr. Lockett was not inclined to join at Ajmer. Therefore, he could continue. It was also heard that Muir Sahib might be posted in his place. Pokhar Lal informed about his cordial relations with Mr. Muir also. He

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suggested that Kota affairs could be settled through Dr. Sahib and Vidyadhar. Had it already been done, the agreement would have been sent to him.

791A. Slip 15.6×9.3 cm.; without date.

In the envelope there is another slip which mentions the presence of the representatives of Udaipur and Jodhpur states together with Pokhar Lal for Rai Hardayal in the A.G.G.'s camp. It also reports about the A.G.G.'s remarks about the childish actions of the Chief of Kishangarh.

792. Letter (in 3 leaves); Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 40.5×15.2 cm; 16.3×15 cm. (2 leaves); Rai Hardayal to Maharaja; Asoj budi 4, Sunday, 1884 V.S. (A.D. 1832), dispatched early in the morning.

Informs about his confidential interview with the A.G.G. to whom he explained the weak financial position of the state. The A.G.G. demanded the *hundi* and informed that he had written about the good work done by Sanghi Jhuntharam and that he had recommended also for reducing the amount of the *mamla* dues.

793. Copy of translation of *kharitas;* Hindi (Devanagari); 42×14.5 cm. A.G.G. to Maji Sahiba and Sanghi Jhuntharam; May 13, 1831.

Praises Maji Sahiba and Jhuntharam for pardoning the faults of the *thakurs* and *jagirdars.*

794. Translation of a *Kharita;* Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 25.4×15.4 cm.; Richard Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; August 13, 1831.

Informs that Khushvakhat Rai *vakil* had fallen ill and so he had been called to Ajmer and his associate *mutsaddi* had been deputed to Jaipur for writing the news.

795. Copy of a letter; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagri); 38×17.6 cm.; R. Cavendish to *thakur* of Jhilai; December 13, 1830.

"As your son is creating disturbances at the fort of Ranthambhor and he is in league with the rebels, the surety offered by the Government in your case is hereby withdrawn."

(See also no. 782.)

796. Copy of a *kharita* addressed to Maji Sahiba; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 17.6×11 cm.; R Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; December 13, 1830.

"A copy of the reply sent to Thakur Bahadur Singh (of Jhilai) is forwarded herewith for information."

(Also see nos. 782 and 795.)

797 *Kharita* (copy); Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 32.3×17 cm ; R. Cavendish to Maji Sahiba; December 31, 1830.

"Copy of a letter written to Rawal Bairisal of Samod in reply to a letter addressed to me is sent herewith for perusal, which is as under :–

"The Government stands surety for your life and property. They have got no jurisdiction to interfere in the cases of theft, etc., committed in your land and the footprints found leading to another man's estate. All such cases fall under the jurisdiction of the Jaipur state. In the circumstances, you may well think that there is no use of your *vakil* being present in my court."

Note : The *thakurs* and *jagirdars* of the Jaipur state were trying to establish direct relations with the British Government. Rawal Bairisal of Samod was a powerful man when he was holding charge of the state. He used to keep his *vakil* at A.G.G 's court as Prime Minister but when he was removed from office he still continued his *vakil* there during the regime of Maji Sahiba's regentship. The A.G.G. had already informed him at the instance of the Maji Sahiba that he was a subordinate of Jaipur state and as such he had no businees to depute his *vakil* at his court. The British Government was only concerned with the safety of his life and property.

798. Letter; Hindi-Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 20.5×18.3 cm.; R. Cavendish to Sanghi Jhuntharam; April 4, 1831; First Baisakh budi 8, 1888 V.S.

Complimentary.

Note : The letter explains how Sanghi Jhuntharam had established close relations with the A.G.G. and also manifests A.G.G.'s favourable attitude towards him.

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799. Draft reply to *kharita*; Hindi-Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 21×19.9 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish; Magh sudi 9, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Acknowledges receipt of his letter and agrees to direct the *vakil* of the *sarkar* to accompany or depute an official for enquiry at the fort (Sawai Madhopur) held by the government officials there. The surety of such *thakurs* and *jagirdars* who were found to be in league with the rebel qiledars might be cancelled.

Note : The *qiledars* of fort Ranthambhor of Sawai-Madhopur had become rebels under the leadership of Thakur Bahadur Singh of Jhilai. Jaipur state sent forces to subdue the rebels.

The *qiledars* sought assistance from the British Government who stood as surety for their lives and property. Maji Sahiba was trying to punish the rebels and at last succeeded in bringing round the A G.G. to cancel the surety of such *jagirdars* who were found guilty of revolt. The *thakur* of Jhilai apparently sat silent but his son was kindling the fire of revolt in the fort.

800. Draft *kharita;* Hindi-Jaipuri Dialect (Devanagari); 18×18.5 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish.

Acknowledges receipt of a covered letter about the plunder of Rs. 35,000/- and other property belonging to Gursahaimal. Informs that necessary instructions and orders had been issued to the *mutsaddis* concerned and also to the *jagirdars* involved in the case.

801. Draft reply to the *kharita*; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 22.5×16.2 cm.; Maji Sahiba to A.G.G., Ajmer.

Acknowledges receipt of a letter and informs that news were received through Hardayal's messages regarding complaints against the nephew of Budsuwala, Rao Raja Lakshman Singh and the army had been informed accordingly.

802. Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 34×16.3 cm.; Maji Sahiba to R. Cavendish; Asoj budi 9, Friday, 1888 V.S.

Acknowledges receipt of a letter and a *hundi* for Rs. 4,00,000. Further explains the weak financial position of the state due to the heavy expenditure incurred in the case of Madhopur. Expresses her concern about the delay in making payment of the *mamla* dues. Further entreats to relinquish the remaining amount of Rs. 4,00,000/- as it would prove to be a heavy burden on the state. Expresses her pleasure for the interest taken by the A.G.G., in the uplift and development of the state.

803. Draft *kharita;* Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 38×16.5 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish; Asadh budi 13, Thursday, 1887 V.S.

Acknowledges receipt of a letter demanding compensation for the property plundered at Kota. Informs that on enquiry it was found that the villages Kirmanpura and Rampura held by Devi Singh were looted by the men of Kota. It was, therefore, not proper to demand the compensation from the Jaipur state.

804. Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 58×16.4 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish; Asadh budi 13, Thursday, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Writes in reply to two *kharitas* complaining about the thefts and robberies committed in the state villages; also explains the methods adopted by the thieves and robbers. Further requests that steps be taken to suppress them. Orders have been issued to the officials to render all assistance to the British officers who come for enquiry. The *Raj-vakil* would explain the matters verbally.

805. Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 44.5×15.7 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish; Asadh budi 13, Thursday, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter together with the report by Faiz Muhammad Khan regarding the plundering of Martin Bahadur. The activities of Rao Raja Fateh Singh in the territory of Tonk were also reported for which Mir Khan had made a complaint. Informs that the village

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under dispute was granted to Uniara by the Late Maharaja. The authorities of Tonk did not allow him to occupy that land and made complaints against him. Requests the A.G.G. to send instructions to the Nawab of Tonk. The Rao Raja of Uniara was being addressed by the state in the matter.

806. Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 22×16 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish; Asadh budi 13, Thursday 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Writes in reply to a letter informing about the appointment of Mr. Blake for settling the cases of boundary disputes at Delhi. Informs that Shambhu Dayal and Lakshmi Narain were being sent to Delhi for attending the cases in the court of Mr. Blake.

807. Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 16.4×13.7 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Mr. Martin; Asadh budi 6, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

"Lakshmi Narain and Shambhu Dayal are being sent, who will remain in your service in connection with the cases dealt with by you."

808. Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 22.7×17 cm.; Maji Sahiba to the Governor General. Undated.

"You always write that the Maharaja is the Master of his state and he would manage all the affairs thereof. But the Agent, who is subordinate to you, pretends himself as the patron of our subjects. It is all surprising and against the agreement. He may, therefore, be asked not to interfere in the matters of the state on behalf of our subjects."

809. Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 30.7×16.6 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Mr. Martin; Second Baisakh sudi 4, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter. Expresses pleasure on the appointment of Mr. Lockett for suppressing the robbers and murderers It was a matter of great pleasure to suppress such miscreants in the interest of the public and the state. Further informs that Shambhu Dayal was being deputed to assist and attend on Mr. Lockett.

810. Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 17.2×13 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Mr. Martin; Jyeshth budi 14, Thursday, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter and informs that a reliable *vakil* was being sent to him, as desired.

It bears "श्री" of Maji Sahiba. **Fig. 74**

811. Note; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari) 47.8×17 cm.; *vakil* of Jaipur state to Maji Sahiba; Paush budi 6, 1887 V.S (A.D. 1830).

The *vakil* quotes eight questions put before the A.G.G., relating to the mischiefmongers in the state. The A.G.G., gave a reply to each question which the *vakil* had noted down against each and has sent the draft to Maji Sahiba for information.

In the end the *vakil* says that he wrote it at night. **Figs. 75-76**

812. Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 33.5×18.3 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish; Baisakh sudi 6, Monday, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter stating that Col. Lockett was coming to suppress the robbers, Ladkhanis, Kaimkhanis and Salehadiwalas. A reliable official from the state would remain to assist the Colonel. It was known from *akhbar* (news) that the Colonel was staying at Bhusawar. Requests that the date of his arrival might be intimated so that the *vakil* might join him in the military camp of the Company and stresses that the friendship between the state and the Company Government could only flourish by mutual consultations in matters of importance.

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813. Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 31.6×19 cm.; Maji Sahiba to R. Cavendish; Jyeshth sudi 5, Tuesday, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Acknowledges receipt of *kharita* regarding appointment of a *vakil* at Delhi and also of a *kharita* from A.G.G., at Delhi to the same effect. Further states that all other states had come to know of it. Deputation of a *vakil* from Jaipur was necessary because the representatives of Marwar, Bikaner, Alwar and Karauli always remained there and submitted false complaints which would be duly met with then and there (by the Jaipur *vakil*).

814. Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); (1) 53×17 cm.; (2) 49.5×16.2 cm.; Maji Sahiba to R. Cavendish; Asadh sudi 9, Monday, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Acknowledges receipt of a *kharita* and explains with examples in detail that all mischief of thefts and robbery, etc., was committed due to the undue patronage extended by the Company Government. This was against the agreement. Further establishes that law and order in the state was much better than before.

Figs. 77-78

815. Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 32.8×20.6 cm.; Maji Sahiba to R. Cavendish

Undated.

Acknowledges receipt of a *kharita* with a copy of Rawal Bairisal's letter. Explains with examples that the Rawal's actions were not in accordance with what he wrote in his letters. Bhagirath Singh was staying at Samod and his son Hanumant was creating disturbances at Madhopur.

816 Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 51×18.4 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish

Undated.

Acknowledges receipt of two letters regarding suppression of the thieves and robbers. Complains that formerly the thieves were captured on the spot inside and outside the state. But later, this could not be done without the permission of the British authorities. The Resident, in the state, was asked repeatedly to look into such affairs but he overlooked Col. Clock, when he was in the state, took bribes and set the robbers free with the looted property. In the circumstances, it was very difficult to establish peace and order.

Fig. 79

817. Draft reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 39×14.5 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish; Second Baisakh sudi 4, Sunday 1887 V.S. (A D. 1830).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter regarding payment of compensation to the men of Kota state for the property plundered there. Reiterates that the cases should be decided with mutual agreement with the state. Rai Har Dayal, the *vakil* would explain the actual facts of the case.

818. *Kharita*—two leaves—draft reply; Hindi-Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); (1) 65×24.7 cm. (2) 24×28 cm; Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish; Magh sudi 9, Saturday, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1831).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter and explains in detail the procedure for the *qiledars* and other employees of the forts laid down by the late Maharaja Madho Singhji I. The employees and the *qiledars* posted in a fort had to offer surety at the time of appointment and the preparation of identity sheet (चेंहरा). The *deels* (सिपाही) were employed partly by the *qiledars* and partly by *khalsa* (state). Their identity sheets were approved by the officers at the capital. The *deels* had to deposit a sum of twelve rupees in the state treasury and then only a letter of appointment was issued. The *deels* appointed by the *qiledars* were allowed entrance in the fort only on producing a *khas ruqqa* from the authority at Jaipur. The same rule was held good in case of transfers. Those who were employed in the city had to produce a letter of authority. The term

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of appointment lasted according to the sanction issued from the capital. They had to come back whenever called from the capital. The *qiledars* enjoyed villages in lieu of service and pay to other employees was distributed monthly by the *amils* and *mutsaddis*.

The *jamanatdars* arrested the *amil* and appointed their own at Madhopur. They also collected revenue, appointed soldiers without sanction, organised platoons of their own, occupied some villages, captured the inhabitants and shut them in the fort. They had also cut down noses and hands of some captives, killed the *amil* and looted the fort-treasury. Still some long rope was given and it was hoped that the matter would be settled according to the advice of the Major.

819. Not available

820. *Kharita*—draft reply; Hindi-Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 22×16.1 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish; Second Baisakh budi 14, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Informs that Ramnath Purohit was against the state and an arrear of several lakhs was outstanding against him. He was in league with the robbers and created disturbances in Khetri. Ultimately he migrated to Narnol. If he would be allowed to enter in the boundary of the state he would again create disturbances. Mr. Lockett might, therefore, be instructed not to bring him with himself.

821. Draft; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 19.1×16.8 cm.; Maji Sahiba to C. Metcalfe

Undated.

Complimentary.

822. Draft *kharita*—2 folios; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 48.6×19.2 cm. and 51.5×18.5 cm.; Maji Sahiba to R. Cavendish.

Undated.

Acknowledges receipt of a letter through the Agent, Major John Low Bahadur. Pleads that Chand Lal, *vakil* of the state, who reached there without a *kharita*, was a state employee, who had served at his (A.G.G.'s) court even before. None else could dare appear without permission. The reason for not sending a *kharita* is explained that the Major Bahadur was understood to be pleading from the Company side and hence he was sent immediately. Formerly an intimation was used to be sent by the *Nawab Sahib* (G.G.), but this time it was not received through the A.G.G. or the Resident and hence the delay. Further, it is confirmed that the friendship between the Company Government and the state stood fast.

Explains that all proper arrangements for entertaining the British officers were made when they passed through the state (Jaipur) and they all expressed their satisfaction for the arrangements. It was, therefore, wrong to complain that satisfactory arrangements were not made.

Damaged.

823. Draft *kharita;* Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 30×16.4 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Mr. Martin. Undated.

Expresses pleasure at his arrival at Delhi for management of important affairs.

824. Draft *kharita;* Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 17.5×16.2 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Col. Lockett. Undated.

"Shambhu Dayal is a respectable and trusted employee of the state. He has been sent to you and will remain in your attendance."

825. Draft reply, Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 45.5×18.9 cm.; Maji Sahiba to R. Cavendish; Sunday, Magh budi 11, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter together with copies of letters sent to the *thakurs*. Further complains that the *thakurs* were not on good terms with her since the retirement of the Resident.

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826. Draft *kharita;* Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 39.3×15.7 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish. Undated.

"Received your letter with the copy of your correspondence with Lakshman Singh The surety becomes null and void from the date of Kishan Singh's death. Information to this effect was forwarded as an enclosure to Major Sahib's letter. The tradition is that a successor is not valid until the *matmi* is performed. Major Sahib was accordingly informed that a sanction to the successor would be accorded only on realisation of Rupees 2,00,000/-. Major Sahib made recommendation for Rupees 80,000/- only. Neither this amount has been paid nor the required number of horses render service and the formality of *matmi* has also not been performed. Hence, the new successor would be recognised only when the *matmi* is performed. This procedure is observed even in the case of real sons while he is an adopted one. A *qiladar* deputed from the *thikana* side is creating disturbances. He was advised to withdraw from such activities but he does not seem to abstain from them. *Qiledari* has been granted to the *thakur* – then why should he act against the *khalsa* (state) rules. He should be removed immediately and it should be noticed that we had agreed for Rupees 80,000/- only instead of Rupees 2,00,000/- while he is not giving up his evil ways nor has paid the settled amount as yet."

827. *Kharita*-(draft copy): Hindi–Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 95×15.5 cm.; Maharaja (S. Madho Singh II) to A.G.G.

Informs that the news of his arrival was received with great pleasure.

828. Letter (copy): Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 64×21 cm.; Lakshman Singh Nathawat of Chomu to Richard Cavendish.

Acknowledges receipt of two letters :—

One regarding the *matmi* case in which Rs. 80,000/- were demanded by the state. Major Low Sahib arranged a meeting of his *(thakur's)* employees and Sanghi Jhuntharam, who agreed to realise the settled amount in instalments in spite of the representation that only 50,000/- were fixed as *matmi* dues in the past.

The second letter pertained to a complaint against him *(thakur)* that he was conniving to collect the *jagirdars* against the state. Explains that he was a well-wisher of the state and only conferred with 4-5 *sardars* about the heavy expenses met by the state on meeting with the *muhims* (expeditions) from outside while the kinsmen were avoided. Further says that he was sitting silent due to unfavourable times.

829. Copy of *kharita* (draft); Hindi—Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 125.5×14.9 cm.; Maji Sahiba to R. Cavendish. Undated.

Expresses pleasure at the judicious attitude of the A.G.G., which was expected from him. Also acknowledges receipt of the copy of a letter sent by him to Rawal Bairisal and commends his efforts to reconciliate the Rawal with the state.

830. Draft *kharita* (two drafts on one sheet of paper); Hindi–Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); Maji Sahiba to R. Cavendish, Undated.

Forwards a copy of *kharita* addressed to the Governor-General and requests to pursue for a reply to the same. Further, objects to the British interference in the internal affairs of the state especially in case of the relations of the state with the *thakurs.*

The second letter :—

"Some time ago Ranjit Singh of Dhula went to Madhopur with his retinue and fought with the state forces. Your *chobdars, chaprasis* and the *maulvi* were also witnesses to the scene. There was no strictness from the state on him. All his horses were not rendering services. Only fifty or sixty horses were reported at Torawati which were also withdrawn by him without permission of the state. Therefore, his surety should be cancelled."

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831. *Kharita* (draft copy); Hindi–Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari) 35.4×16 cm.; Maji Sahiba to R. Cavendish. Undated.

"Received two letters from you and noted that the surety of the *thakur* of Jhilai has been cancelled. Copies of letters addressed by Rawal Bairisal and Bahadur Singh have also been received. This practice is convincing and appreciable. The *thakurs* and *jagirdars* should not be encouraged to approach the Company Government directly. Copies of your letter have been issued to all the *jagirdars* of the state and their *vakils* have been asked to note."

832. *Kharita* (draft copy); Hindi–Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 37×21 cm.; Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish; Baisakh Sudi 7, Monday 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1831).

"Persons who are in charge of the fort of Ranthambhor plundered the village Chenda of Kota and Bundi states. The state forces have not been successful in punishing them so far. Rawal Bairisal is at the root of all this evil. The situation can not be controlled until his surety is cancelled. Further details will be known verbally from Rai Hardayal."

833. Copy *kharita;* reply; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari) 40.5×15 cm.; Maji Sahiba to A.G.G., Delhi and Ajmer and to the Governor General, undated.

To the Governor General :—

"The news of your visit was received with great pleasure. The period of your stay here may kindly be intimated. Mr. Cavendish at Ajmer attends to the affairs of this state with great interest. He may also be permitted to visit Jaipur."

To the A.G.G. at Delhi :—

"The news of your appointment at Delhi as Agent to the Governor-General was received with great pleasure. A letter of congratulations was sent earlier. Mr. Richard Cavendish is attending to the affairs of this state on behalf of the Company Government. As he is an interested worker, he also may be allowed to visit Jaipur. A letter in this respect is also sent to the Governor General."

To the A.G.G. at Ajmer :—

"*Kharitas* addressed to the Governor General and Mr. Martin are sent herewith for endorsement to the addressees. Your interest in this state is increasing day by day. Please keep on the correspondence regularly."

834. *Navisht;* Persian (Shikastah); 18.9×13.5 cm. Bond written by Rao Bahadur Badan Singh, servant of Muhammad Shah Undated.

Agrees to pay Rs. 50,000/- per year for villages Khirani, Sarwa and Kotla, etc., which were granted to him. These villages were formerly in the possession of Chintaman.

Bears a seal. The note in Devanagari script on the back reads, "वा. वदनस्यंघ का ५०,०००/– वा. थून वगैर छूट का".

The word "मनजूर" is written on the upper margin.

835. Receipt; Persian (Shikastah); 20.5×13 cm.; Saiyad Abdul Khaliq to M.S. Jai Singh; 25th Rajab; 3rd regnal year of Muhammad Shah (May 11, 1721).

Acknowledges receipt of one sword from the Maharaja. A note on the back in Devanagari reads, "तलवारी फेरो दी सीलहपाना सों तों की रसीद मा. राघोदास सौंपी जेठ बुदी १२ सं. १७७८".

Bears a seal.

836. *Parwana;* Persian (Shikastah); 31.1×14.1 cm.; Nizam-ul-mulk to Bhawani Singh; 9th Shawwal, 5th regnal year of Shah Alam (April 11, 1764).

Orders to confiscate the property of Lalchand wine-vendor and to imprison him in Jhawda fort until further orders.

Bears a seal.

837 *Hasbul hukum* - Emperor's personal order; Persian (Shikastah); 20.5×10.6 cm.; Emperor Muhammad Shah to M.S. Jai Singh; 25th Rabi-us-sani, 1133 A.H.; (February 12, 1721).

It is ordered that Lal Chand wine-vendor be arrested immediately as he was troubling the *faqirs*. Bears a seal

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838. Receipt; Persian (Shikastah); 26×15.2 cm.; Imam Bakhsh to Bakhshi Manna Lal; 1852 V.S. (A.D. 1795).

An amount of Rs. 9,000/- was deposited with Seth Milap Chand. The amount was due against Bakhshiji.

The cover bears a seal. Nagari note on the cover reads, "रसीद सरूपचंदजी सों..... ९०००/-".

839. Receipt; Persian (Shikastah); 16×13.5 cm.; Bhawanidas Khatri, *vakil* of Col. De Boigne, to M.S. Pratap Singh. Kartik budi 10, 1854 V.S. (October 15, 1797).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 600/- (Vrindavan coin) through Mehta Maluk Chand.

A note in Devanagari on the upper margin of the back, "६००/- रसीद क. मि. काती वदी १० दी० सं० १८५४ लिषी भवानीदास षत्री मामलत मध्ये मुजरा होबा की वकील जनरल डुबायन."

840. Receipt; Persian (Shikastah); 25×15 cm.; Qamaruddin Khan Chin Bahadur to *mutsaddis* of Sawai Madho Singh; 7th Shawwal, 2nd regnal year of Alamgir II, 1169 A.H. (May 7, 1756).

Acknowledges receipt of *mamla* (revenue) dues for the villages of Kanod and Kotputli held by the Maharaja in *jagir*.

Bears a seal.

841. *Yad-dasht;* Persian (Shikstah); 18×11.1 cm.; Qayam Singh, son of Zalim Singh Vanvirpota, to *mutsaddis* of the Maharaja (S. Jai Singh); 15th Rabi-ul-awwal, 5th regnal year of Muhammad Shah (December 2, 1723).

Informs that the control of the Emperor over the fort and city of Nagaur was established by him (Qayam Singh) on 15th Rabi-ul-awwal.

Bears a seal of the sender.

842. *Kharita;* Hindi-Udaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 49.5×23 cm.; Maharana Sangram Singh to Chhatrasal Bundela (of Paruapuri) Panna; Chaitra budi 5 Bhomwar (Tuesday), 1770 V.S. (February 23, 1714).

Acknowledges receipt of three guns and complains against the *turkraj* (the Mughal Emperor). Informs that one horse was being sent as a present with Pancholi Govinddas. Requests that he might be escorted upto Banaras on his return journey.

Paper decorated with golden *butis*.

843. *Kharita;* Hindi-Udaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 43.9×24.8 cm.; Maharana Sangram Singh to Maharaja Chhatrasal; Shravan budi 13, 1768 V.S. (July 2, 1711).

Complimentary.

Regrets that no news were received after the tour undertaken by the *Patshah*. Further affirms that he was inclined to continue the same relations as were maintained during the time of late Maharana Amar Singh.

Paper decorated with golden *butis*.

844. *Kharita;* Hindi–Bikaneri dialect (Devanagari); 46×23.3 cm.; Maharaja Anup Singh (written from Niraji, in Kota) to Maharaja Ram Singh I; Jyeshth sudi 6, 1740 V.S. (May 21, 1683).

Addresses as '*dadaji*' and assures that he would act according to Madho Singh's advice as desired by the Maharaja (Ram Singh).

Paper light brown and decorated with golden *butis*. **Fig. 80**

845. *Kharita;* Hindi - Udaipuri (Devanagari); 35×26 cm.; Maharana Jai Singh to Maharaja Ram Singh I; Baisakh budi 10, 1740 V.S. (April 11, 1683).

Regrets that no letter of welfare was received for a long time.

Paper light brown decorated with golden *butis*. **Fig. 81**

846. Agreement in the form of an application; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 24.5×19.6 cm.; Ranjit Singh Jat of Bharatpur to M.S. Pratap Singh; Asoj sudi 7, 1839 V.S. (October 13, 1782).

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Agrees that he was ready to carry out the orders of the Maharaja. The enemies of the Maharaja would be treated as his own and he would maintain friendship with the friends of the Maharaja.

Paper *tiklidar*. Seal on the cover.

Fig. 82

847. *Kharita;* Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 41.8×19.2 cm.; Rao Tukoji Holkar to M.S. Pratap Singh; Asadh budi 9, 1849 V.S. (June 13, 1792).

Acknowledges receipt of a *kharita* explaining righteous and unrighteous deeds together with *tulasipatra*. Informs that Khawas Rodaram etc. would be sent back as soon as possession of Rampura was taken over. Further, Bakhshi Mithalal was there with the state forces and all matters regarding collection of *mamla* dues would be decided in consultation with him. Hopes that the *bel bhandar*, sent by him, must have reached.

Paper *tiklidar*. **Fig. 83**

848. *Kharita;* Marathi-influenced Hindi (Devanagari); 44.8×20 cm.; Raje Shivaji Vitthal Rao Umd-tul-Bahadur to M.S. Pratap Singh; Paush sudi 7, 1847 V.S. (January 11, 1791).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter and expresses extreme pleasure over it. Also acknowledges other messages sent through Pandit Lakshman Sambhaji. Further states that Subedar Madhavarao was a great *sardar* and the Maharaja was the greatest of the rajas of Hindustan. It was a matter of great pleasure that they both (Madhavarao and Pratap Singh) were friends. Requests that Pahar Singh and Khawas Rodaram be sent for consultations.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*. *Nagari* seal on the cover.

849. *Kharita;* Hindi - Udaipuri (Devanagari); 36.3×22.2 cm.; Maharana Amar Singh II to Maharaja S. Jai Singh; Margshirsha sudi 9, 1762 V.S. (November 14, 1705).

Complimentary. Requests that the message sent through Harnam Singh Paneri be received.

Light brown paper decorated with golden *butis*.

850. *Kharita;* Hindi - Brajbhasha (Devanagari); 61×20 cm.; Raja Sher Singh of Anupshahar to M.S. Pratap Singh; Wednesday, Shravan sudi 13, 1852 V.S. (July 29, 1795).

Expresses deep gratitude for recommending his case to Nawab Sahib, Raja Vachhraj and Mirza Gurzbeg Khan for the release and restoration of his estate. Further informs that he had reached Anupshahar safely.

Nagari seal on the cover. Paper *afshani*.

851. Letter; Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 50.5×21.3 cm.; Pandit Abaji Raghunath to M.S. Pratap Singh; Paush sudi 9, 1847 V.S. (January 13, 1791).

Expresses pleasure at the receipt of a letter. Informs that whatever Pandit Lakshman Rao stated was communicated to Maharajadhiraja Alijah Bahadur (Scindia). Further that there had been a breach in the friendly relations between the two states for some time but at the advent of Lakshman Rao all misunderstandings were removed and friendly relations had been confirmed from both the sides on oath. Requests that Thakur Pahar Singh and Khawas Rodaram might be sent early. All doubts about the Scindia government might be given up.

Paper *afshani*.

852. *Kharita;* Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 46.8×21.6 cm.; Subedar Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh; Paush budi 4, 1854 V.S. (December 7, 1797).

"A sum of Rs. 5000/- (Jaipur coins) may be paid to Raje Shri Gangadhar Balwant. This amount will be adjusted against the *mamla* dues for villages in Jaipur, etc."

Details of Rs. 5000/- written on the back in Marathi.

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Paper *tiklidar;* a seal in Nagari on the upper margin of the letter.

853. *Arzi;* Hindi–Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 30×15.3 cm.; Pir Ghulam Panna to M.S. Jai Singh. Undated.

Presents a *kunj* built by him in Vrindavan to the Maharaja. In addition, presents a plot of land also purchased by him near the Vaikunth *ghat*, for which a grant deed attested by the Qazi was being sent through Raghavdas, who would explain more details verbally.

854. Letter; Hindi – Mewari (Devanagari); 26×15 cm.; Maharana Sangram Singh of Udaipur to M.S. Jai Singh; Paush budi 5, V.S. 1785 (December 10, 1728).

Requests that the Deccanis were creating disturbances in his *mandal* (territory). On a formal occasion the Maharaja had agreed with him that they were mischievous and would not abstain from their bad activities unless chastised. Further entreats that some thing should be done to suppress them otherwise they could be a source of constant trouble.

Paper *tiklidar*. Floral motif on a deep cream ground. **Fig. 84**

855. *Mahazarnama;* Hindi – Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 56.6×0.25 cm.; executed by Sawai Jai Singh and supported by two others whose seals are affixed Paush budi 10, 1786 V.S. (December 4, 1729).

"Nowadays Rani Chundawat of Rao Budh Singh has adopted a false son. We have thoroughly investigated into the matter. This son is forged. Rao Budh Singhji has also told us to remove this forged son. We have, therefore, signed and put our seals on this paper so that this son may not be recognised by anyone. **Fig. 85**

856. *Kharita;* Hindi-Jaipuri dialect with Marathi (Devanagari); 31.1×20.5 cm.; Maharaja Subedar Daulat Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh; Bhadra sudi 15, 1854 V.S. (September 6, 1797)

Asks to pay Rs. 2,500/- to Ram Sewak Sahukar as expenditure towards *bidayagi* (departing gift) to Bakhshi Mitha Lal and Brishbhan in Vrindavan coins. This amount would be adjusted in the *mamla* dues against Jaipur, etc.

Paper *tiklidar*.

857. *Ahadnama;* Hindi-Marwari (Devanagari); 41×22.3 cm.; Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh of Jaipur; Asadh sudi 14, 1862 V.S. (A.D. 1805).

"Rai Ratan Lal and Sheikh Imambakhsh have apprised about the old friendly relations which existed between the two states. It is affirmed on the oath of Jalandharnath that the same relations will continue in future."

Nagari seal. Paper *tiklidar*.

858. *Petition;* Hindi (Devanagari); 30×13.2 cm.; *Mukhia* and *Bhitariyas* of Sri Gokul Chandramaji to M.S. Jai Singh III; Margshirsh sudi 10, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

"Shri Gusainji sought permission to go abroad and somebody has misrepresented that he would take away the idol of Sri Gokul Chandramaji with him. It is assured that this would never happen and the permission applied for may be granted.

Signed by *Mukhia* Liladhar, Harjiwan *Bhitariya*, Kishan *Bhitariya*, Baldeva, Govinda and Murlidhar in crude letters.

859. *Ruqqa;* Hindi–Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 29.5×17.7 cm.; Madhavarao Scindia to Khawas Rodaram; Paush sudi 9, 1847 V.S. (January 13, 1791).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter and the the message delivered by Pandit Shri Lakshman Rao. Further states that all misunderstandings had been removed by his statement. He *(khawas)* could come with all confidence.

860. Receipt in the form of a *kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 48×13.6 cm.; Subedar Kedar Rao Shinde and Shri Mahadji

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Shinde to Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh I, Phalgun budi 8, 1822 V.S. (February 3, 1766).

Acknowledge receipt of Rs. 51,000/- through Diwan Avachita Rai, Kanhai Jadhava, Kushal Brahman and Himmat Rai Singh towards an arrear of Rs. 2,00,000/- settled through Diwan Kaniram for the year 1819 V.S.

Two seals in Nagari at the end.

861. *Arzi;* Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari) 39×17.6 cm.; Rao Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Alwar to M.S. Pratap Singh; Margshirsh sudi 6, 1853 V.S. (December 5, 1796).

Acknowledges receipt of the *khas ruqqa*. Assures his fidelity to the Maharaja. Further states that Mehta Malukchand would explain the details verbally.

Nagari note written on the cover reads, "अरजी राव राजा बषतावर स्यंघ की क. मिती मांग्यश्र सुदि ६ संवत १८५३ मा. म्हता मलूकच्ंद की सुदि १३ ने आई".

862. *Ruqqa*; Hindi - Marwari dialect (Devanagari); 32.5×16.2 cm.; Maharaja Abhai Singh to Maharaja S. Jai Singh. Undated.

States that if a Kachhawaha became faithless to the Maharaja, he shall not be given shelter by any Rathore and if a Rathore became faithless to him (Maharaja Abhai Singh), he should not be given shelter by a Kachhawaha.

In the handwriting of Maharaja Abhai Singh himself. Written on a paper with golden *hashia*

863. *Navisht;* Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 12×14.6 cm.; Sanghi Udairaj Amar Ram to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; Asadh budi 2, 1785 V.S. (June 12, 1728).

Agree to pay Rs. 3,000/- *Naurangshahi* coins (*पोता की परख का) on account of *peshkash* for *Patelship* of *qasba* Ajabgarh on Bhadrapada sudi 2.**

If payment is made at the capital, a discount *(hundawan)* would be deducted, and if the payment is accepted at Ajabgarh, no discount would be chargeable.

The word "मनजूर" is written twice on the upper margin.

864. *Navisht*; Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 11.6×15.5 cm.; Manohardas Sanghi to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. Chaitra sudi 7, 1785 V.S. (March 7, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 2750/- *(Naurangshahi* coins, *pota ka)* payable by Maujiram to the *sarkar*.

The word "मनजूर" is written twice on the upper margin.

865. *Kharita;* Hindi - Raghogarhi (Devanagari); 35.5×15.8 cm.; Raja Jai Singh Khinchi of Raghogarh to M.S. Pratap Singh; Jyeshth budi 9, 1855 V.S. (May 9, 1798).

"If by the Grace of God the fort of Narwar is captured and given to us, Maharaja Hari Singh would occupy the throne. Maharaja (Sawai Pratap Singh) may entrust the affairs to anybody and we shall gladly carry out his commands. This agreement is made on the oath of Shri Raghoji."

Kharita in a brocade cover, with a broken lacquer seal with *Nagari* letters. Paper *afshani*.

866. *Qaulnama* with two forwarding letters and *kharita;* Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); (1) 64.5×20.5 cm. (2) 29.4×15 5 cm Jaswant Rao Holkar to Diwan Sanghi Rai Chand; Baisakh sudi 11, 1864 V.S. (A.D. 1807).

1. Forwarding letter with the agreement sent through Sheikh Sharif Muhammad with verbal messages.

The *kharita* (agreement) contains the following terms :— 1. A sum of Rupees 10,00,000/- was assessed as *mamla* for the year 1863 V.S. on Baisakh sudi 15, 1864 V.S. This amount was received through Seth Balaram. No steps would be taken upto 1865 V.S. for realising the

* Quality metal.

** The financial year in Jaipur State used to commence on Bhadrapada sudi 2.

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mamla dues. This relaxation was necessary for the welfare of the state.

2. If Scindia or the Europeans would create any trouble the Holkar shall come for help.

3. The Holkar shall have no objection if the confiscated *parganas* of Rao Raja Bakhtawar Singh were restored to him.

4. If there was any disagreement and dispute between the states of Jodhpur and Jaipur, the Holkar shall not take side of any party.

5. The friends and foes of both the parties would be the same.

6. The charitable grants in *parganas* Tonk and Rampura shall continue as usual.

7. If the *mamla* dues are settled, the forces shall be removed.

867. Receipt in the form of a *kharita;* Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 34×21 cm.; Subedar Jaswant Rao Holkar to M.S. Jagat Singh; Baisakh budi 11, 1864 V.S. (A.D. 1807).

"A receipt of Rs. 10,00,000/- sent through Seth Balaram is hereby acknowledged as agreed by you for settling the dispute between the Marwar and Jaipur states. The amount was due on our crossing the river Chambal."

Paper *afshani tiklidar.* Nagari seal on the band of the cover reads, "श्री लालसाकांत चरणी तत्पर तुकोजी सुत यशवंतराव होलकर".

868. *Kharita;* Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 43×19 3 cm.; Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur to M.S. Jagat Singh; Shravan sudi 9, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1809).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter and the messages conveyed by Rai Ratan Lal and Mishra Shivanarain through Vyas Shubhkaran. States that all arrangements were ready.

Paper *butidar* - golden *butis* on a cream ground. *Kharita* in a tash cover.

869. *Kagad;* Hindi - Marwari (Devanagari); 63.3×19 cm.; Mehta Indraraj Surajmal to Rai Ratan Lal; Margshirsh sudi 14, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1809).

"Received your letter and noted that Mishraji (Shivanarain) could not come due to the changes in the staff of Alijah Bahadur and the delay caused in the arrival of Bohra Raja Khusyali Ram. Now if Mishraji can afford to come it is so well and good If not, due to his engagements in other important affairs there, you and Rao Chaturbhuj should come immediately. Your conditions have been approved here. It is the duty of the faithful servants to establish friendly relations between their masters. Both Rao Chand Singh (of Duni) and Kushal Singh manipulated to create differences between both the *durbars* which was not proper." **Fig. 86**

870. *Kharita;* Hindi - Indori (Devanagari); 56.7×20.5 cm ; Subedar Yashwant Rao Holkar to M.S. Jagat Singh; Magh sudi 1, 1863 V.S (A.D. 1807).

"We agree as under on the oath of our deities *Belbhandar*, Sri Gangaji and Sri Lakshmikantji :—

1 We shall not take side of anyone in your dispute with Maharaja Man Singhji. You may fight or be friends.

2. You may marry the Udaipur princess; we shall not interfere.

3. If Shinde (Scindia) or the British come to help Maharaja Man Singh, we shall join you.

4. We shall not interfere in the Udaipur territory for six months."

Kharita in a red brocade cover. Paper *afshani tiklidar.*

Nagari seal on the band of the cover reads, "लालसाकांत चरणी तत्पर तुकोजी सुत यशवंत राव होलकर."

871. *Parcha;* Hindi - Mewari (Devanagari); 8×14.7 cm.; Maharana Sangram Singh to Madho Singh (his nephew); Chaitra sudi 9, 1785 V S. (March 9, 1728).

"Generally when there are two *kunwars* (of a *jagirdar*) the younger one performs

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service (in the *durbar*) In case there is only one *kunwar*, he has to render service with *jamiyat* (forces) according to the grant."

Written by Maharana himself.

872. *Qaulnama;* Hindi - Mewari dialect (Devanagari); 46×16.2 cm.; *jagirdars* of Jaipur to Maharana of Udaipur. Margshirsh budi 4, Monday, 1801 V.S. (November 12, 1744).

"The following terms are agreed on the oath of Shri Sitaramji :—

1. The territory of *parganas* Tonk, Toda, Malpura and others yielding Rupees 23,00,000/- is to be granted to Madho Singh.

2. One third of the state of Amber should be granted to Madho Singhji.

3. We shall not fight against Kota. We have given up our cause under orders of the *Diwan* (Maharana).

4. We shall not fight against Bundi also. If the Deccanis make an attack, we shall come to the help of *Sriji* (Maharaja of Jaipur).

5. The dues of Maharaja Abhai Singhji shall be paid off as we stood surety for this amount.

6. Agreement made by Rajamal with the Deccanis shall be followed by us. The Maharaja should not worry about it.

7. If Maharaja Ishwari Singhji and Raja Ayamal do not agree with these terms we shall side with you (Maharana) and shall fight against them. Those who do not obey in our army shall be turned out.

8. If the Deccanis are not disposed of according to our request we shall present ourselves before *Sri Diwan*. (Maharana). If we do not act according to this agreement we shall be betraying our deity 'श्री सीताराम जी' and Faith (धर्म) and we shall not be regarded as real Rajputs."

Agreed and signed by—

Jaswant Singh
Rao Sardar Singh Shivdas
Harnath Singh Naruka
Gyan Singh Khangarot
Chuhad Singh Kumbhani
Rao Nathu Singh Sheobrahmapota
Hemraj *(Bakhshi)*
Dalel Singh. **Figs. 87-88**

873. *Kagad;* Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 46.5×16.6 cm.; Raj Sri Sher Singh to Rao Bahadur Sanghi Hukam Chand and Sanghi Jhuntharam; Margshirsh budi 9, 1888 V.S. (A.D. 1831).

Acknowledges receipt of *khas ruqqa* and informs that he would attend accordingly Requests that the petition sent by him might be considered.

874. *Khas ruqqa;* Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 32×16 cm.; M.S. Pratap Singh to Bahadur Singh; Asadh sudi 1, 1857 V.S. (July, A.D. 1800).

Refers to the information conveyed by Champaram Diwan and suggests that an alliance among themselves at such a juncture would enhance their importance with Daulat Rao Scindia and Holkar Daulat Rao badly needed their help. Further adds that they should also try to bring the rulers of Kota, Bundi, Jodhpur and Udaipur in this alliance. If they do not agree to join, they should make efforts by themselves. Efforts should also be made to unite the British with them. If this was done it would not be impossible to bring the entire kingdom under their control.

On the back end the Nagari note reads, "॥ ७४ ॥ वहाद्र सिंघजी पढे".

Nagari note on the wrapper reads, "कागद फितूर का जू जरनेंल वा वहादर स्यंघजी कै नाय स्वाई माधोपूर सू पकडया आया सो". A forged letter detected at Sawai Madhopur.

875. *Navisht;* Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 12.6×16.1 cm.; Vrindavandas Nathawat to M.S. Jai Singh; Kartik budi 8, 1775 V.S. (October 6, 1718).

Agrees to be present in the court of the Maharaja and to serve him according to his orders

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The *navisht* bears a seal of the Nathawat *sardar* on the letter and that of S. Jai Singh reading, "सीताराम जय" on the cover. The note on the cover reads, "॥ ७४ ॥ कागद वींदरावनदास नाथावत को छै मीती काती वदी १२ संवत १७७५"

Received through Kriparam Hamirdeko. Kartik budi 13, 1775 V.S. "रामसही" on the upper margin by the writer.

876. *Kagad;* Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 31.7×15.6 cm.; Rao Lakshmana Rao Raje and Jagannath Rao Bahadur to M.S. Pratap Singh; Margshirsh budi 9, 1851 V.S. (November 16, 1794).

Urge that relations should be maintained as usual and express desire to act according to the advice of Col. De Boigne.

Date written by the writer in his own handwriting.

Seal on the cover. Letter in a *kharita* of *tash*. Broken lacquer seal.

877. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 20×15.9 cm.; Gosain Tryambakraj Jogi to Bhatta Raja Sadashiva and Thakur Shyam Singh; Bhadra budi 9, 1822 V.S.

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1000/- paid to him as charity on behalf of *Subedar Sahib*.

A note on the back in Nagari reads, "चिठी निकले तो रद". If the original chit is found it may be treated as cancelled.

878. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 41.9×15.5 cm.; Mithalal Bakhshi and *mutsaddis* of M.S Pratap Singh to General Perron Sahib; Baisakh sudi 15, 1856 V.S. (A.D. 1800).

The amount of *mamla* was settled at camp Chaksu as Rs. 9,00,001/- payable to Alijah Bahadur Daulat Rao by Bakhshi Mithalal on account of the battle fought between the state forces and Rao Jagannath Rao, Lakshman Rao and Anant Bahadur, including the *ijara* dues of Borada for 1857 V.S. The details of this amount are as below :—

Mamla dues	Rs. 8,00,000/-
Expenditure, etc.	Rs. 1,00,000/-

Out of this amount a sum of Rupees 1,00,000/- has already been released as per following details :—

1. Adjustment at seven annas per rupee Rs. 66,625/-
2. For the wastage and ruins Rs. 33,375/-

Total Rs 1,00,000/-

The remaining amount of Rs. 8,00,001/-is to be paid as under :—

immediately in cash	Rs. 5,00,000/-
on Margshirsh sudi 2, 1875 V.S.	Rs 3,00,001/-

All amount realized directly from *pargana* Shekhawati or any other *pargana* shall be adjusted against this amount.

16.2×15.5 cm.; copy of a hand-note dated Baisakh sudi 15, Samvat 1856 written by Bakhshi Mithalal to Gen. Perron to the effect that a sum of Rupees 50,000/- was to be paid to him (Gen. Perron) as sanctioned by the Durbar.

879. *Qaulnama;* Hindi (Devanagari); 45×18.7 cm.; between Maharana Jagat Singh and M.S. Ishwari Singh; Paush budi 12, Wednesday, 1801 V.S. (December 19, 1744).

Maharana Jagat Singh to Maharaja Ishwari Singh who met in peace and agreed:—

"Raja Madho Singh is your brother and the *patta* granted by you as under is agreed—

The entire possession of the town and villages of *pargana* Tonk and *pargana* Gadhi.

Grant of Toda town for Rs. 50,000/- to make up the balance.

The forces will serve the state for Gadhi till Raja Madho Singh attained maturity.

If Madho Singh acts against this agreement *Sri Dewan* shall be responsible and this agreement shall hold good for one year."

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Witnessed by—
Baba Takhat Singh
Maharaj Nathji
Bakhat Singh
Thakur Sardar Singh.

A large seal in Persian on the upper part of the document. **Figs. 89-90**

880. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi - Marathi (Devanagari); 91.5×13.8 cm.; Marathas to the Jaipur state. Undated

Details of Rs. 23,00,000/- settled as *mamla* at the camp of Deeg by Sri Guru Mahant Maharaj, Rai Ratan Lal and Bakshi Nandram

881. *Arzi;* Hindi - Jaipuri dialect (Devanagari); 36.2×17.6 cm.; Shiv Singh Rajawat to M.S. Jai Singh III; Margshirsh sudi 8, 1888 V.S. (A.D. 1831).

Acknowledges receipt of *khas ruqqa* and expresses his readiness to comply with the orders.

882. Letter; Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 30.7×16 cm ; Shiv Singh Rajawat to Rao Bahadur Sanghi Hukam Chand and Jhuntharam; Margshirsh sudi 8, 1888 V.S. (A.D. 1831).

Acknowledges receipt of *khas ruqqa* and promises to be present as desired.

Nagari note on the back reads, "साङ्या न रु. २/ दोये दीवाया छै"

"॥७४॥ राव बहादरसंग श्री संगहीजी श्री झूथारामजी आग्ये"

883. *Navisht;* Hindi - Brajbhasa (Devanagari); 17.4×21.5 cm.; Raja Gopal Singh of Karauli to S. Jai Singh; Bhadra sudi 6, 1785 V.S. (August 29, 1728).

Agrees to pay Rs. 2330/- against payment to some *jagirdars* on his behalf by Rao Jagaram at Jahanabad and the arrears of the *mamla* dues of villages Hirapur and Suratpura in *pargana* Malarna paid by Raja Ayamalji. This amount would be paid upto *Phalgun sudi* 2 in the winter crop in *Naurangshahi* coins. The agreement is executed on the oath of Sri Madan Mohanji.

Bears a seal in Persian of Raja Ayamal Paper *afshani.* Copy accessioned on Jyeshth budi 5, 1785 V.S. in *siyaha huzuri* (State accounts).

884. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 38.8×23 cm.; Maharaja Bhim Singh (of Jodhpur) to M.S. Pratap Singh. Phalgun sudi 12, 1850 V.S. (March 13, 1794).

"Sawai Singh has been deputed to discuss with the Deccanis under my orders. He will explain all the details (to your Highness). It is further requested that he may be sent back without delay."

Paper *butidar. Kharita* in a *tash* cover with a laquer seal.

885. Agreement in the form of a letter-3; Hindi-Jaipuri and Brajbhasa influenced (Devanagari); 44×15.7 cm.; Goswami Lalji Vallabhaji to Maji Shri Jamuna Bahuji; Shravan budi 13, 1888 V.S. (A.D. 1831).

1. "That I have been adopted by you. I shall serve and act according to your wishes. I shall demand no dues from Ganesh Bhattaji, my maternal grandfather. I shall try to accommodate myself within whatever is given to me by you. But it should be remembered that I shall be paid to maintain the prestige of the *thikana.* I shall be responsible for the expenditure and credit of the temple This agreement is made on the oath of Sri Gokul Chandramaji, Sri Srinathji, Sri Vitthalnathji and Sri Devakinandanji The idol of Sri Gokul Chandramaji shall remain in Jaipur and all feasts and festivals shall be duly performed."

2. From Maji Jamuna Bahuji to Lalji Vallabhji. 18.6×16 cm.

We, mother and son, have become agreeable to one another and shall abide by the agreement executed in the presence of Sanghiji (Jhuntharam) and handed it over to him.

3. Ganesh Lal Bhatta offers his benedictions. 8.5×14.6 cm.; Requests to bring *Sri Hazur* for *darshan.*

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886. *Kharita;* Hindi - Marwari (Devanagari) 28×18 cm.; Maharaja Bhim Singh (of Jodhpur) to M.S. Pratap Singh. Magh sudi 10, 1850 V.S. (February 9, 1794); received on Phalgun sudi 2, 1850 V.S.

"Thakur Sawai Singh is negotiating with the Deccanis on my behalf. I hope there is nothing objectionable and he will watch the benefit of both the states."

Paper with golden *hashiya* (border).

Letter in a *tash kharita* and a lacquer seal.

887. A sheet of paper containing seventeen *yantras* (talismen) on a very brittle paper. Damaged.

888. *Kharita;* Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 30×21 cm.; Rao Lakshman Rao, Rao Anant Bahadur, Rao Jagannath Rao Bahadur to M.S. Pratap Singh; Chaitra sudi 3, 1853 V.S. (April 10, 1796).

Inform that *varata* (cheque) for Rupees 2,00,000/- was drawn in favour of Ambaji Inglia and that Imam Bakhsh informed about a written message from Sukhlal for an easy payment of the arears. Further demand that Rupees 63,00,000/- were outstanding against the state which should be paid at an early date.

Paper *tiklidar.*

889. *Arzi;* Hindi - Jaipuri, Brajbhasha influenced (Devanagari); 39×17.6 cm.; (?) to M.S. Jai Singh; Shravan sudi 9, 1787 V.S (July 13, 1730).

Informs that twins—a son and a daughter, were born to him in Samvat 1769, but he could not mention about the son due to the fear of Maji Sahiba. Begs pardon for keeping the secret for such a long time. Now that some *banias* were instigating his son, who had fled away due to his league with the guards. Prays to maintain him (the petitioner) in his old age.

Paper *afshani.*

890. *Ruqqa;* Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 22×14.1 cm.; Jani Dayashankar to Bohra Dinaram; Phalgun sudi 10, 1849 V.S. (February 20, 1793).

Informs that no body was prepared to stand surety for Mangal Singh there. He was, therefore, at his (Mangal Singh's) request, being sent with Bahadurji to the capital. Still, if he failed to produce a surety there, he might be sent back with Bahadurji. Assures that there was no apprehension about the forces of Patel Sahib (Deccanis). Also informs that the horsemen of Patel Sahib would accompany the Company forces at his (writer's) instance.

891. *Arzi;* Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 39.3×15.5 cm.; Sher Singh Rajawat to M.S. Jai Singh III; Margshirsh sudi 9, 1888 V.S. (A.D. 1831).

Acknowledges receipt of a *khas ruqqa* and promises to be present before the Maharaja. Further details would be known from Rao Bahadur Sanghi Hukum Chand and Sanghi Jhuntharam.

892. *Kharita;* Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 24×20.5 cm.; Subedar Daulat Rao Shinde to M.S. Jagat Singh; Asoj budi 8, 1860 V.S. (September, 1803).

Asks to continue to pay the *khandani* (tribute) of Salawad to the Holkar as usual.

Paper *tiklidar.*

A Nagari seal on the cover reads, "श्री जोति स्वरूप चरणी तत्पर.....जो सुत दवलत राव शिंदे निरंतर"

893. *Arzi;* Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 35×16.5 cm.; Rao Bahadur Salamat Singh to Rao Bahadur Sanghi Hukamchand and Sanghi Jhuntharam. Margshirsh sudi 8, 1888 V.S. (A.D. 1831).

Acknowledges receipt of a *khas ruqqa* and promises to be present. Further details would be known from the *vakil.*

894. Memo—*Yad-dasht* of *parganas* under the *Patel;* 44×16.1 cm.; (Bakhshi Nandram) to (M.S. Pratap Singh). Undated.

It is a note submitted by Bakhshi Nandram regarding the *parganas* and bears orders of the Maharaja thereon. The *parganas*

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are Khori, Pahari, Narnaul, Kanti, Toda, Harshna, Pawata, Narukheda and Sambhar.

Bakshi Nandram was authorised by both the Maharaja and the Patel Sahib to collect the *mamla* dues from the *parganas*

Figs. 91-92

895. *Kharita*—Hindi - Bikaneri (Devanagari); 50.5×21.5 cm.; Maharaja Sujan Singh of Bikaner to M.S. Jai Singh; Bhadra sudi 9, 1785 V.S. (September 1, 1728).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter sent through Manrup Singh Kachhawaha and promises to turn the Sanwaldasot Shekhawats out of his territory as they were unfaithful to the Maharaja and the Jaipur state. Expresses his inability to be present in the Imperial service due to disturbances in his own state. Further adds that Maharajas Abhai Singh and Bakhat Singh were on friendly terms as before.

Paper *afshani*.

896. *Kharita;* Hindi - Bikaneri (Devanagari); 45.6×21.6 cm.; Maharaja Sujan Singh of Bikaner to M.S. Jai Singh; Paush budi 7, 1785 V.S. (December 12, 1728).

Acknowledges receipt of the letter sent through Manrup Singh Kachhawaha and states that his (Manrup Singh's) departure from Bikaner was delayed as it took time to collect the *sardars*. Informs that Manrup Singh was permitted to return with full acquaintance in the matter. Promises to act according to the Maharaja's wishes.

897. *Parwana;* Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 54.5×25 cm.; Maharajkumar Madho Singh I to Mehta Megharaj; Margshirsh sudi 3, 1786 V.S. (November 12, 1729).

"The following fourteen villages have been granted to you in *jagir* :—

Village Kanjhera, Khedali, Vesando, Chemalesar, Gophardo, Chaukadi, Barkhadeo, Kotari, Palasyo, Kulthano *chhoto*, Kulthano *bado*, Dandna, Kanakpuro and Khedali-ko-khedo

You should look after the welfare of the inhabitants of these villages, realise rent from them and render service according to the rules."

A Nagari seal on the upper part and *katar*, "श्री रामजी ॥ श्री महाराजा ॥ धिराज सवाई जय सिंह सुत महा ॥ राजकुमार॥ माधोसिंह".

Damaged. **Fig. 93**

898. (1) Letter—three leaves and a small slip (परचा); Hindi - Marwari (Devanagari); 31.3×16 cm.; Abhai Singh of Jodhpur to Bakhat Singh; Baisakh sudi 12, 1798 V.S. (April 16, 1741).

"You have assured that Jai Singh would be killed. This assurance is worthy of a brother like yourself. I am quite confident. All the past affairs are to be forgotten. Every action will be taken accordng to your advice.....".

Nagari note at the end of the letter, "वीगर हुकम छै".

Paper *afshani*; also *badrum* pattern at the top in gold.

898. (2) Letter; Hindi - Marwari (Devanagari); 39×22.1 cm.; Abhai Singh of Jodhpur to Bakhat Singh; Asadh sudi 1, 1798 V.S. (July 2, 1741).

"The task which you have undertaken shall be completed. By the grace of God and Mahaprabhuji we shall occupy the land by killing the Kachhawahas. They are not competent to withstand your attack. We shall reach Merta on Asadh sudi 2, and make a march on Asadh sudi 5. In the meanwhile you start from Ajmer."

Nagari note at the end of the letter, "कूच हुकम छै".

Paper *afshani*.

898. (3) Letter; Hindi - Marwari (Devanagari); 51×22 cm.; Abhai Singh of Jodhpur to Bakhat Singh. Undated.

Expresses pleasure at the receipt of Bakhat Singh's letter. The march was delayed due to shortage of money.

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Further assures that it was worth living only when one had a brother like him. Again states on the oath of God that he was a true Rajput and the delay caused for the above reason should be ignored. Much expenditure was caused in the encounter with the Deccanis and the Turks. All other details might have reached him (Bakhat Singh).

About the *parcha*.

A confidential report by a news bearer says that men from Jodhpur side were conferring with Jai Singh and his men.

Figs. 94-95

899. *Kharita;* Hindi - Udaipuri (Devanagari); Maharana Jagat Singh to M.S. Jai Singh; Paush budi 5, 1792 V.S. (November 23, 1735).

Invitation regarding the marriage of the Maharaj Kumar.

Brittle. Badly damaged. Could not be measured.

Paper *butidar*—golden motifs on a very light pinkish brown paper.

900. *Arzi;* Hindi - Marwari (Devanagari); 33×24 cm.; Kardnidan Barhath to Maharaja Bakhat Singh of Jodhpur; Thursday, Jyeshth sudi 4, year not mentioned.

Petition written after reaching Bisalpur Ramkishan Pancholi met there. Requests the Maharaja to send money.

901. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 240×14.5 cm.; Paush budi 1, 1852 V.S. (December 26, 1795).

It is a memo of twenty-six receipts for Rupees 1,00,000/- paid through Bakhshi Nandram and receipts obtained through Bhawanidas Khatri. This amount was paid towards Rupees 6,00,000/- settled as *mamla* payable to Daulat Rao Scindia through Colonel De Boigne and Gyan Singh Chundawat as agreed at Shivapur.

902. Agreement between Rao Raja Budh Singh and Maharao Bhim Singh; Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 43.2×15.5 cm.

"A dispute existed between myself (Rao Raja Budh Singh) and Maharao Bhim Singh. Now it has been settled that the *parganas* on this side of the Chambal river shall remain in my possession and those on the other side shall be possessed by Maharao Bhim Singhji. Half of *pargana* Mahu shall be mine and the other half will go to Bhim Singhji. This has been agreed on the oath of Faith in the presence of the Emperor and witnessed by Maharajadhiraj Sawai Jai Singhji, Rawat Keshari Singh and Pancholi Biharidas, representatives of Ranaji and Bhandari Bhinwasi, representative of Maharaja

Bears a seal 'रामसहो' in Nagari.

This document was received through Tara Chand Diwan on Bhadra sudi 3, 1774 V.S. (August 28, 1717).

Persian seal on the cover.

903. *Arzis-2;* Hindi; (Devanagari); (1) 27.6×15.7 cm.; Maujiram Mishra to Raja Ayamal and Diwan Vidyadhar; Paush sudi 2, 1802 V.S. (December 14, 1745).

"Majejramji Jadam should vacate Utagirgarh and settle at Dhodharpur. Even then if he creates disturbances Raja Gopal Singhji shall deal with him "

(2) 12.5×16.4 cm ; From - Padam Chand Jadam on behalf of Ram Chandra Jadam to Raja Ayamal and Vidyadhar; Paush sudi 3, 1802 V.S (December 15, 1745).

Stands surety for Majejram Jadam who had shifted from Utagir to Dhodharpur and undertakes to prevent him or kill him if he created any trouble.

Witnessed by Danti Singh and Padam Chand Jadam. Accepted by both the Diwans on the upper margin.

904 Agreements 2; (same matter in both the agreements); Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); (1) 42×17.2 cm. (2) 42×16 cm.; Bhawani Singh Hada to Maharaja (Sawai Jai Singh) Margshirsh budi 10, 1789 V.S. (November 1, 1732).

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Agrees that :—

1. A son born to the Jaipur princess shall become king, even if there is one elder from any other rani.

2. The Jaipur princess shall be *patrani* (the chief queen) and will enjoy all privileges as such.

3. The Jaipur princess shall live in the upper palaces while the other ranis will live in the lower storey. The Rao Raja shall visit the other ranis only once a month. Any other rani may attend him when the Jaipur princess is at her father's house.

4. Other ranis' son elder or younger to the Jaipur princess' son shall be handed over to a foster mother. His mother's servants may accompany but the access and exit shall be after a thorough search by the servants (of *patrani*) who will be on guard.

5. The Rao Raja will not marry again, the existing ranis will continue.

There are two papers; one bears two seals and the other has one, all these are in Persian.

Signed by Hada Bhawani Singh, witnessed by Salim Singh. Received through Rao Raja Dalel Singhji on Paush sudi 2, 1789 V.S. (December 8, 1732).

905 Letter; Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 62×23.7 cm.; Anup Singh at *thana* Samel to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; Shravan budi 12, 1785 V.S. (July 22, 1728).

Informs that arrangements for security and expenses at *thana* (Samel) in *taluka* Chang had been made as ordered to Srichand. The Maharaja might rest assured. Details would be known from Srichand. The forces would reach as per orders. Village Bhavanta enjoyed by Inder Singh Sabalsinghot and village Thikaria enjoyed by Pem Singh Akhaisinghot had been confiscated as ordered. No amount was realised from the *jagir* of Phulia. Further states that Umed Singh was at the court of the Maharaja and requests that he might be asked to pay the dues.

906. *Kharita*; Hindi - Bundelkhandi (Devanagari); 25 5×21 cm.; Maharaja Chhatrasal, M.K. Dewan Hirdayshah, M.K Dewan Jagatraj to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. Bhadra sudi 10, 1785 V.S. (September 2, 1728).

Agree to observe the principles enunciated by the Vedas and the Puranas and to give up the contradictions.

Bears two seals on the back.

907. Receipt; Hindi; (Devanagari); 26×20 cm.; Daulat Rao Scindia to Sawai Pratap Singh. Baisakh sudi 3, 1854 V.S. (April 29, 1797)

Acknowledges receipt of Rupees 50,000/- (Vrindavan coins) towards *mamla* through Rao Jagannath Bahadur, Imam Bakhsh Khan, Bakhshi Mitha Lal and Srichand Johri.

A note in Nagari on the cover :—

२. कि. २ क. एक चैत सु. १० सं. १८५४ सा. सं. १८५३ रु. ५०,०००/- २. १ क वैसाख सु. ७ सै. म. श्री हजूरि के नांव आलीजाह बहाद्र की त्रफ सू मा. जगनाथ राम बहादर की मामलत हुई ती में मा. ईमाम बक्स खां की बदस्त बषसी मीठालाल हुंडी श्रीचंद जौहरी की पहोची तीका मर रां की आई सिके बिंदरावन का की भा. व. १४ सो. सा. सं. १८५३

Paper *tiklidar*, bears a seal—"लेखन सीमा".

908. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 25.7×18 cm.; Daulat Rao Scindia to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh; Baisakh sudi 7, 1854 V.S (May 3, 1797).

Acknowledges receipt of Rupees 40,000/- towards *mamla* (in Vrindavan coins) through Shri Jagannath Ram Bahadur, Imam Bakhsh Khan, Bakshi Mitha Lal and Srichand Johari.

Bears two seals :—

(१) "श्री राजाराम नरपति हर्ष निधान माधवराव नारायण प्र....."

(२) "लेखन सीमा"

Paper *tiklidar*

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909. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 29.8×15.6 cm; Maharaja of Bikaner to M.S. Madho Singh I; Second Jyeshth sudi 6, 1811 V.S. (May 27, 1754).

Assures that forces would be sent as ordered to Devadutta. Affirms friendly relations with the Maharaja and wishes his success against Jodhpur.

Paper with golden *hashia.*

910. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 21×11.9 cm.; Maharaja of Jodhpur to Maharaja Gaj Singh of Bikaner; Baisakh budi 12, 1813 V.S. (April 26, 1756)..

"It is reported that Jaggu Purohit would be going to Jaipur. The reason is not understood. Your Highness may start and reach here. It would be a great pleasure to meet your Highness after such a long time."

Paper with golden *hashia.*

911. *Kharita;* Hindi - Marwari (Devanagari); 30×15.6 cm.; Vijai Singh from Nagaur to M.S. Madho Singh I; Margshirsh budi 2, 1812 (November 21, 1755).

"Having started from Nagaur we have reached Bikaner and shall march further accompanied by Maharaja Gaj Singhji and shall join your forces soon. Being informed of our march 'bhurtia' has encamped on this side of Didwana. So we shall join your forces after taking a a turn on the right. It is hoped that your forces will be directed accordingly. You always helped us and so we shall always remain obedient to you in establishing supremacy all over Hindustan."
Paper *lahariadar.*

912. *Kharita;* Hindi - Marwari (Devanagari); 20.7×11.1 cm.; Camp-Degan - Bikaner to Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh I; Thursday, Margshirsh budi 2, 1812 V.S. (November 21, 1755).

"Your Highness might have received my *ruqqa* informing the arrival of Maharaja Vijai Singhji but Aniruddh Singhji made some changes in the programme and deputed Mohtaji to conduct my march. The Deccanis might have received this news and they strengthened their forces at Didwana. Now we shall march and join your Highness' forces as soon as we get an opportunity."

Paper *butidar; butis* on golden ground.

913. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 30.8×14.5 cm.; Maharaja of Jodhpur to M.S. Jai Singh; Bhadra budi 7, 1798 V.S. (August 21, 1741).

"The task which we have undertaken shall be accomplished within one month. Even if some delay is caused your Highness would not mind it. We stand surety for the activities of Bakhat Singh and shall try our best to make him abstain from his undesirable actions. I agree to do so on the oath of Hinglajmata and Anandghanaji."

Paper with golden pattern on cream ground.

914. *Arzi;* Hindi - Marwari (Devanagari); 8×10.2 cm.; Jai Singh Rathore to M.S. Jai Singh; Bhadra budi 1, 1785 V.S. (August 9, 1728).

Informs that Jagaram, living at Badnor, Chainpura, was under his custody and would be allowed to move under orders only.

915. *Ruqqa;* Hindi - Marwari (Devanagari); 37×19.3 cm.; Maharaja Vijai Singh to Maharaja S. Madho Singh I; Margshirsh sudi 9, 1824 V.S. (November 30, 1767).

"As the terms were not settled between us earlier, we encamped at Habaspur. Information in this respect had been sent to your Highness two months ago. Your Highness' tolerance is appreciable. Now it is requested that your Highness would grant me leave with other five *sardars* so that I may march back to my place. Other details would be known from Rao Hukam Chand."

Paper *butidar* on *afshani* ground.

Nagari note on the cover reads, "रूको महाराजा वीजे स्यंघ जी को".

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916. *Naqal kagad;* Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 42.9×16 8 cm ; Raja Ayamal under orders of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhji to Nagaraj Dhaibhai; Asoj budi 13, 1789 V.S. (September 6, 1732).

"Since the Maharaja has been appointed *subedar* of Malwa by the Emperor, it has been settled that a *jamiyat* of twenty-four thousand infantry and twenty-four thousand cavalry would remain under him. Out of these, nine thousand infantry and nine thousand cavalry would be maintained by *Sri Diwan* and the rest fifteen thousand of each kind shall be maintained by the Maharaja. *Peshkash* and other revenue realized from the *suba* shall be divided between the *Diwan* and the Maharaja as one share will go to the *Diwan* and two to the Maharaja. The income from the villages, taken on lease, shall also be divided in the said manner. Dhaibhai Nagaraj shall remain in attendance of the Maharaja for seven months during the year 1789 V.S. and for six months during each of the following years. The *bakhshis* of both the *durbars* shall hold their courts jointly. If the Deccanis do not settle peace with the Emperor, the expenditure on encounter with them shall be met from the joint income and the rest shall be divided in the above ratio. This has been settled by Dhaibhai Nagaraj in the presence of the Maharaja and has been agreed by both the parties."

Hindi seal on the cover reads, "विजैराम"

Nagari note on the cover reads, "नकल राजा आयामल की महोर सौं धाई भाई राव नगराज ने लिख दिया करार वा. मालवा मिति आसोज बदी १३ सं. १७८९"

Figs. 96-97

917. Receipt; Hindi - Marathi (Devanagari); 29.7×14.5 cm.; Bapu Sakharam to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram; Asadh budi 10, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1809).

Acknowledges receipt of Rupees 31,000/- outstanding as *mamla* against Jaipur.

Two seals, one of Bapu Sakharam and the other indistinct.

918. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari) 41.7×15.2 cm.; Daulat Rao Scindia to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh.

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 16,37,644/- received on different dates through different persons from Kartik sudi 15, 1866 V.S. to Jyeshth budi 2, 1867 V.S. This amount was payable as *mamla* settled at camp Duni through Bohra Raja Khusyaliram and a *hundi* written by him in the name of Sanwaldas.

919. Paid *hundis*; Hindi (Devanagari); Patel (Scindia) to Jaipur state; different dates; rolled and kept on Jyeshth budi 3, 1841 V.S. (May 8, 1784).

Forty hand notes for Rs. 92,000/- paid through Bhatt Moti Datt towards payment of Rs. 1,06,000/- *(Nanashahi)* on different dates :—

1. Paush sudi 9, 1841 V.S., through Guru Mahant Maharaj, Rai Ratan Lal and Bakhshi Nandram for Rs. 72,000/.

2. Rs. 7000/- on Monday, Paush budi 13, 1853 V.S. through Bakhshi Nandram and Wazir-ud-din.

3. Rs. 13,000/- for expenses through Gumani Ram.

920. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 22×14.1 cm.; Bapu Sakharam Ghatge and Sarje Rao Bahadur to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram; Asadh sudi 3, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1809).

Asks to pay Rs. 2500/- (*Madhoshahi* coins) to the substitute of Lala Mahatab Rai.

Bears two seals.

Nagari note on the back reads, "रसीदै जैपर से मीली".

921. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 31.9×14.2 cm.; Bapu Sakharam Ghatge and Sarje Rao Bahadur to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram. Undated.

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 6,200/- *(Madhoshahi)* and informs that this amount would be adjusted against the *mamla* dues.

Bears two seals.

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922. Receipts 2; one in Marathi and the other in Hindi (Devanagari); 21.2×13.5 cm.; small slip—10.3×14.2 cm.; Bapu Sakharam Ghatge and Sarje Rao Bahadur to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram. Undated.

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 47,500/- through Lala Mahatab Rai from Jyeshth sudi 1 to Asadh budi 13, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1809).

Bears two seals.

923. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 23×13.5 cm.; Bapu Sakharam Ghatge and Sarje Rao Bahadur to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram; Asadh (2) budi 13, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1809). Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 7,800/- (*Madhoshahi* coins) through Lala Mahatab Rai payable to Smt. Baijya bai. Informs that this amount would be adjusted against the *mamla*.

924. Receipt; Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 31.5×10.5 cm.; Ram Bhau to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram and Rai Ratan Lal; Magh sudi 4, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1810).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 11,000/- through the firms of Lala Harsukhrai and Seth Shyamaldas Gyan Chand.

925. Receipt; Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 30.5×10.5 cm.; Bapuji Rao Shinde Bahadur to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram and Rai Ratan Lal; Magh budi 5, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1810).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 50,000/- as first instalment of the *mamla* dues settled as Rs. 1,00,000/-. The amount is stated to have been received through Seth Shyamaldas in *Madhopuri* coins.

Signed and confirmed by Ram Bhau.

926. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 18×16 cm.; Gopal Rao Raja Bahadur to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram; Chaitra sudi 11, 1867 V.S. (A.D. 1810).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 2,000/- *(Madhopuri coins)* through Messrs Bakhtawarmal Shivalal.

Seal on the cover.

927. Receipt; Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 34.2×14.5 cm.; Madho Rao Bhagwant Phadanawis to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram; Magh budi 11, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1810).

"You owe Rs. 1,500/- to us. Out of this amount we have taken here Rs 1,000/- from Messrs Bakhtawarmal Shivalal, so kindly pay Rs. 1,000/- to Seth Shyamaldas at Jaipur and send the remaining amount of Rs 500/- to us."

928. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 20.5×15.1 cm; Jankoji Scindia and Banabazar(?) Gopal Rao Manik to Rai Ratan Lal and Thakur Megh Singh. Jyeshth budi 2, 1867 V.S. (A.D. 1810).

Acknowledge receipt of Rs. 4,000/- in lieu of sending horses and bullocks in the villages of Hindaun and Chatsu where the Gujars had looted the Minas. This amount is stated to be in full payment in *Madhopuri* coins through Seth Shyamaldas.

Signed by Kashi Rao Scindia and Gumani Ram Modi as witnesses.

929. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 15×9.6 cm.; Madho Rao to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram and Rai Ratan Lal; Magh sudi 5, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1810).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 3,500/- in *Madhopuri* coins through Seth Shyamaldas.

930. Letter cum receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 63.5×15.8 cm.; Maharaja Sri Alijah Bahadur Daulat Rao Scindia to M.S. Jagat Singh; Kartik sudi 15, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1810).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 7,50,000/- as first instalment of the *mamla* settled for Jaipur *sansthan* at camp Duni by Bohra Raja Khusyaliram. The amount is stated to have been received through Khusyal Chand, Ambaidas Sahukar, Khanderao Nimbalkar and Sakharam Ghatge.

Seal on the letter.

"श्री जोति स्वरुप चरणी तत्पर माहाद जी सुत दवलत राव शिंदे निरंतर"

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931. *Parcha* in the form of a memo; Hindi - (Devanagari); 13.6×13.2 cm.;*mutsaddis* of Jaipur to Moruji Hari; Margshirsh budi 2, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1809).

Promise to pay Rs. 2,000/- for *saropao* on his arrival at Sawai Jaipur.

932. Memo; Hindi (Devanagari); 13.2×10.2 cm ; *mutsaddis* of Jaipur to Gopal Rao Bhau; Jyeshth sudi 12, 1865 (A.D. 1808). Promise to pay Rs. 10,000/- together with the last instalment of the *mamla*.

933. *Kharita*; Hindi (Devanagari); 29.2×15 cm.; writer's name not given; to M.S. Madho Singh I. Undated.

"Details have been known from the letter of Mayaram dated (?) budi 12, in which it is stated that the Maharaja would be pleased to help us in expelling the Deccanis from Sambhar, Ajmer and Maroth. We shall march as soon as it is done."

Paper decorative, golden floral and plain stripes. Incomplete and damaged. From the script it appears to be from Jodhpur.

934. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 23.5×14.5 cm.; Hariaba (Heramba) Chatanawis to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram; Kartik sudi 1, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1809).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1500/- through Bakhtawarmal Rekh Chand, as directed in his letter.

935. Memo; Hindi (Devanagari); 44×16.3 cm.; Kartik sudi 9, 1794 V.S. (October 21, 1737).

It is a memo containing details of the total arrears of revenue for the year 1793 V.S. amounting to Rs. 35,60,000/- realisable within the year 1794-1795 V.S.

In the upper margin the word सही is written which means it has been approved and the word रजू is written on the back which means that the document has been entered. **Figs. 98-99**

936. Memo.; Hindi (Devanagari); 16 4×11.6 cm ; Asoj sudi 1, 1794 V.S (September 14, 1737)

A memo showing an amount of Rupees 89,672/- and annas 9 as arrears for the *suba* of Agra for the year 1787 V.S. against Avichal Ram Vyas. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 11,717/- was to be adjusted against expenditure on *jamiyat* (army) through Sirbuland Khan and Gulab Chand, *gumashta* of Purohit Gangaram. The remaining amount of Rs. 77,955/- annas 9 was realisable from Vyas Avichal Ram. The amounts were to be debited on production of receipt by the persons concerned.

937. *Yad-dasht*, Hindi - Jaipuri (Devanagari); 21.5×12.5 cm ; Undated.

It is a memo, containing details of the *mansab*, *talab* and *tankhwah* amounting to 9,00,00,000 *dams* granted to the Maharaja as noted from the Imperial Daftar Dewani.

In the end it is remarked that the rest of the details are not known.

938. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 16.6×12.2 cm.; Raja Gopal Singh of Karauli to Raja Ayamal; Magh budi 8, 1788 V.S. (January 9, 1732).

1. Agrees to pay Rs. 10,000/- (to Jaipur state) for expenses on the army.

2. The *hundi* for Rs. 1,71,831/- annas 13 and pies 6 only, written in the name of Rai Shivadas, had been returned through Maujiram Brahman.

939. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 40.5×14 cm.; Ramchandra Anaji on behalf of Daulat Rao Scindia to Seth Sanwaldas; Chaitra sudi 2, 1867 V.S. (A D. 1810).

"The receipt of Rs. 10,000/- received from your shop through Dukhbhanjan and Gulab Chand for the expenses incurred on behalf of Sawai Jaipur is hereby acknowledged."

940. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 23.7×11.4 cm.; *Subedar* Bale Rao to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram; Kartik sudi 3, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1809).

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Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 5,000/- Received through Sahib Ram Nahata, Harsukhrai, Mohan Lal, Chatardas and Manorath Ram.

941 Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 22.3×13 cm.; Bohra Raja Khusyaliram to Seth Khusyal Chand. Margshirsh budi 2, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1809).

Agrees to pay Rs. 2,87,094/- in *Madhopuri* coins which had been paid to the *sarkar* of Alijah Bahadur as second instalment of the *mamla* by the firm Khusyalchand Amaidas.

Further informs that the amount of two hand-notes is to be realised on behalf of the state as detailed below :—

1. Rs. 9,75,000/- (handnote in the name of the state).

2. Rs. 37,500/- (from Rodmal Gyan Chand). Endorsement note on the back of the firm Harsukhrai Santlal.

Letter signed by Bohra Raja Khusyaliram

942. *Hundi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.8×12.3 cm.; Bohra Raja Khusyaliram to Rai Ratan Lal and Mishra Shivanarain; Kartik sudi 3, 1866 V.S. (A.D 1809).

A *hundi* drawn by Bohra Raja Khusyaliram in the name of Rai Ratan Lal and Mishra Shivanarain for Rs. 6000/- (double of Rs. 3000/-) payable to Seth Bakhtawarmal Rekhchand after twenty one days from the date Kartik sudi 1. The amount was to be paid in cash in *hali* (current) coins after a deduction of 6% as *bàtta*.

943. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 63.5×16 cm.; Alijah Bahadur Daulat Rao Scindia to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh; Shravan budi 7, 1867 V.S. (A.D. 1810).

Informs that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- was settled as *mamla* for Jaipur state for which Sri Balaji Yashwant stood as surety. This amount had been paid by Bakhtawarmal Shivalal. Further asks that the said amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- be paid to the firm (Bakhtawarmal Shivalal) and a receipt obtained from him.

Seal in Nagari letters. Endorsement by Lala Harsukhrai Santlal and a note on the back dated Shravan sudi 13, 1866 V.S

944. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 31×15.5 cm.; Gopal Rao Bahadur to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram; Margshirsh sudi 14, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1809).

"A *chowkra* (an ornament) of pearls, mortgaged by you, has been handed over to Seth Bakhtawarmal Rekhchand on receipt of Rs. 2000/- (*Madhopui* coins). Bears a seal on the wrapper.

945. Paid *hundi*; Hindi (Devanagari); 21×10.3 cm.; Mansaram Suratram to Bakhtawarmal Shivalal; Baisakh sudi 6, 1867 V.S. (A.D. 1810).

It is a *hundi* drawn by Mansaram Suratram for Rs. 70,000/- (double of Rupees 35,000/-) payable on behalf of Jaipur State to Daulat Rao Scindia when his forces had gone ten *kos* away from the borders of the Jaipur State.

Endorsement notes on the back.

946. *Hundi* (paid); Hindi (Devanagari); 20×10.1 cm.; Mansaram Suratram to Bakhtawarmal Rekhchand; Baisakh sudi 6, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1809).

It is a *hundi* drawn by Mansaram Suratram in the name of Bakhtawarmal Rekhchand for Rs. 71,000/- (double of Rs. 35,500/-) payable to Maharaja Daulat Rao when his forces had gone at a distance of ten *kos* away from the borders of Jaipur state.

947. *Hundi* (paid); Hindi (Devanagari); 23.7×10.5 cm.; Mansaram Suratram to Bakhtawarmal Rekhchand; Chaitra sudi 13, 1867 V.S. (A.D. 1810).

A *hundi* drawn by Mansaram Suratram in the name of Bakhtawarmal Rekhchand (camp - Daulat Rao Scindia) for Rupees 30,000/- (double of Rs. 15,000/-) payable on behalf of Sawai Jaipur State to Daulat Rao Scindia after twenty-five days of the receipt of the *hundi*. To be paid carefully.

Endorsement note on the back.

Figs. 100-101

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948. Paid *hundi*; Hindi (Devanagari); 23.4×10.5 cm.; Mansaram Suratram to Bakhtawarmal Rekhchand (camp Daulat Rao Scindia); Chaitra sudi 13, 1867 V.S. (A.D. 1810).

A *hundi* in the name of Bakhtawarmal Rekhchand (camp - Scindia) drawn by Mansaram Suratram (Jaipur) for Rupees 20,000/- (double of Rs. 10,000/-) payable on behalf of Sawai Jaipur State to Daulat Rao Scindia after twenty-one days of the receipt of the *hundi*.

Endorsement note on the back

949. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 46×14.1 cm.; Daulat Rao Scindia to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh; Bhadra sudi 3, 1866 V.S. (A.D. 1809).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 71,906/- (Rs. 68,700/- for *mamla* and Rs. 3,206/- as interest from Jyeshth sudi 1, 1866 to Asoj sudi 1, 1866 V.S). through Bakhtawarmal Rekhchand who had bought the *hundi* from Balaji Yashwant who had acquired it from Lala Jiva Lal, *kamawisdar* of Patan.

Nagari seal of Daulat Rao Scindia on the front and the other on the back.

950. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 47.8×20.8 cm.; Madhava Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh; Paush sudi 9, 1847 V.S. (January 13, 1791).

Acknowledges receipt of message sent through Pandit Lakshman Rao. Assures that he was ready to help the Maharaja as promised with the Pandit. Lately, some misunderstanding had arisen which had since been removed. Requests that Pahar Singh and Khawas Rodaram be sent immediately.

Paper *afshani*, seal on the cover.

951. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 43.5×25 cm.; Khawas Naraindas Muhta and Prithvi Singh (of Bikaner) to Bakhshi Hemraj (of Jaipur); Margshirsh budi 10, 1785 V.S. (November 15, 1728); postscript dated Paush budi 7, 1785 V.S. (December 12, 1728).

Acknowledge receipt of the Maharaja's (S. Jai Singh's) letter addressed to the Maharaja of Bikaner through Manrup Singh Kachhawaha and agree as per orders of the Maharaja that no traitor Rajput would be given shelter in that state.

P.S. States that Ladkhani Ratna who came to seek shelter of the Maharaja had been sent back.

Mended. **Fig. 102**

952. *Arzi*; Hindi (Devanagari); 48.5×21.5 cm.; Devi Singh Sisodia to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh at Ujjain; Asoj budi 7, 1762 V.S. (August 29, 1705).

Requests that *qiledari* of Garh Kundhar was granted to the writer and duly sanctioned by the Emperor but he could not take over. Informs that he was proceeding to see the Mughal Emperor and the Maharaja would be pleased with him

Paper decorated *butidar*, "॥१७४॥" on the back of the letter. **Fig. 103**

953. Letter; Hindi (Persian influenced) Devanagari); 36.5×22 cm.; Bhava Singh (Ahmadnagar) to Maharaja Ram Singh of Amber; Bhadrapada budi 1, V S.....

Expresses gratitude for extending patronage to Devidas and Govardhandas who were serving the Maharaja. Further informs that he (the writer) was retained to serve Prince Kambakhsh. Further details would be known through Govardhandas. The letter starts with the following couplet :—

हरि से दस हरि (हर) एक दस, रवि शशि द्वादश नाम।
तो सो तु ही न दूसरो, मेर महीपति राम॥

Paper *afshani*.

954. *Kharita*; Hindi (Devanagari); 32×20.9 cm.; Subedar Daulat Rao Scindia to M.S. Jagat Singh; Kartik sudi 10, 1865 V.S. (A.D. 1808).

Acknowledges to have been apprised with the affairs of state through the report of Pandit Rajsri Lala Jiwan Lal. The Maharaja might send his representatives for

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negotiations. Full details would be known from the above named Pandit.

Paper *afshani, tiklidar.*

Scindia's seal on the cover

955. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 44.3×16.6 cm.; Shambhu Singh to M.S. Pratap Singh. Undated.

Acknowledges a letter from Malukchand stating that *Sri Durbar* (the Maharaja), relying on the writer (Shambhu Singh, had removed Haldia. Further assures that he would put in his best in dealing with the foreign affairs of the state.

956 Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 40.8×14 cm.; Rao Jivaji Bakhshi Ballal to Bohra Dinaram; Asoj budi 6, 1851 V.S. (September 15, 1794)

Informs that Rs. 25,000/- had been received through Seth Khushyalchand Harjiwandas in lieu of vacating the fortress of Jobner. Further adds that Kazi Munaf Muhammad had been instructed to vacate the fortress.

Nagari seal, "जोति स्वरूप चरणी तत्पर राणो जी सुत महाराजा शिंदे निरंतर" on the wrapper.

957 *Arzi;* Hindi - Brajbhasha (Devanagari); 31.5×19.7 cm.; Raja Gopal Singh of Karauli to M.S. Jai Singh; Magh budi 8, 1788 V.S. (January 9, 1732).

Writes that he (the writer) requested Maharajadhiraja (M S. Jai Singh) to send Raja Ayamal and Jiwanmal with forces in the matter of Vijaipur Mandrail. A sum of Rs. 1,41,000/- was spent on this account. Stands surety for Rs. 11,000/- and hands over possession of six villages agreeing that he would realise rent and *rahdari* from those villages only when the amount is paid off. Further agrees, if the Maharaja built palaces in Devagiri, that place would remain in the possession of the State of the Maharaja.

Persian seal on the letter.

958. *Navisht;* Hindi - Brajbhasha (Devanagari); 36×20.1 cm.; Raja Gopal Singh of Karauli to M.S. Jai Singh; Magh budi 8, 1788 V.S. (January 9, 1732).

Writes that he (the writer) requested Maharajadhiraja to send Rai Shivadas, Pratap Rai, Jiwanmal and Khanderai with forces in the matter of Vijaipur and Aundh. A sum of Rs. 1,71,831/- annas 13 and pies 6 was spent on this account for which the following villages yielding Rs 9000/- had been made over to the state (Jaipur)—Toravati, Udyotpur Nanpur, Adurdo, Hasanpur. Gopalpur, Bilwaso, Gota, Mundawaro, Dando and Chaurghan. The right of realising *rahdari* shall also vest in the state (Jaipur) till the amount is paid off. Further agrees, if the Maharaja wanted to retain these villages in the state, even after the amount was paid off, he could do so except in the case of three villages, namely Nanpur, Gopalpur and Chaurghan. Amount for the retained villages would be payable by the state to the writer.

959. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 47×14.6 cm.; Rao Jagannath Rao Bahadur, Rao Lakshman Rao Anant Bahadur to Bakhshi Mithalal; Kartik budi 12, 1853 V.S. (October 27, 1796).

"We agree to be on good terms with Imam Bakhsh Khanji Bahadur as desired by you."

Seal on the wrapper.

960. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 34.2×20.7 cm.; Rao Lakshman Rao Anant Bahadur, and Rao Jagannath Rao Bahadur to M.S. Pratap Singh Bahadur; Paush budi 5, 1852 V.S. (December 30, 1795).

Inform that Sukhlal had arrived there and apprised of all the matters. Further that Colonel De Boigne had gone to Lucknow and Imam Bakhsh had taken over full charge of the *pargana* (Bankapur).

Paper *tiklidar afshani.*

Seal on the cover.

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961. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 62.5×15 cm.; Apaji Khanderao and Hari Rao Shamasher Bahadur to Bohra Dinaram. Date illegible.

Agree to abide by the words given by Dada Sahib Jiwaji Bakhshi to Mangiram Bohra.

961A. *Parcha;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.8×15 cm.; Bohra Dinaram to Raiji. Undated.

Acknowledges a letter from Khandu (Khanderao) and conveys the approval of the Maharaja.

962. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 45.2×16 cm.; Rao Jagannath Rao Bahadur and Rao Lakshman Rao Anant Bahadur to Mehta Maluk chand; Magh budi 30, 1854 V.S. (January 16, 1798).

Inform that Gangadhar Balwant was deputed from the *sarkar* to settle the matters with Jaipur; as no arrangements were made for him and Bakhshi Mithalal was sent here, it would hurt the friendly relations. Forces have been sent to that district and all other arrangements would also be made.

963. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 65×21.3 cm.; Vaman Khande Rao to Khawas Rodaram and Bohra Dinaram, representatives of M.S. Pratap Singh. Date illegible.

Promises that no interference would be made in the territories of the *Durbar* (Maharaja). One who is against the Maharaja shall not be given a lift. The friends and foes of one would be regarded as friends and foes of the other. Further details would be known from Mirdha Khubram.

Seal on the cover.

963A. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 19.2×15.6 cm.; Khawas Rodaram and Bohra Dinaram, representatives of M.S. Pratap Singh to Vaman Khanderao; Asadh sudi 2, 1855 V.S. (June 16, 1798).

"The agreement sent by you has been confirmed on oath of *Sriji*."

964. *Naqal Qaulnama;* Hindi (Devanagari); 21×17.8 cm.; M.S. Pratap Singh to Ambaji Inglia; Baisakh sudi 3, 1856 V.S. (May 8, 1799).

1. If the forces of Daulat Rao were brought to Gwalior for help, the expenses on the army would be paid according to the share.

2. The territories besides our state (Jaipur) would be managed in consultation with the addressee (Ambaji).

3. All efforts would be made to repel Lakhwa and his writings would not be trusted.

4. Friends and foes of either party would be the same.

Bears a note in the end that the original agreement was handed over to Ganesh Pandit on Monday, Baisakh sudi 11, by himself (the Maharaja).

965. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 26.6×15.2 cm; Bhai Rane Khan to Thakur Pahar Singh; Paush sudi 9, 1847 V.S (January 13, 1791).

"Pandit Lakshman Rao has arrived here and your message has been conveyed to Alijah Bahadur, who has settled all the matters. Now you may come soon without hesitation."

966. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 34.5×17.7 cm.; Pandit Ambaji Raghunath Chatanawis to Khawas Roda Ram; Paush sudi 9, 1847 V.S. (January 13, 1791).

"Message conveyed through Pandit Lakshman Rao has been communicated to Alijah Bahadur and everything has been settled accordingly. Now you should come soon with full confidence."

967. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 35.3×17.7 cm.; Ambaji Raghunath Chatanawis to Thakur Pahar Singh; Paush sudi 9, 1847 V.S. (January 13, 1791).

"Message conveyed through Pandit Lakshman Rao has been communicated to Alijah Bahadur and everything has been settled. Now you may come soon without hesitation."

Seal on the cover.

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968. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 25.3×15.5 cm.; Rayaji Patel to Khawas Rodaram; Paush sudi 9, 1847 V.S. (January 13, 1791).

"Message conveyed through Pandit Lakshman Rao has been received by Alijah Bahadur and all misunderstandings have been cleared off. Now you may come soon without any hesitation."

Seal on the cover.

969. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 45 5×15.4 cm.; Rayaji Patel to M.S. Pratap Singh. Paush sudi 9, 1847 V.S. (January 13, 1791).

"Message conveyed through Pandit Lakshman Rao has been communicated to Sri Patel Sahib. Friendly relations had been existing between him and you from the very beginning. There were some misunder standings in the meantime. Now the same have been removed on the arrival of the Pandit. Thakur Pahar Singh and Khawas Rodaram may be sent here with full confidence."

970. Letter (cum receipt); Hindi (Devanagari); 32×14.6 cm.; Jankoji Scindia to *mutsaddis* of *sarkar* Jaipur (S. Madho Singh I); Kartik budi 1, 1815 V.S. (October 17, 1758)

'Rs. 12,00,000/- were settled as *khandani* for Jaipur. Out of this amount surety for Rs. 6,00,000/- has been received for the winter crop. Now Rs. 6,00,000/- remain outstanding. A *hundi* for Rs. 1,00,000/- drawn by you in the name of Dada Sahib will be adjusted against the dues for the summer crop."

Seals on the reverse side of the letter.

971. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 19.1×20.3 cm.; Joshi Anandram and Lunakaran to M.S Jai Singh; Margshirsh budi 5, 1785 V.S. (November 10, 1728).

Acknowledge receipt of the *parwana* regarding the dealings with the traders and *banjaras* of Kama. Inform that they had been assured of safety and that they had agreed to purchase one lakh maunds of salt from Sambhar for which they would start soon. Further add that the traders had applied to the Maharaja for their other grievances. **Fig. 104**

972. *Ruqqa;* Hindi (Devanagari); 31.5×16 cm.; (Maharaja Abhai Singh) Jodhpur to M.S. Jai Singh; Magh sudi 5, 1798 V.S. (January 30, 1742).

Promises on oath of Hinglajmata to fulfil the undertakings entrusted to him by the Maharaja.

Paper decorative, *butis* on golden *hashia*. **Fig. 105**

973. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 29 5×17.6 cm.; Maharaja Alijah Subedar Madhava rao Shinde to Thakur Pahar Singh; Paush sudi 9, 1847 V S. (January 13, 1791).

"Message conveyed by Pandit Lakshman Rao has been received. You may come with full confidence."

Seal on the cover, and also the mark ॥७४॥.

974. *Arzi*; Hindi (Devanagari); 32.5×19.5 cm.; Sukhlal to (M.S. Pratap Singh). Undated. Acknowledges receipt of *khas ruqqa* Informs that a *kharita* from the Deccani *sardars* was being written.

Acknowledges the receipt of orders in the case of *mahant*, a reply to which was also enclosed with the *kharita*.

975 Letters (two); Hindi and Persian (Nagari and Nastaliq); Hindi (1) 46.5×16 4 cm.; Persian (2) 40.3×19.5 cm.; Sukhlal to Mehta Malukchand; Paush sudi 6, 1852 V.S. (January 16, 1796).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter from the addressee and a *khas ruqqa* from the Maharaja. Informs that he had already written a petition to the Maharaja. Further adds that he had apprised all about Mahantji to Lakhwaji about which he had already reported. The writer had informed all about it to Mian Imam Bakhsh (acting for the general, who had proceeded

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for the East), who replied that he would act according to the pleasure of the Maharaja. A *kharita* (in Persian) from Imam Bakhsh was enclosed.

Kharita in Persian on *tiklidar afshani* paper. **Figs. 106-107**

976. *Arzi*; Hindi (Devanagari); 48×22 cm.; Kunwar Bhim Singh to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. Asoj sudi 9, 1762 V.S. (September 16, 1705).

Complimentary.

Paper pink *butidar* - silver *butis* on pink ochre ground.

977. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 57×24.8 cm.; Devidas* Johari from Shahjahanabad to Maharaja Ram Singh I; Friday Bhadra budi 6, 1740 V.S. (August 3, 1683).

Informs that the marriage of his son Jai chand was to be celebrated on Magh sudi 9, 1740 V.S.; seeks permission of the Maharaja to accept the proposal of the bride's father. Also requests that Govardhandas be granted leave to attend the marriage.

A relative of Govardhandas whose descendents worked as *muqim* in *kapaddwara.*

978. *Ruqqa*; Hindi (Devanagari); 27.2×18.5 cm.; Jodhpur (writer's name not given) to M.S. Pratap Singh; Asoj budi 3, 1843 V.S. (September 11, 1786).

Informs that Bohraji etc., had arrived and apprised about the internal affairs of the Deccanis and Kishangarh; assures that all efforts would be made to withstand their activities.

Paper has golden stripes in *hashia.*

979. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 52.4×19.2 cm.; Bai Vijai Kunwar, K. Pran Singh, K. Atam Singh and Amrit Kunwar of Dewas to M.S. Jai Singh at Ujjain; Margshirsh budi 2, 1762 V.S. (October 22, 1705).

Complimentary.

980. Surety bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 24.6×15.5 cm.; Kushal Singh Rajawat to M.S. Jai Singh; Jyeshth sudi 4, 1787 V.S. (May 10, 1730).

Stands surety for Hadas Dev Singh, Chhitar Singh and Ajit Singh of Khatoli and assures that they would not side with Rao Budh Singh and support the cause of Salim Singh.

Seal of Kushal Singh Rajawat in Nagari letters. **Fig. 116**

981. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 36.4×15.3 cm ; Harsukhrai to Rao Shambhu Singh and Rai Ratan Lal; Paush budi 5, 1859 V.S. (December, 1801).

"I came here after taking leave from you and found that the atmosphere was quite changed. Several objections were raised by the General against us. However, an agreement for the year 1858 V.S. duly signed and sealed by the General Sahib is sent herewith."

Two seals on the cover in Persian and also the mark ॥७४॥. **Figs. 108-109**

982. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 92.2×19.7 cm.; Subedar Daulat Rao Scindia to M.S Jagat Singh; Kartik sudi 15, 1865 V.S. (A.D. 1808).

Pandit Sri Lalji Vallabh has written about the affairs of your state. You may send reliable representatives for negotiations. Further details will be known from the above mentioned Pandit's letter."

Paper *tiklidar.* Seal in Nagari letters on the cover.

983. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 37.5×15.5 cm.; Swami Santdas of Vrindavan to Jaipur State. Bhadra budi 7, 1800 V.S. (August 1, 1743).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 471/- and annas 12 for 172 *maunds* of wheat purchased by Agarmal *amil* (of Vrindavan) including Rs. 41/- and annas 12 for other expenses.

984. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 41×15.1 cm.; Jivaji Bakhshi to Bohra Raja Khusyali Ram and Bohra Dinaram; Paush sudi 3, 1850 V.S. (January 4, 1794).

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Acknowledges receipt of a letter dated Paush sudi 2, written by Mehta Maluk chand from Kalakh informing that on Friday morning Daulat Ram was killed in the course of an assault on the Garhi. Requests that the Maharaja might grant relief to the son and nephew of the deceased, who in course of time will come out loyal servants of the Maharaja like Daulat Ram, the deceased. Further assures of his own loyalty. **Figs. 110-112**

985. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 40.5×15.5 cm.; Bakhshi Jivaji to Bohra Dinaram; Magh budi 5, 1850 V.S. (January 21, 1794).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter addressed to Jani Rai Chand and informs that the news of his departure was wrong. Further details would be known from the letter of Janiji.

Seal in the Nagari letters on the band of the letter.

986. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 28.6×15.6 cm.; Agarmal *amil* of Mathura and Vrindavan to Jaipur State; Bhadra budi 7, 1800 V.S. (August 1, 1743)

"Swami Santdas of Vrindavan was arrested and his grain confiscated on a report by the people against him. Now the amount realised from him has been returned to the pie. Nothing is outstanding against him."

987. *Arzi* (2 sheets); Hindi (Devanagari); (1) 48×25 cm.; (2) 8.5×24.6 cm.; Purohit Dinanath from camp Lavari to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; Chaitra sudi 2, 1798 V.S. (March 8, 1741).

Informs that the *parwana* had been received. Formerly the Meenas committed thefts and plundered the travellers in the *parganas* of Tonk, Toda, Malpura and Bundi. Written bonds had since been taken from them and they would not commit such offences in future. A fortress had been erected for safeguarding the subjects.

To be mended. **Fig. 113**

988. Memo.; Hindi (Devanagari); 58.5×15.6 cm.; Baisakh sudi 7, 1850 V.S. (April 17, 1793).

It contains details of *mamla* settled at Jaipur by Daulat Ram Haldia and Khusyaliram Bo hra on behalf of Jaipur State and General De Boigne and Bhau Bhaskar Rao on behalf of Srimant Alijah Bahadur. **Figs. 114-115**

989. Agreement (memo cum agreement); Hindi (Devanagari) 36.5×17.2 cm.; Maharana Jagat Singh to Kunwar Madho Singh (later Sawai Madho Singh I); Asoj budi 4, 1800 V.S. (August 27, 1743).

"We have granted Rampura to Kunwar Madho Singh We are not against the Kachhawahas. He would attend the court of Mewar with loyalty like other five *thakurs*. If the Muslims or the Deccanis would create any troubles Rampura shall be protected with all efforts like other territories of Mewar. Dhaibhai Deva and Mana Gujar, etc., shall remain in attendance with Sri Madho Singh."

Bears a seal in Nagari. **Fig. 117**

990. *Kharita;* Hindi - Jodhpuri (Devanagari); 42.5×21 cm.; Maharaja Bakhat Singh (of Jodhpur) to Durjansal (of Kota); Baisakh budi 13, 1797 V.S. (April 13, 1740).

Informs that friendly relations had been established between himself and Maharaja Abhai Singhji. Sawai Jai Singh had done wrong to the Rathores. It should be taken revenge of. Further seeks assistance from the Maharao against Sawai Jai Singh.

Paper *butidar*, golden *buti* on a *afshani* ground. **Fig. 118**

991. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 44.6×22.5 cm; Kunwar Purushottam Singh from Rampura to M.S. Jai Singhji at Vijaikatak; Asoj sudi 11, 1762 V.S. (September 18, 1705).

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Expresses his readiness to present himself before the Maharaja after Dashehara as desired by him.

Paper *afshani*.

992 *Kharita*; Hindi - Jodhpuri (Devanagari); 48×20.5 cm.; Raja Bakhat Singh to M.S. Jai Singh; Bhadra sudi 12, 1785 V.S. (September 4, 1728).

Assures to punish any Rathore or Kachhawaha in Marwar who acts against the Maharaja. Also promises to help with his own forces with the army of the Maharaja to punish whoever enters in his or *bhaiji's* (elder brother's) territory (Marwar) for disturbance.

Paper *afshani butidar* - golden floral motifs on cream ground.

993. *Kharita*; Hindi (Devanagari); 47×17 cm.; Alijah Bahadur Daulat Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh; Asadh budi 8, 1855 V.S. (June 7, 1798).

"The terms regarding *mamla* of Jaipur state as settled with Colonel Perron have been accepted. Now the said Colonel has been appointed in place of General De Boigne. It is assured that there would be no invasions in future."

Paper *afshani*.

Seal of Daulat Rao Scindia on the cover

994. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 27.3×15.1 cm.; Bhai Rane Khan to Khawas Roda Ram; Paush sudi 9, 1847 V.S. (January 13, 1791).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter and informs that all information conveyed by Pandit Lakshman Rao had been communicated to the Alijah Bahadur. All matters had been settled and he could come with full confidence.

995. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 31×15.4 cm.; Raje Shivaji Vitthal Rao Umd-tul-Mulk Bahadur to Khawas Rodaram; Paush sudi 7, 1847 V.S. (January 11, 1791).

"Information conveyed verbally through Pandit Lakshman Sambhaji has been received. Further details would be known from the *kharita* addressed to Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajendra Sawai Maharaj."

Seal of Raje Shivaji Vitthal Rao on the cover.

996. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 31.2×15.5 cm.; Raje Shivaji Vitthal Rao Umd-tul-Mulk Bahadur to Thakur Pahar Singh, Paush sudi 7, 1847 V.S. (January 11, 1791).

"Message conveyed verbally through Lakshman Pandit has been received. Further details will be known through the *kharita* addressed to Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajendra Maharaja Sawai."

Seal in Nagari letters on the cover :—
श्री लक्ष्मी नृसिंह चरणी तत्पर राजे विठलराव सिवदेव उमद तुल मुलक बहादुर

997. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 26.8×15.5 cm.; Vishwendra Ranjit Singh Bahadur Bahadur Jang to Rao Shambhu Singh; Phalgun budi 14, 1861 V.S. (A.D. 1805).

Informs that whatever Waris Ali had reported about Sheikh Habibullah of Kota regarding his relations with Man Singh and Jaswant Rao in the name of the writer was not correct.

998. *Arzi*; Hindi (Devanagari); 31×15.8 cm.; Bakhshi Balmukund to Maji Sahiba Bhattiyaniji; Jyeshth sudi 13, 1875 V.S. (A.D. 1819).

Congratulates and expresses happiness at the birth of *Sriji* (Sawai Jai Singh III), the Lord of Dhundhar. Further details would be known from the letter of Sri Bapji Sahib and also verbally from Ram chand (sister's son of the writer).

999. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 46.3×21.6 cm.; Devidas, son of Nathmal Johari, to Maharaja Bishan Singh; Magh sudi 5, 1750 V.S. (January 20, 1694).

"The matter regarding Shafi Khan has been reported to Nawabji who has assured to settle it according to the wishes of the Maharaja. It is further requested that Mir Hishamdi wants his

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(writer's) *haveli* to be allotted in his name which should not be done. If the said *haveli* is given to him a new one may be built on the bank of the Yamuna river. Necessary orders may kindly be issued to Hari Singhji and Panna (the *nazir*)."

Paper *afshani*. **Fig. 119**

1000. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 47.2×20.8 cm.; Jhala Madan Singh, Hadas Ajit Singh, Anup Singh, Rup Singh and Raghunath Singh to M. S. Jai Singh; Paush sudi 8, 1798 V.S. (January 3, 1742).

Agree to act willfully according to the instructions sent by the Maharaja through Beniram Bhatta and Udairam *khawas*.

Paper *afshani, tiklidar*.

1001. *Qaulnama;* Hindi (Devanagari); 46.2×15.5 cm.; between Rao Ambaji Inglia at Jora Bhagpura, Datia and M.S Pratap Singh; Baisakh sudi 3, 1857 V.S. (A.D. 1800).

The following terms were agreed :—

1. Ambaji would not side with Lakhwa (Lakshman Rao) against the Maharaja even if Srimant Daulat Rao recommended his case.

2. Ambaji shall try to bring *firanghi* George to Maharaja's side.

3. Ambaji shall not interfere in the Maharaja's efforts to regain his lands and territory.

4. Ambaji shall not interfere in the Maharaja's disputes with Kota, nor shall he support the cause of Kota.

5. Ambaji shall manage his territory according to the instructions of the Maharaja and treat his foes and friends as his own.

Illegible seal on the back of the document.

1002. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 80.5×15.6 cm.; *panchas* of cloth merchants of Amber and Sanganer to the State (Jaipur). The document is undated but appears to have been executed during the time of Sawai Jai Singhji.

Agree not to import silken and embroidered cloth from Gujarat and Akbarabad (Agra) and to restrict their purchase and sale to the silken and embroidered cloth manufactured at Sawai Jaipur. Material already purchased could, however, be sold out.

Signed by about fifty-one shopkeepers (cloth merchants).

1003. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari) 39×21.1 cm.; Bhabhiji Jadumji to Maharaja Bishan Singh.

Advises to maintain prestige of the ancestors and not to deduct one-fourth from the *jagirs* allotted to the inmates of the *zanani deorhi* (*rajlok*). If he did so she would not even touch the *patta*. **Fig. 120**

1004. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 45×13.9 cm.; Seth Balram to Shambhu Singh Gogawat; Magh sudi 13, 1831 V.S. (February 13, 1775).

Recommends that Habibullah Khan served in the army of Maharaja Jaswant Rao and that he was not a bad man. He could be taken in the employment of the *Durbar*.

1005. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 28.5×16 cm.; Vidyadhar, Sahibram and Vijairam *amil* to M.S. Jai Singh; Chaitra sudi 1, 1786 V.S. (March 19, 1729).

Promise that they shall not illtreat the subjects of the *parganas* held under their charge.

1006. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 48×17 cm.; Rai Jwalanath Gyanchand to Rawal Bairisal; Shravan sudi 12, 1875 V.S. (A.D. 1819).

Regarding remission of the Hadoti *pargana*. Seal of Rai Jwalanath on the cover in Nagari. **Figs. 123-124**

1007. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 27.6×15.1 cm.; Rayaji Patel to Thakur Pahar Singh; Paush sudi 9, 1847 V.S. (January 13, 1791).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter and the verbal message delivered by Pandit Lakshman Rao. Further informs that the same had been communicated to Alijah Bahadur and all matters had been settled. He would come soon with confidence.

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1008. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 31×14.5 cm.; Rao Sukhlal to Rao Shambhu Singhji; Magh sudi 11, 1861 V.S. (A.D. 1805).

"Shekha was detained on false reports. I have enquired throughly and found that it was all wrong."

1009. *Kabaj* (payment order); Hindi (Devanagari); 11.3×10.5 cm.; Krishnaram (*diwan*) to Bhagirath *taudar* (incharge of stores) *Kirkiraqkhana*; Bhadra budi 3, 1779 V.S. (August 18, 1722).

For awarding a *thirma* (shawl) worth Rs. 10/- to Swami Santosh Ram for *rakhi*.

Bearing a seal in Nagari of "कृष्णराम", (probably maternal uncle of Vidyadhar Diwan).

Complied on Sunday, Bhadra budi 6-7, 1779 V.S. **Figs. 121-122**

1010. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); Surajram Bankawat of Lawan to M.S. Jai Singh; Kartik sudi 5, 1790 V.S. (October 31, 1733).

"I hereby mortgage *parganas*—Lawan, Paparda and Saneri for Rs. 20,00,001/- (twenty lakhs and one). We shall have no interference in these *parganas* till the amount mentioned above is paid off."

Signed by Surajram, witnessed by Sahajram Bankawat and Suratiram Charan.

Persian seal on the back of the document. The word "मनजूर" written on the upper part of the document.

1011. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 29×17.3 cm.; qiledars, risaldars, and *jamiyatdars* of fort Ranthambhor to M.S. Jai Singh III; Jyeshth budi 6, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Acknowledge receipt of orders through Sanghi Jhuntharam signed by the Maharaja himself. Express their readiness to carry out the orders given to them. Further inform that their grievances in detail would be known from the *arzi* of Sanghi Manna Lal.

1012. *Arzi*; Hindi (Devanagari); 20.8×14.5 cm.; Rao Bahadur Salamat Singh of Barwada to Maji Sahiba. Undated.

Requests not to believe on the false reports made against him. Further assures that he would have no concern in future with the persons who were disloyal to the state.

1013. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 22.6×15.6 cm.; Mahatab Singh Chaturbhujot to Maharaja (Jaipur); Second Baisakh sudi 13, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Acknowledges receipt of *khas ruqqa* and expresses gratitude for the kindness extended to him. Informs that other details would be known through Bakhshi Manna Lal.

1014. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 42×19.6 cm.; Bahadur Singhji to M.S. Jai Singh III; Magh budi 7, 1888 V.S. (A.D. 1831).

Expresses gratitude for the kindness extended to him by remembering him. Further requests that he was now old and tired and wanted to go on pilgrimage. Hopes for further kindness.

Paper *tiklidar*.

1015. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 37×16.6 cm.; *qiledars* of fort Ranthambhor to Sanghi Jhuntharam; Jyeshth budi 6, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Acknowledge receipt of the orders signed by the Maharaja himself. Further assure to carry out the orders and to remain loyal to the Maharaja. Other details would be known from the letter of Sanghi Manna Lal.

Copy of document No. 1011 addressed to M.S. Jai Singh III.

1016. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 32.3×16.8 cm.; Indra Singh to Sanghi Jhuntharam; second Baisakh sudi 12, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter under orders of *sri huzur* and informs that they were all retiring to their villages accordingly. Further details would be known from the letter of Bakhshiji.

1017. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 25.5×15 cm.; all *qiledars* of the four *risalas*, *jamadars* and *deels* (of fort Ranthambhor) to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III; Chaitra sudi 2, 1888 V.S. (A.D. 1831).

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Request that they all have rendered services to their best and express gratitude for the kindness and assure to remain loyal in future.

1018. *Arzi*; Hindi (Devanagari); 43.4×15.2 cm.; Rawat Ranjit Singh of Dhula to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh III; Jyeshth sudi 7, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Thanks for his appointment as *Bakhshi* of Khandar fort. Expresses gratitude and assures that he would remain loyal and act according to the orders of the Maharaja.

1019. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 32.6×15 cm.; Bahadur Singhji to Rao Bahadur Sanghi Hukam Chandji and Jhuntharamji; Magh budi 7, 1888 V.S. (A.D. 1831).

Acknowledges receipt of *khas ruqqa* and promises to be present and to serve with loyalty.

1020. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 33.5×16.7 cm.; *risaldars*, *jamiyatdars* and *jamadars* of the *topkhana* to Sanghi Jhuntharam; Jyeshth budi 6, 1887 V.S. (A.D. 1830).

Acknowledge receipt of the orders and inform that further details would be reported by Sanghi Manna Lal Bakhshi.

1021. Letter (copy); Hindi (Devanagari); 39.2×15.8 cm.; Lakshman Singh, Hamir Singh, Shivanath Singh and all Shekhawats to Maharaja of Jaipur. Undated.

Inform that Colonel Lockett had arrived in their territory and that he was making enquiries about thefts and robberies, etc. Some people had reported against them out of their evil designs. Further assure that they had been always loyal and ready to obey the Maharaja.

1022. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 50×24.2 cm.; Sur Singh at Kabul to Maharaja Ram Singh I; Shravan budi 7, 1741 V.S. (June 24, 1684).

Acknowledges receipt of *khas parwana*. Informs that he had always been reporting about the matters of the camp including the activities of the *Sahibzada*. Sri Chimaji (Maharaja's grandson*) had objected in his *parwana* that he had been frequently using the palanquin. It was wrong. Enquiries could be made about it.

Chimaji suffered from stomachache for some time on Monday, Shravan budi 6 but recovered soon by the medicine of Ishar Vaidya (physician).

Paper *afshani*.

1023. *Yad-dasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 22.5×14.2 cm.; Paush sudi 8, 1798 V.S. (January 3, 1742).

An agreement should be taken in writing from the following *thakurs* :-

1. Kushal Singh (of Jhilai).
2. Ajit Singh Naruka (of Uniara).
3. Mohan Singh Nathawat (of Chomu).
4. Shiva Singh Shekhawat (of Sikar) and
5. Zorawar Singh Shivabrahmapota.

1024. Bond; Hindi-Jaipuri (Devanagari); 41.6×16.2 cm.; Salim Singh and Shah Bannu Ram to Sawai Jai Singh; Jyeshth sudi 5, 1786 V.S. (May 22, 1729).

Promise to pay to the *sarkar* of the Maharaja Rs. 9,51,000/- out of which a sum of Rs. 8,00,000/- was to be spent on the army sent with Rao Budh Singh and Rs. 1,51,000/- paid as *peshkash* to the Emperor.

Two seals in Persian on the document.

1025. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 45×13.8 cm.; Balram in the camp of Jaswant Rao Holkar to Diwan Rai Chand. Magh sudi 13, 1861 V.S. (A.D. 1806).

Informs that he was writing as desired by the Holkar. Further adds that Sheikh Habibullah was serving in the camp of Holkar and had started towards Sawai Jaipur after obtaining leave from there. He would appear before the Maharaja and it was recommended that he should be taken in service. All reports made through letters etc. against him were false. He was a reliable man.

1026. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 28×17.5 cm; A ruler,† devotee of Anandghanaji, to M.S.

* Vishnu Singh † of Jodhpur.

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Pratap Singhji. Sunday, Margshirsh sudi 13, year not given.

Informs that he was friendly with the Maharaja and their friends and foes were common. His message would be conveyed by Thakur Sawai Singh and Shobha Chand.

Paper with golden *hashia*.

1027. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 37.7×14.5 cm.; Bakhshi Balmukund (at Udaipur) to M.S. Jai Singh III; Jyeshth sudi 13, 1875 V.S. (A.D 1819).

Informs that the *kharita* addressed to *Sri Diwan* and *Sri Bapji* Sahib had been delivered to them. They were pleased to go through the same. Further details would be known through Ram Chand, nephew of the writer (sister's son). Requests for a *khas ruqqa*.

Paper has water stains.

1028. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 29 4×14 cm.; Sheikh Habibullah to Rao Chaturbhuj; Baisakh budi 12, 1864 V.S. (A.D. 1807).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 4,000/- (Jaipur coins) ordered by Jaswant Rao Holkar for payment to him for maintenance, out of Rs. 10,00,000/- settled as *mamla* with the *Durbar*. The details are as below :—

1. From Sahajram Mahant of Rewasa through Amardas and Prahladdas Rs. 2000/-
2. Through Rao Chaturbhuj Rs. 2000/-

Seal in Persian characters on the document.

1029. Agreement; Hindi, Sanskrit (Devanagari); 13.8×14.2 cm.; Dikshit Somayaji Goswami Vrajotsava and Govardhan Dikshit, devotees of Gokulesh, to M. Sawai Jai Singh; Magh sudi 8, 1794 V.S. (January 17, 1738).

Agree that they would observe *Pakshvardhini Ekadashi* as declared by the Maharaja.

1030. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 12.2×9.1 cm.; Panditrai to Dip Singh; second Bhadra sudi 14, 1787 V.S. (September 14, 1730).

Acknowledges receipt of a *sarpech* studded with jewels sent by the Maharaja through Jagdevarai of Sri Rangpattan. Further states that the *sarpech*, in question, was handed over at Talegaon.

1031. Copy of agreement (second copy); Hindi (Devanagari); 39.5×22 cm.; Dhaibhai Nagaraj on behalf of *Diwan* (Maharana of Udaipur) to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; Asoj budi 13, 1789 V.S. (September 6, 1732).

"As the Maharaja has been appointed as *subedar* of Malwa by the Emperor, it has been settled and agreed that a force of 24,000 cavalry and 24,000 infantry will be maintained in the *suba*. Out of this 9,000 cavalry and 9,000 infantry will be maintained by the *Diwan* and 15,000 cavalry and 15,000 infantry shall be maintained by the Maharaja. The income from the villages taken on lease, besides the *suba*, shall be divided in the above ratio after paying off the Government dues. During the year 1789 Dhaibhai Nagaraj shall remain in attendance of the Maharaja for seven months but for six months only during each of the following years. The *Bakhshis* (Commandants) of both the *Durbars* will remain together, etc."

Bears a seal in Persian.

The cover bears three seals of 'गिरधरदास'.

Figs. 125-126

1032. Draft of letters; Hindi (Devanagari); 15×10 cm.; Rao Shambhu Singh and Mehta Malukchand to Gusain Raja Himmat Bahadur Anup Giri; Kartik budi 7/8, 1853 V.S. (October 23, 1796).

"No letters have been received from you in these days. Further details would be known from the gentlemen *(bhale-admi)*."

1033. Draft for *khas ruqqa;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.5×15.3 cm.; Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh to Gusain Raja Himmat Bahadur Anup Giri; Margshirsh budi 9, 1853 V.S. (November 23, 1796).

Acknowledges receipt of a letter through the gentlemen and writes (in metaphorical language) that the medicine required for the disease was ready. Precaution must be taken. The physician should not say anything to dishearten the patient. Only such medicine should be prescribed as may be suitable to him. By doing so the physician shall gain credit but he should come in time.

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Further details would be known through the gentlemen.

Following couplet is written on the upper margin :—

"समें सुघर मत चूकीयौं, करत कवी यह कूक।
चतुरन के पटकत हियें, समें चूक की हूक ॥ १ ॥"

1034. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 30.7×15.1 cm.; Dadurai, Sheikh Muhammad Shafi and Bapuji Prabhu: Chaitra budi 9, 1789 V.S. (February 27, 1733).

Agree that Rs. 5,00,000/- were settled as *mamla* for Malwa. Now that Rs. 2,00,000/- were outstanding and if Chimnaji Pandit would create any disturbance in the territory of Malwa, they would oppose him on behalf of Maharaja Chhatrapati and *sarkar*

1035. Letter: Hindi (Devanagari): 31×15.8 cm.; Nana Sahib to Bohra Dinaram; Asadh sudi 3, 1853 V.S. (July 7, 1796).

Regrets that no reply was received regarding the message sent earlier in a letter with Pandit Paraji. Further informs that as the letter was not signed by the *sardars* nor sealed by him (Bohraji), no reliance could be put in the words of the Mishra. Assures that if they (*sardars* and officers of Jaipur) were ready to side with him earnestly, the *suba* of Malwa would be theirs. More details would be known through Mishra (Jiwanram). Paper decorative—golden border and *buti*.

Figs. 127–128

1036. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari): 50×21.6 cm.; Anup Singh (Jodhpur) to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; Bhadra sudi 13, 1785 V.S. (September 5, 1728).

Promises on behalf of Maharaja Abhai Singh that if a Kachhawaha or a Rathore revolted against the Maharaja (Jaipur) and took shelter in Marwar, Maharaja Abhai Singh's forces would join those of the Maharaja (Jaipur) to oust him. If the forces of Maharaja Abhai Singh were delayed the Maharaja's (Sawai Jai Singh's) forces could act directly.

1037. *Yad-dasht*; 2 documents; Hindi (Devanagari); Letter 44.1×21.2 cm.; *Yad-dasht*-45.5×16.5 cm.; Chhatrapati Sahu to Peshwa Baji Rao; Chaitra sudi 4, 1657 Saka; 1792 V.S. (March 17, 1735).

Letter: informs that as friendly relations existed with Sawai Jai Singh, no interference should be made in the affairs of his state and in those of Maharana Sangram Singh's territory.

Yad-dasht: a memo containing the details of imperial *sanads* and *mansabs* granted to the late Maharaja (Mirza Raja Jai Singh) is enclosed. **Figs. 129-130**

1038. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 49.6×10.6 cm.; Undated.

Maharana of Udaipur promises that he would act according to the advice of Rawalji and his statement would not be disclosed to anybody else. This procedure would be continued in the case of his son Kuber Singh also when Rawalji was no more. Unity should be maintained with Kunwar Ishwari Singhji in the same manner. Anyone who broke the promise would be put to sword.

A note on the back reads, "राणाजी की लिखित जगतस्यंघजी" **Fig. 131**

1039. Letter in the form of a scroll; Hindi (Devanagari); 22.3×23.8 cm.; a reporter to Maharaja Ram Singh I; Bhadra budi 8, 1736 V.S. (August 18, 1679).

Intimates about the expenses incurred by Kunwarji (Krishna Singh) in the Deccan Assures that the Nawab of Bijapur was taking care of Kunwarji. The wife of Kunwarji was at Aurangabad and would like to go home. The *mutsaddis* of the state had been asked to arrange for a proper escort.

Accordingly, the son of Ram Chandra Rajawat was sent to Aurangabad with one hundred *sawars* and necessary amount for expenses. Kunwaraniji would come on Dashehara. *Missi* (toothpaste) was prepared for maintaining her teeth. Nawabji was also using that paste to strengthen his teeth. The Nawab of Bijapur has been made alert and watchful of Shivaji's attack.

Letter is damaged and mended therefore the full details could not be made out.

Fig. 132

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1040. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 48.5×8.5 cm.; Paraji to Khawas Rodaram; Shravan budi 11, 1853 V.S. (July 30, 1796).

Informs that a reply to his letter had already been sent in detail through Mishra (Jiwanram). Assures that he was a well-wisher of the state. Further that Champaram Mahajan had borrowed Rs. 200/- from him which might be recovered and sent.

Paper *afshani*.

1041. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 65 5×17.5 cm.; Pant Paraji to Khawas Rodaram; Asadh sudi 10, 1853 V.S. (July 14, 1796).

Informs that Mishra Jiwanram had conveyed the message sent by him (Khawas Rodaram). The work would be taken in hand after the month of Kartik and then necessary information would be sent. The delay for two months was caused due to the receipt of a delayed reply from the addressee, which reached there after writer's departure from the spot. Further informs that the rains were heavy in Konkan and so the military activities had to be withheld. The heavy work in hand could not be disposed of without five *sardars*. Negotiations had been finalised between Nana Sahib and Nawab Sahib and seven gentlemen and *Pirzadas* were being sent to him accordingly.

Damaged.

1042. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 64.5×18 cm.; Pant Paraji to Khawas Rodaram. Undated.

"Tantya *paganawis* is incharge of all the affairs here. He is totally in our favour. It is, therefore, that Mishra (Jiwanram) has been sent with all the information. It would be better if Bohra Mangiram or any other gentleman remains present here at the time of the *matampursi* of Patel Sahib. If the formal articles for the *matampursi* are sent from there it is well and good, otherwise arrangements can be made locally.

Champaram Mahajan had taken a loan of Rs. 200/- from us, which may please be recovered and sent to us through Mishra Jiwanram."

Contents of the first part of the letter are same as those of no. 1041.

Damaged. Three seals in Nagari on the cover; letters illegible.

1043. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 69×18 cm.; Pant Paraji to Bohra Dinaram; Asadh sudi 10, 1853 V.S. (July 14, 1796).

The contents of this letter are the same as those of no. 1041. Adds that other details can not be written in the letter, the same will be reported verbally by the Mishra (Jiwanram).

Damaged.

1044. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 30.6×15.5 cm.; Nana Sahib to Khawas Rodaram; Asadh sudi 3, 1853 V.S. (July 7, 1796).

Regrets that no reply to Paraji's letter was received in writing, though Mishraji was informed that he (addressee) was ready with all the *sardars*. As no letter signed and sealed by himself *(khawas)* and by the chiefs was received, the words of Mishra could not be relied upon. Assures that if he was ready and sincerely willing, he (the writer) was also prepared to serve him and that the *suba* of Malwa would come under his (*khawas*') possession.

Paper decorative, golden "द्वारशाखा और तोरण".

1045. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 48.2×18.4 cm.; Diwan Para Raoji to Bohra Dinaram; Shravan budi 13, 1853 V.S. (August 1, 1796).

"A complete reply to your letter received through Mishra (Jiwanram) had been sent already. Further, you might have learnt about Tantyaji *paganawis* and reported the same to the master (Maharaja), other details might have been known verbally through the Mishra. The iron must be hit when it is hot and it is, therefore, that Tantya is made to take our side. We are the well-wishers of the Maharaja. We know it well that the friendship and brotherly relations between us and the Maharaja can make us victorious in Hindustan. Necessary *kharitas* may, therefore, be sent in the name of Daulat Rao Tukoji Rao Holkar, Parasram Bhau and

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Tantya Sahib It would be better that some presents and dresses of honour are sent with the letters or *kharitas* to both Tantya and Parasram Bhau as they can prove to be much helpful to us. Please send a reply soon. Daulatram Haldia is here as your representative and his letter has been received by Nana Sahib. But it is known to Nana Sahib how fair his dealings were with Tukoji Holkar. De Boigne is his friend but Perron is more powerful here. I have written to you because we are well-wishers of the Maharaja. But we are helpless if the Maharaja himself does not understand.

Champaram Mahajan had taken Rs. 200/- as loan from us, for which we have already written. Kindly realise this amount from him and send it to us. Kindly attract Zalim Singh of Kota to our side by writing letters, etc."

A note in Nagari on the reverse reads,
"कासद कूं इनाम दो सो हम कूं लिष देणा" **Fig. 133**

1046. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 31.5×16 cm.; Nana Sahib to Bohra Dinaram; Asadh sudi 3, 1853 V.S. (July 7, 1796).

"Messages have already been sent in the previous letter of Pandit Paraji. We were waiting for a reply but the same has not been received as yet. The Maharaja is very wise and a great king; he can do whatever he likes. We, in Hindustan, are his servants and ready to help him. It has been reported in the newsletter that the camp has been lifted but we should have been consulted before doing so. It is good that Mishra Jiwanramji has reached here with your brother. We have full confidence in you and hope that you will report the matter to the Maharaja and let us know about his decision. You should inform us about the attitude of his nobles and chiefs also. We have no differences with Nawab Sahib. Saifu Mian Pirzada is, therefore, coming to you with the Mishra. All matters may, therefore, be settled with Saifu Mian and a *kharita* may be sent to Nawab Sahib accordingly. You should not worry about the expenses on the army. If you remain firm there will be no deficiency of money and land with you. Everything will be disposed of through you. The Mishra will deliver verbal message and a definite reply may be sent early."

Paper with "द्वारशाखा, तोरण" in gold

1047. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 31×15.6 cm.; Nana Sahib to Khawas Rodaram; Asadh sudi 3, 1853 V.S. (July 7, 1796).

The contents of this letter are the same as in no. 1046, addressed to Bohra Dinaram.

Paper decorative as no. 1046.

1048. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 35.4×16.2 cm.; Subedar Daulat Rao Shinde to M.S. Jagat Singh; Kartik sudi 7, 1860 V.S. (A.D. 1803).

"It might be known to the Maharaja that General Perron has not proved true to his salt. He has left us and joined his countrymen. Raje Ambaji Rao Ingle has been made incharge of the affairs now and it is hoped that the Maharaja would join him with his forces to drive the 'firanghis' out of Hindustan. If the country and the Hindu religion is to be saved from the 'firanghis' all the *pagaribands* (Indians) should unite and strive to get rid of them."

Paper *afshani*. **Fig. 134**

1049. Draft; Hindi and Persian (Devanagari); 20.5×14.6 cm.; M.S. Pratap Singh to Gusain Raja Himmat Bahadur Anupgiri; Kartik budi 4, 1853 V.S. (October 20, 1796).

"Received two-three letters, contents noted. The disease has been diagnosed. The physician is with you; you will be cured. There should be no delay in coming. If delay can not be avoided, write clearly so that other treatment may be prescribed."

Signed in initials ह.सु. Three terms are written below in Persian script. The letter is in metaphorical language.

1050. *Arzi* in the form of a letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 26.5×16.3 cm.; Tan Rai to the Maharaja. Begs pardon for her faults.

"मो मन तरसत तुअ दरस को वहु तरसों हों तोहि
रटत रहों मैं मोर ज्यों करो कृपा अब मोहि"

Though undated it may be of Maharaja Ram Singh I's period. Decorative paper. **Fig. 135**

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1051. Copy of a letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 19.8×14.5 cm. Undated.

It is a copy of a letter sent to Sawai Pratap Singh saying that reply to General Sahib's letter had been sent informing that the Maharaja of Jaipur would be requested to send Rani Rathoreji (to Jodhpur) maintaining the tradition of the royal houses of Rajasthan.

Note on the wrapper reads/–

"नकल जोधपुर को कागद जरनैलजी ने आयो तीकी फारसी दर जुवाव जरनैलजी लीख्यो जी की हींदवो"

1052. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 23.4×13.2 cm.; Dhaibhai Nagaraj to Shah Sri Chand; Asoj budi 13, 1789 V.S. (September 6, 1732).

Stands surety for the good conduct of Khushhal Singh, son of Lunkaran Chandrawat.

The word "मनजूर" is written on the upper part of the *navisht*.

1053. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 46×24 cm.; Vallabhdas to Maharaja Ram Singh I.

Undated.

'स्वस्ति श्री जय जस अपार महिमा महि मंडन ॥
दुवन दलन दल मल (न) प्रबल दारिद (द) ल षंडन ॥
कोट कोट जुगु आयुविर्ध जस जय प्रताप धन ॥
वढो अमित अनगनति जितिक इच्छा यह मो मन ॥
महाराज सुपराज परकाज विहित मत ॥
प्रनय कोर कर जोर दास दासन रह विधि विनवत ॥
चिरंजीव ह्यां तुव प्रताप सुष सकल कुशल कर ॥
लषिवे को अभिलाष लोचन दरस विमल वर ॥'

Submitted many applications but unfortunately received no reply since the writer had been separated from the presence of the Maharaja. Assures that he was ready to be present for service whenever remembered by the Maharaja. Informs that he was in the service of Nawab Amir-ul-Umra in Bengal. The Nawab very graciously granted him a salary of Rs. 1000/- per month and also awarded some amount in cash. As the climate of Bengal was not suitable to him (the writer), he came back to Agra, and there maintained himself with whatever he had received from the Nawab. The Maharaja was well aware with the services rendered by the petitioner under Nawab Madarul Muham Mirza. Further requests that he was unable to bear the expenses of one thousand *sawars* being out of employment and entreats that imperial orders may be sought to relinquish the maintenance of one thousand *sawars* imposed on him. Concludes with following *doha*:—

रामचरण हिय मैं धरत, वलभदासन दास ।
और धरा की आस नहीं, जग तै रहत उदास ॥

Paper decorative, golden *butis* on light brown ground. Letter mended.

1054. Letter-cum-receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 28.5×20.6 cm.; Subedar Daulat Raoji Shinde to M.S. Pratap Singh; Asoj budi 5, 1851 V.S. (September 14, 1794).

Informs that Rs. 15,00,000/- were settled as *mamla* in *samvat* 1846 by Khawas Rodaram and Thakur Pahar Singh in the time of the late Alijah Bahadur. Further adds that this amount was paid off in full and nothing was outstanding against the state

Seal in Nagari characters on the cover.

1055. Agreement between Daulat Rao Shinde and M.S Pratap Singh; Hindi (Devanagari) 85.5×14.5 cm.; Subedar Daulat Rao Shinde to M.S. Pratap Singh; Asoj budi 1, 1851 V.S. (September 10, 1794).

Informs that the Maharaja should act according to the following terms settled at camp Shivapur between Gyan Singh Chundawat and Hakim Saviour D' Silva on behalf of the Maharaja and Raje Gopal Rao, Raghunath Bahadur and General De Boigne on behalf of the Scindia.

1. The Maharaja shall pay Rs 15,00,000/- as per details given in the document.

2. The enemies and friends of one party shall be regarded as enemies and friends of the other. Disloyal persons will be punished.

3. Maharaja shall manage his own state Scindia will not interfere.

4. The Maharaja would pay for the expenses incurred on the forces sent for help whenever required.

5. No interference would be made in the internal management of either side.

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These terms are settled on the oath of the family deities of either party.

Seal in Nagari characters on the cover.

Signed at camp Shivapur, on 29th Safar, 1029 A.H. by B.T. De Boigne.

Figs. 136-137

1056. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 10.1×12.1 cm.; Ramjidas Salagram Jhalani to M.S. Jai Singh; Bhadra sudi 7, 1785 V.S. (August 30, 1728).

Undertake to pay Rs. 466/- annas 8 for Chand Singh Naruka on Kartik sudi 15.

The word "मनजूर" is written on the upper margin of the document.

Entered in the royal account book (स्याहा हजूरी) on Margshirsh budi 6, 1785 V.S.

1057. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 19×10.1 cm.; Bhikhari Das Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh; Bhadra sudi 14, 1784 V.S. (August 19, 1727).

Stand surety for Rs. 922/- to be paid for the *ijara* of two villages in *pargana* Naraina.

Entered in the royal account book (स्याहा हजूरी) on Margshirsh budi 6, 1785 V.S.

The word "मनजूर" is written on the upper margin of the document

1058. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.4×10.2 cm.; Purohit Hridayaram and Shah Dip Chand to Shah Vijayram; Magh sudi 10, 1784 V.S. (January 10, 1728).

Stand surety for the *ijara* of *biswa* 10 (half-share) of the *parganas* Ajabgarh and Bhangarh for the year 1784 V.S. which was granted in the name of Shah Jiwanram. This agreement would be null and void after four days.

"मनजूर" is written on the upper margin of the document.

1059. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 12.3×9.5 cm.; Ramjidas Salagram Jhalani to M.S. Jai Singh; Bhadra sudi 4, 1785 V.S. (August 27, 1728).

Agrees to pay Rs. 200/- for Dhyan Singh, Mohakam Singh Naruka on behalf of Rao Zorawar Singh Naruka on Asoj sudi 15.

Entered in the royal account book (स्याहा हजूरी) on Margshirsh budi 6, 1785 V.S.

1060. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 18.7×15.7 cm.; Gangaram Champaram to the state of Jaipur (Maharaja); Bhadra sudi 8, 1785 V.S. (August 31, 1728).

Agree to pay Rs. 10,000/- at Amber in *Naurangshahi* coins for Sanghi Bakasram.

Signed by Hirachand Anandram.

Writer is Gangaram Champaram.

Entered in the royal account book on Margshirsh budi 6, 1785 V.S.

1061. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 13.6×10.7 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran Natani to M.S. Jai Singh; Bhadra sudi 13, 1785 V.S. (September 5, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 12,000/- for the *ijara* of village Jagdhalpura for 1784 V.S. Also agree to pay interest after the lapse of the fixed date i.c. Asoj sudi 15.

Entered in the royal account book on Margshirsh budi 6, 1785 V.S.

"मनजूर" on the upper margin of the document.

1062. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 12.7×10.5 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran Natani to the Maharaja (S. Jai Singh); Bhadra sudi 11, 1785 V.S. (September 3, 1728).

Agree to pay Rs. 734/- in *Naurangshahi* coins on behalf of Bakhat Singh on Magh sudi 15, 1785 V.S.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Margshirsh budi 6, 1785 V.S.

"मनजूर" on the upper margin of the document.

1063. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 29.5×11.5 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran Natani to the Maharaja (S. Jai Singh); Bhadra budi 7, 1785 V.S. (August 16, 1728).

Agree to pay Rs. 3,500/- on behalf of Surajmal Khangarot on account of the release of his *jagir* held for non-payment of the fine imposed on him.

Signed by Sahajram.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Margshirsh budi 6, 1785.

"मनजूर" on the upper part of the document.

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1064. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 11×10.9 cm.; Salagram Jhalani to the Maharaja (S. Jai Singh); Bhadra sudi 11, 1785 V.S. (September 3, 1728).

Agrees to pay Rs. 50/- on Magh sudi 15 outstanding against Santoshram Kumbhani.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Margshirsh budi 6, 1785 V.S.

1065. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15×14.8 cm.; Purohit Gangaram Champaram to the Maharaja (S. Jai Singh); Shravan sudi 11, 1785 V.S. (August 4, 1728).

Agree to pay Rs. 5,000/- after five days of the release of Sanghi Bakasram. The amount was payable in *Naurangshahi* coins through Hemraj.

Signed by Hirachand Anandram.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Margshirsh budi 6, 1785 V.S.

"मनजूर" is on the upper part of the document.

1066. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.8×11.5 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh; Kartik sudi 10, 1785 V.S. (October 31, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 10,200/- outstanding against Gajsingh.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Margshirsh budi 6, 1785 V.S.

"मनजूर" is written on the upper margin.

1067. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14×10.6 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran to the Maharaja (S. Jai Singh); Baisakh budi 30 *Amavasya,* 1785 V.S. (March 29, 1728).

Agree to pay Rs. 1,384/- on Asadh sudi 15 *Punam* on behalf of Anand Pal Jadhava (Yadav).

Copy entered in the royal account book on Jyeshth budi 7, 1784 (revenue year).

"मनजूर" is written on the upper margin.

1068. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 11.1×11.7 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran to the Maharaja (S. Jai Singh); Phalgun budi 9, 1784 V.S. (January 24, 1728).

Stand surety for payment of Rs. 1,950/- in *Naurangshahi* coins on behalf of Malukchand.

Copy entered on Jyeshth budi 7, 1784 (revenue year).

Signed by Sahajram. "मनजूर" is written on the upper part of the document.

1069. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.1×11.6 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran to the Maharaja (S. Jai Singh); Chaitra sudi 3, 1784 V.S. (March 14, 1727).

Agree to pay Rs. 930 and annas 4 as *ijara*-amount for the *parganas* of Narainpur and Mandawar for the winter crop of 1783 V.S. on behalf of Jagat Singh Shekhawat.

Copy entered on Jyeshth budi 7, 1784 V.S. (revenue year).

"मनजूर" is written on the upper margin of the document.

1070. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 13.3×11 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran to the Maharaja (S. Jai Singh); Margshirsh sudi 13, 1784 V.S. (November 15, 1727).

Agree to pay Rs. 4,000/- on behalf of Malukchand.

Copy entered on Jyeshth budi 7, 1784 (revenue year).

"मनजूर" is written on the upper margin of the document. Signed by Sahajram.

1071. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.6×11 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; Baisakh (second) sudi 2, 1785 V.S. (April 30, 1728).

Stand as surety for Rs. 13,000/- outstanding against Hari Singh for *ijara* of Amarsar for *samvat* 1782-83. The amount was payable through Mahajan Ayasmal in *Naurangshahi* coins.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Jyeshth budi 7, 1784 (revenue year).

"मनजूर" is written on the upper margin of the document.

1072. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.5×12.3 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran to the Maharaja (Sawai Jai Singh); Baisakh budi 13, 1785 V.S. (March 27, 1728).

Agree to pay Rs. 75,300/- (seventy five thousand three hundred) on behalf of Thakur Badan Singh.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Jyeshth budi 7, 1784 (revenue year).

"मनजूर" is written on the upper margin of the document.

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1073. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.4×13.2 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran to the Maharaja (Sawai Jai Singh); Baisakh (first) sudi 9,1785 V.S. (April 7, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 6,000/- on behalf of Nanuram Chaudhary.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Jyeshth budi 7, 1783 V.S. (revenue year).

"मनजूर" is written on the upper margin. Signed by Sahajram

1074. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 32.5×15.5 cm.; Bhikharidas Salagram to the Maharaja (Sawai Jai Singh); Baisakh (second) sudi 8, 1785 V.S. (May 20, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 10,700/- for village Ringus, *pargana* Amarsar, etc. Further state that out of the said amount Rs. 5,000/- for Ringus had already been paid and the remaining Rs. 5,700/- would be paid on getting possession over the villages Ringus, Simarlu and one-third of Simrot.

Signed by Sahajram and Salagram for the amount as one-fourth share.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Jyeshth budi 7, 1784 V.S. (revenue year), "मनजूर" is written on the upper margin.

1075. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 18.4×9.6 cm.; Bhikharidas Natani and Salagram Jhalani to the Maharaja (Sawai Jai Singh); Baisakh sudi 1, 1785 V.S. (March 30, 1728).

Stand surety for payment of Rs. 15,000/- outstanding as *peshkash* against the *gumashta* of Chuhad Singh.

The amount was payable within three months from the date of the bond.

Signed by Bhikharidas and Salagram on Baisakh (first) sudi 2, 1785 V.S.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Jyeshth budi 7, 1784 (revenue year).

"मनजूर" is written on the upper margin.

1076. *Ruqqa*; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.5×10.1 cm.; Shambhuram Joshi to Shah Sahajram; Baisakh (first) sudi 13, 1785 V.S. (April 11, 1728).

Orders to pay Rs. 900/- in the *sarkar* at Naurangabad in Burhanpur.

Attested by Raja Harsahai of Doi.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Jyeshth budi 7, 1784 (revenue year).

1077. Not found.

1078. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 46×14.1 cm.; Rawat Gyan Singh to Maharaja Jagat Singh; Phalgun sudi 13, 1864 V.S. (A.D. 1808).

Acknowledges receipt of *khas ruqqa* and the message delivered by Rai Bhairon Bakhshji. Further informs that he got an application written by Rawat Gokuldas and Ajit Singh. Further details would be known verbally through Rai Bhairon Bakhsh.

1079. *Arzi*; Hindi (Devanagari); 48.6×16.7 cm.; Rawat Gokuldasji and Ajit Singh Chundawat of Devagarh to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh; Phalgun sudi 13, 1864 V.S. (A.D. 1808).

Inform that *khas ruqqa* and message had been received through Rai Bhairon Bakhsh and that they were ready to act according to the agreement if the Maharaja continued to favour them as usual. Further that they had apprised to the *Diwan* also.

1080. *Arzi*; Hindi (Devanagari); 65×15.8 cm.; Rawat Padam Singh, Rawat Sardar Singh Chundawat and Ajit Singh from Udaipur to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh; Chaitra budi 11, 1864 V.S. (A.D. 1808).

Acknowledge receipt of *khas ruqqa* and verbal message through Rai Bhairon Bakhsh. Further inform that if the *Diwan* continued to keep Chundawats in his service they would try their best to arrange the marriage with him (the Maharaja), but the conditions prevailing there must be kept in view as described in the letter of Rao Chaturbhuj.*

Also acknowledge receipt of the *jarawal*.

1081. *Arzi*; Hindi (Devanagari); 39×16.4 cm.; Bhairon Bakhsh to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh; Chaitra budi 13, Thursday, 1864 V.S. (A.D. 1807).

Reports that he (the writer) reached there (Udaipur) on Chaitra budi 5 and presented

*It is perhaps regarding the betrothal of Princess Krishna Kumari.

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the *khas ruqqa* to *Sri Diwan* and *Sri Bapji* who received it with great respect. Also conveyed the message verbally.

Further informs that he (the writer) delivered the *khas ruqqa* to Chundawat *sardars* also. Adds that Rawat Gokuldas had written the details in the letter of Rao Chaturbhuj and he himself (the writer) had reported in his letter addressed to Srilal.

1082. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); Raghunath Rao Baji Rao to Janakoji Shinde; 18th Shawwal.

Informs that during the previous year *khandani* for Jainagar was settled as Rupees 10,00,000/- through Antaji Manake, Sukharam and Rao Nilkanth. They got a *sarkhat* (agreement) written by the Maharaja. Accordingly, he, (the writer) having gone to Jainagar, made enquiries about the *mamla* settled and came to know that out of Rupees 10,00,000/- a sum of Rs. 5,00,000/- was fixed as *mamla* and the rest was imposed in the matter of Aniruddha Singh which has been, for the time being, adjusted against the *khandani*. Antaji Manake got the amount entered in the *sarkhat* (agreement) in the name of the Maharaja. This amount was refunded. The addressee should not insist on realising the amount.

Badly damaged.

1083. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 43.7 × 15.5 cm.; Raja Bakhat Singh to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; Bhadra sudi 12, 1785 V.S. (September 4, 1728).

Agrees that any Kachhawaha or Rathore, who was a defaulter of the Maharaja (Sawai Jai Singh) and who took shelter in Marwar, could be suppressed by the forces of the Maharaja and his (the writer's) as well as those of *Sri wabhaji* (his elder brother Abhai Singh, the Maharaja of Jodhpur) would also join them.

1084. *Kharita*; Hindi (Devanagari); 44.2×15.6 cm.; Anup Singh (Jodhpur) to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; Bhadra sudi 12, 1785 V.S. (September 4, 1728).

Contents same as in no. 1083. Adds that Maharaja Abhai Singh shall have no objection against sending of the forces directly by the Maharaja (Sawai Jai Singh).

1085. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 42.3×14 cm.; Nago Rao Harsukh Rai to Gyan Singh and Hakim D'Silva; Asoj sudi 15, 1851 V.S. (October 8, 1794).

Acknowledge receipt of Rs. 1,61,097/- which were outstanding against Rs 6,00,000/- settled as *mamla* at camp Shivapur.

Signed and sealed by Nago Rao Devaji. Another small seal is illegible.

1086. Account-cum-receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 43×14.7 cm.; Nago Rao to Jaipur State; Asoj sudi 13, 1851 V.S. (October 7, 1794).

Renders an account of Rs. 15,00,000/- settled as *mamla* for Jaipur and notes down the receipts of amounts adjusted on different dates. Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 95,484, annas 3 and pies 9 in full payment of the *mamla* dues.

1087. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 40.5×15.9 cm.; Purohit Gangaram and Purohit Bhojraj of Baswa to the State of Jaipur; Margshirsh sudi 7, 1784 V.S. (November 9, 1727).

Stand surety for payment of Rs. 48,705 and annas 3 as *ijara* dues for *pargana* Jalalpur for one year, payable by Shah Lalchand Chhabra and Pohkarmal, *gumashtas* of Shyam Singh Rajawat.

Signed by Purohit Gangaram and Kriparam for ten *biswas* against Shah Lalchand and by Purohit Bhojraj of Baswa for ten *biswas* (half the amount) against Pohkarmal Sethi.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Jyeshth budi 10, 1784 (revenue year). "मनजूर" is written on the upper margin of the document.

1088. *Navisht* Hindi (Devanagari); 33.2×15.4 cm.; Indraraj Anupchand Saraf to Jaipur State; Margshirsh sudi 9, 1784 V.S. (November 11, 1727).

Agree to stand as surety for Rs. 85,837 and annas 7 payable on different dates in *Naurangshahi* coins against Shah Motiram,

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gumashta of Shyam Singh Rajawat for the *ijara* of *pargana* Pidayani Maujpur and Harsana for the years 1784 to 1786.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Jyeshth budi 10, 1784 (revenue year).

"मनजूर" is written on the upper part of the document.

1089. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 36.5×15.4 cm.; Purohit Gangaram Kriparam to the State of Sawai Jai Singh. Paush sudi 5, 1784 V.S. (December 6, 1727).

Stand surety for payment of Rs. 80,664/- by Shah Ajitdas Chhabra for the *ijara* of *parganas* Manoharpur and Amarsar for the year 1784.

The amount was payable on different dates in *Naurangshahi* coins at Amber treasury. The names of forty-one villages contained in the said *pargana* are also given.

The copy entered in the royal account book on Jyeshth budi 10, 1784 (revenue year).

"मनजूर" is written on the upper part of the document.

1090. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 37.5×15 cm.; Purohit Arat Ram of Amber to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; Phalgun budi 1, 1784 V.S. (January 16, 1728).

Stands surety for payment of the amount of *ijara* for *pargana* Mandawar etc. by Sawai ram Naruka for five years (1784-1788 V.S.). The amount was payable on different dates as per details.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Jyeshth budi 10, 1784 (revenue year).

"मनजूर" is written on the upper part of the document.

1091. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 36.7×15.2 cm.; Purohit Gangaram Kriparam and Joshi Mangalji to M.S. Jai Singh; Margshirsh sudi 10, 1784 V.S. (November 12, 1727).

Stand surety for payment of Rs. 43,385 and annas 10 according to the instalments fixed for the *ijara* of *pargana* Vazirpur held by Shah Naraindas, son of Hiranand Natani, for three years that is 1784-1786 V.S. The amount was payable in *Naurangshahi* coins in the Amber treasury.

Signed by Purohit Gangaram and Kriparam as surety for half the amount and by Joshi Mangal for the remaining half.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Jyeshth budi 10, 1784 (revenue year).

"मनजूर" is written on the upper margin.

1092. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 27.8×15.9 cm. *patels, patwaris* and *raiyats* of Geejgarh to M.S. Jai Singh; Baisakh budi 14, 1784 V.S. (April 9, 1727).

Offer their own surety for the amount of *ijara* for Geejgarh granted to them for the year 1784.

Generally surety was taken for the *ijara* amount from other well-to-do persons and the possession of the *pargana* and the villages was given to them for the specified period in the *ijara*-deed but in case an outsider was not available, the *patels, patwaris* and the public of the village themselves stood as surety and became responsible for payment of the fixed amount.

1093. Copy of a letter; Hindi (Devanagari); Raghunath Rao Baji Rao to Swami Manakeshwar Goswami. Undated.

Writes that the addressee and Dattaji Shinde and Ramrao Nilkanth had settled Rupees 5,00,000/- to be realised for the default of Aniruddha Singh and Rs. 5,00,000/- as *mamla* of Jainagar for the previous year. Further states that the matter would be reconsidered by the *sarkar* (Scindia) after the bond executed previously was sent back to the Maharaja.

Badly damaged. Could not be measured.

1094. *Yad-dasht* - 2 folia; Hindi (Devanagari); 44.9×15 6 cm. 37.5×15.8 cm.; Friday, Shravan sudi 13, 1797 V.S. (July 25, 1740).

Contains details of *peshkash* of Rupees 20,00,000/- payable to the Emperor on the condition that Rs. 20,000/- per day would be paid extra as *talbana* in case of default that is non-payment within the specified period (four days). Also the following terms have been agreed :—

1. Villages belonging to the Bikaner state would be returned.

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2. Kishore Singh would be granted a *pargana* of his own choice.

3 No interference would be made in the matters of *ijara* and *mansab* in *suba* Ajmer.

4. All *mutsaddis*, *thakurs* and *kunwars* should consider themselves as responsible to the state only, and should not serve the Emperor in their individual capacity nor correspond directly with the Deccanis or other powers against the Emperor.

1095. *Parcha*; Hindi (Devanagari); 6.6×14.1 cm.; Maha Singh and Sher Singhji to Raja Ayamal.

Inform that they would send the *ruqqas* written by the five *sardars* after arriving there. The *ruqqas* would be similar to those written by themselves.

1096. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.5×14.3 cm.; Rajsri Maha Singh and Sher Singh to Maharaja Jai Singhji and Abhai Singhji. Bhadra sudi 1, 1787 V.S. (August 3, 1730).

Inform that there would be no departure from the terms settled between the two Maharajas by their (writers') mediation.

Two seals on the back - one in Nagari and the other in Persian.

1097. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 24.5×20.5 cm.; Raja Gopal Singh of Karauli to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. Asoj budi 6, 1785 V.S. (September 13, 1728).

Stands surety for payment of Rs. 10,137 and annas 8 only outstanding against Dayaram as advanced amount and *ijara* for *pargana* Malarna. The amount was payable in *Naurangshahi* coins in three instalments within a year.

One seal in Persian on the back. Copy entered in the royal account book on Jyeshth budi 5, 1785 (revenue year).

"मनजूर" is written on the upper margin.

1098. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 37×15.6 cm.; Gangaram Purohit, Ram Krishna Natani and Chaudhary Kushal Singh to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; Asoj budi 6, 1787 V.S. (September 21, 1730).

Stand surety for payment of Rs. 1,00,000/- payable by Anand Ram Bankawat of Lawan in the matter of Birajram. The amount would be payable on the condition that the service of *khawasi* of *sarkar* would be taken as usual from Anandram and Achalram. Also that Santoshram, brother of Achalram, would not be molested in any way and the villages Lawan etc. would be released. The term agreed for payment was two months.

Signed by Purohit Gangaram Champaram for 5 *biswas* (one-fourth of the amount) by Ram Krishna Natani for seven and a half *biswas* that is 3/8th share of the amount and by Chaudhary Kushal Singh for seven and a half *biswas* that is for the remaining 3/8th of the amount.

Copy entered in the royal account book on Margshirsh sudi 6, 1787 (revenue year).
"मनजूर" is written on the document.

1099. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 43.9×15.3 cm.; From Krishnaji Baburao at Rampura to Shambhu Singh and Diwan Rai Chand; Kartik budi 9, 1860 V.S. (A D. 1803).

Informs that in view of the old relations of *Subedarji* and *Sri Durbar* (Maharaja), Daroga Khushal Singh and Shah Sampatram were called from Rampura and *sarkar's* control had been established over *pargana* Tonk.

Seal on the wrapper in Nagari.

1100. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.6×11 cm.; Krishnaji Baburao at Rampura Fort to Jaswant Rao Baba Sahib; Kartik sudi 9, 1860 V.S. (A.D. 1803).

Informs that he had been staying at Fort Rampura for seven months under his (addressee's) order. Further states that *pargana* Tonk was under the control of *firanghi* Perron who had betrayed and joined the other side. The forces of Rajadhiraja of Jaipur arrived there and turned out the employees of the *firanghis*. Consequently, Daroga Khusyal Singh and Sampatram Shah were called from Rampura and the possession was handed over to them. They would maintain the same relations with the *sarkar*.

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1101. *Navisht;* Hindi-Jaipuri (Devanagari); 12.6×1.6 cm.; Kaluram Santosh Ram Jhalani to Jaipur State; Bhadra sudi 5, 1789 V.S. (August 14, 1732).

Agree that goods already imported from Agra and Gujarat would be assessed. No goods from these places would be imported in future.

1102. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 17.1×15.5 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to Jaipur State; Chaitra sudi 6, 1785 V.S. (March 6, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 9,000/- outstanding against Dholaram Mohanram and promises to pay the amount within two months and a half.

Signed by Kushal Singh. The word "मनजूर" is written twice on the document.

1103. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 20.1×15.2 cm.; Purohits Gangaram, Gujarram and Champa-ram; second Baisakh budi 6, 1785 V.S. (April 18, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 13,000/- due against Dholaram and Mohanram on account of *ijara* of *rahdari* in *pargana* Amber from Phalgun budi 3 to Chaitra budi 9, granted through Vidyadharji. The amount would be paid through Sahibram Shah provided Vidyadhar and Hargovind would not interfere with the *ijardar*.

The word "मनजूर" is written twice on the document.

1104 *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 18.8×12.6 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran to Jaipur State; Baisakh sudi 15, 1785 V.S. (April 13, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,210/- out of Rupees 24,200/- against Sawant Singh etc.

The word "मनजूर" is written twice on the document.

1105. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 17×11.5 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran to Jaipur State. Baisakh budi 5, 1785 V.S. (March 19, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 400/- payable by Sujan Singh.

1106. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 24.3×14.6 cm.; Joshi Anandram Tamota to Jaipur State; second Baisakh budi 9, 1785 V.S. (April 21, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 6,500/- on behalf of Maujiram Chhabra, his partner, in the *ijara* of *rahdari*, Amber from Phalgun sudi 3 to Chaitra budi..... The amount would be paid through Sahibram. Vidyadhar and Harjiwan should not demand the amount from the *ijardar* or the surety.

The word "मनजूर" is written twice on the document.

1107. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 18.6×15.3 cm.; Joshi Anand Ram to Shah Vijai Ram; Baisakh budi 9, 1785 V.S. (March 23, 1728).

Promises to pay Rs. 25,000/- out of Rupees 50,000/- on behalf of Sanghi Indraraj. The agreement executed by the Sanghi might be given to the writer.

The word "मनजूर" is written twice on the document.

1108. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.6×12 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran to Jaipur State; second Baisakh budi 11, 1785 V.S. (April 23, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,700/- on behalf of Bakhat Singh and Himmat Singh for their *jagir*.

The word "मनजूर" is written twice on the document.

1109. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.8×15.4 cm.; Lakshmidas Bohra of Jhotwara to Jaipur State. Baisakh budi 12, 1785 V.S. (April 24, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 1,500/- as *ijara* dues from the *ijardar* of *pargana* Hindaun.

The word "मनजूर" is written twice on the document.

Entered in the account book on Jyeshth budi 13, *sal samvat* 1784.

1110. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 28.3×15 cm.; Hiranand Manohardas and Tilak Chand Dharamdas to Jaipur State; Baisakh (second) sudi 10, 1785 V.S. (May 7, 1728).

Promise to pay Rs. 23,001/- as price of the grain realised from *pargana* Toda Bhim.

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The word "मनजूर" is written twice on the document.

1111. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 48×21.2 cm.; Manrup Singh to M.S. Jai Singh; 1785 V.S. (A.D. 1728).

Informs that he arrived at Bikaner on Bhadra sudi 1. Further states that Maharaja Sajjan Singh received the letter with great honour in view of the friendship between Bikaner and Amber. He also promised to take a written bond from the *thakurs* of his state for not giving shelter to the Sanwaldasots of Shekhawati who were committing thefts and robberies in Amber State. The Bikaner chief requested to withdraw *ahadis* and *gurzbardars* who had arrived from the Mughal Court in his state.

Kunwar Zorawar Singh would call on the Maharaja (M S. Jai Singh) on his way to Deolia.

1112. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 19.8×16 cm; Diwans Tara Chand, Amar Chand, Anup Chand and Ratan Chand to Jaipur State; Jyeshth budi 9, 1779 V.S. (April 26, 1722).

Promise to pay Rupees 2,50,001/- as fine imposed on them.

1113. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 57×16.8 cm.; Rao Sardar Singh (Uniara) and Kunwar Jaswant Singh to Madho Singh; Margshirsh budi 4, 1801 V.S. (November 12, 1744).

If Maharaja Sawai Ishwari Singh does not agree to the following terms—

1. Forces be withdrawn from Kota and Bundi,

2. Madho Singh would get 1/3rd share in the state of Amber,

3. Maharaja Abhai Singh's dues be paid to him, for which they stood surety, promises made by Rajamal, with the Deccanis (Marathas) would be fulfilled by the party concerned.

1114. *Kharita*; Hindi (Devanagari); 88×16.2 cm.; Malhar Rao Holkar to (M.S.) Madho Singh; Magh sudi 9, 1821 V.S. (January 30, 1765).

Informs that dues from the Maharaja on account of the expenses at Ranthambhor Fort and other places were settled as Rupees 35,00,001/- through Bhatta Raja Sadashiva-ji and Shyam Singh Hamirde-ka. This amount was to be paid in cash according to the dates mentioned in the letter. Further that possession over *pargana* Tonk and Rampura would be handed over as soon as the Bhatta Raja and Shyam Singh reached Jaipur, as promised by the Maharaja to give these villages in lieu of a *tan* of Rs. 1,00,000/- Four seals in Devanagari letters.

1115. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); Rao Kishan Singh Naruka to Jaipur State. Shravan sudi 10, 1785 V.S. (August 3, 1728).

Promises to pay Rs. 25,000/- due from Maharao Durjansal.

1116. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 47.6×17.7 cm.; Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur at Nand near Ajmer. Asadh sudi 11, 1862 V.S. (A.D. 1805).

Krishna Kumari, the *Diwan's* daughter, would not be married either to Jaipur or to Jodhpur Maharaja and that she should not be married to anybody without the previous consent of both the Maharajas. Jagat Singh would give his younger sister in marriage to Maharaja Man Singh and the latter would give his elder daughter to Jagat Singh in marriage. The marriages will be solemnised according to the *muhurta*.

1117. Memo; Hindi (Devanagari); 27.1×16 cm.; Undated.

The document contains names of thirty villages Kanjheda and Jamunya etc. granted in *chabini* (maintenance).

1118. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 2 folios a. 47.6×20.8 cm.; b. 23.7×20.8 cm.; Maharaja Abhai Singh from Jahanabad to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh; Margshirsh budi 12, 1785 V.S. (November 17, 1728).

"The *parganas* of Ajmer, Sambhar and Didwana were granted on lease to both of us (half share each), through your efforts. It is understood that somebody complained

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against it to the Emperor, who is said to have withdrawn the order. Kindly write to Muzaffar Khan to expedite the grant, otherwise *Diwanji's* forces, mine and yours shall combine to oppose him."

Paper decorative.

1119. *Parwana;* Hindi (Devanagari); 54×14 cm.; Pancholi Rai Chand and Mehta Mal Das from Udaipur to the *patels* of different villages. Baisakh sudi 10, 1785 V.S. (April 8, 1728).

Issues orders that possession over 18 villages as per list be given to Kr. Madho Singh, the nephew of the Maharana.

1120. Copy of the Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 23.5×15.2 cm.; Kr. Madho Singh to the Maharana; Chaitra sudi 7, 1786 V.S. (March 26, 1729).

Assures that as Rampura had been granted to him in *jagir*, he would serve as the Chandrawats did with three thousand *sawars* and three thousand gunmen (infantry).

1121 Agreement-cum-receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 43.3×13.2 cm; Madhav Rao Scindia and M.S. Pratap Singh. Chaitra sudi 9, 1843 V.S. (April 7, 1786).

Acknowledges receipt for full payment of *mamla* and expenses incurred in the skirmishes of Nawab Najaf Khan against Jaswant Rao in the battle of Borada; former agreements executed by the Maharaja would be returned. Expects that the Maharaja would protect the state.

Seal of the Emperor on the document.

It should be read with no. 1123.

1122. *Sanad;* Hindi (Devanagari); 44.6×15.7 cm.; Undated.

List of 36 *sanads* and *parwanas* of *pargana* Hindaun and Malpura etc.

1123. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 47.4×16.3 cm; Nawab Najaf Khan on behalf of the Mughal Emperor and Alijah Bahadur to M.S. Pratap Singh. Chaitra sudi 3, 1843 V.S. (April 1, 1786).

Agrees to pay Rs. 60,000/- on account of outstanding *mamla* and expenses of the battle at Borada against Jaswant Rao in instalments.

It should be read with no. 1121

1124. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 20.3×16.3 cm.; Purohit Gangaram, Ram Kishan Natani and Kushal Singh Chaudhary to M.S. Jai Singh; Asoj sudi 13, 1787 V.S. (October 12, 1730).

Stand surety on behalf of Anand Ram Bankawat provided that Lawan, Paparda and Sanehar were allowed to continue in his *jagir*.

1125. *Lagan patrika;* Hindi (Devanagari); 49.5×21.7 cm.; Jyeshth budi 12, 1774 V.S. (April 27, 1717).

Birthday horoscope.

1126 Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); Kushal Singh, Sanwal Singh, Devi Singh, Kojuram and Fateh Singh Rajawats and Akhay Singh and Amar Singh Rathores to S. Jai Singh; Baisakh sudi 11, 1780 V.S. (May 4, 1723).

Agree that the *qiledar, mutsaddis* and the residents of *pargana* Kundera and Khilchipur had made over the said *pargana* to the *sarkar* of the Maharaja. The writers stand surety for good conduct of Shiva Singh Rathore. Bears a seal at the top.

1127. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); Shiva Singh Rathore to M.S. Jai Singh; Baisakh sudi 11, 1780 V.S. (May 4, 1723).

"As the land of *pargana* Kundera and Khilchipur has been taken over by the *sarkar* of the Maharaja, I shall sit in peace and create no disturbance in the villages of *pargana* Kundera and Khilchipur."

Bears a seal.

1128. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); Daulat Rao to Bohra Dinaram; Phalgun sudi 10, 1849 V.S. (February 20, 1793).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 60,000/- sent as expenses of the army of Patel Sahib through Mangal Singh.

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1129. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); Manohardas Luhadia to Jaipur State; Baisakh sudi 15, 1785 V.S. (April 13, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 4,001/- (four thousand and one) on behalf of Man Singh Patani instead of Hiranand Madangopal on account of Jaisinghpura in Ujjain.

The word "मनजूर" is written twice on the document.

1130. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); Sunderdas and Laldas to Jaipur State: Bhadra budi 10, 1792 V.S. (August 2, 1735).

Sunderdas and Laldas agree that they would remain peacefully, keep no weapons and create no disturbances. Anybody acting against this agreement will be turned out from the *pankti* and would not be allowed to dine with them

1131. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 25.7×18.5 cm.; Subedar Jankoji Scindia to M.S. Madho Singh I; Baisakh budi 5, 1813 V.S. (April 19, 1756).

Promises that according to the treaty concluded with the Maharaja, no Kachhwaha would be taken in service without the permission of the Maharaja of Amber.

1132. Draft Budget; Hindi (Devanagari); Kartik budi 5, 1798 V.S. (October 17, 1741).

The State Budget for *samvat* 1798 (A.D. 1741) approved by the Maharaja (Sawai Jai Singh) for Rs. 1,05,00,000/-.

Orders on the budget are perhaps in the handwriting of the Maharaja.

1133. Receipt; Hindi; 16.5×11.8 cm.; Churaman Baksaria to M. Sawai Jai Singh; Kartik sudi 5, 1786 V.S. (October 15, 1729).

Receipt for Rs. 8,001/- outstanding against Sitaram Koolwal, as arrears, for the *ijara* of *pargana* Toda Raisingh.

1134. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 46.7×13.8 cm.; Madho Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh. Paush sudi 9, 1841 V.S. (January 8, 1786).

Informs that the amount of *mamla*, as settled, had been received and the lands in his possession were released. Further promises to help in every matter. This promise was made in the name of Sadashiva and Ganga.

Bears a seal of Mahadji Shinde, son of Ranoji.

1135. *Parwana;* Hindi (Devanagari); Maharana Sangram Singh to Kunwar Madho Singh; Chaitra sudi 7, 1786 V.S.; Tuesday, (March 25, 1729).

Issues grant of a *grass* in the name of Kunwar Madho Singh, his sister's son, in Rampura till his stay at Udaipur with him (the Maharana). Kunwar Madho Singh would serve the state with 1000 horses and 1000 gunmen for six months and after that with 3000 sawars and 3000 gunmen.

The order is in the handwriting of the Maharana himself and witnessed by Rai Chand Mehta.

1136. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 43.6×15.7 cm.; Undated.

List of *farmans, sanads* etc. regarding *pargana* Lahar in *bakhshish*, Bishanganj (pura,) *rahdari* of Faridabad, *faujdari* of Mathura, *zamindari* of Bhangarh, *faujdari* of Tijara, Amarsar and Naraina, *faujdari* of Hindaun, *puras* at Agra, Delhi and Aurangabad, Burhanpur, *faujdari* of Toda Bhim, Bayana, *pura* at Ujjain, Patna, Vazirpur, Lahore, Peshawar and Banaras.

1137. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 33.3×15.2 cm.; Chaudharis Khushyaliram and Chainram of Dausa to Sawai Jai Singh; Baisakh sudi 9, 1785 V.S. (April 9, 1728).

Stand surety for the deficit (if any) of Rs. 15,000/- on behalf of Gulab Chand Natani and Rikhabdas Bhavsa who took the *ijara* of *pargana* Lalsot for *samvat* 1784.

1138. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 22.4×11.8 cm.; Rawats Jasot Singh, Raghode, Baba Bharat Singh, Kuber Singh and Megh Singh; Friday, Jyeshth budi 2, 1799 V.S. (May 10, 1742).

Promising not to keep any relation with the son of Budh Singh who, on investigation, was found to be a forged one. Anyone having any relation with him or dining with him would be outcasted.

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1139. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 27.1×15.2 cm. Chaudharis Sabal Singh and Man Singh to M.S. Jai Singh. (first) Baisakh sudi 15, 1785 V.S. (April 13, 1728).

Stand surety for the *peshkash* amount of Rs. 10,000/- in *Naurangshahi* coins for village Abheypur granted to Anand Ram by transfer from Mamarakh Ram.

1140. *Arzi*; Hindi (Devanagari); 21.4×14.7 cm.; *Charan* Sukhram of Chhipur, *pargana* Malpura to M.S. Jai Singh; Jyeshth budi 4, 1785 V.S. (May 16, 1728).

Prays for the release of his village. Suggests that the heavy expenses incurred on Dev Singh could be avoided by getting him murdered through his brother-in-law under whose influence he (Dev Singh) was taking opium.

1141. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 11.6×12.4 cm.; Jairam Das, *vakil* of Harnath Singh Naruka to Jaipur; Margshirsh sudi 10, 1786 V.S. (November 19, 1729).

Acknowledges receipt of studded bangles, obtained from *kirkiraqkhana* for Rs. 8,001/-, handed over to Rai Singh through Sitaram Koolwal.

1142. Memo; Hindi (Devanagari); 43.2×15.6 cm.; Undated.

List of *parwanas* for *parganas* granted to the *Durbar* (the Maharaja of Amber).

Names of *parganas* - Vrindavan, Lahore, Malarna, Malpura, Hindaun, Dewati, Bhangarh, Manoharpur, Naraina, Tonk, Amarsar, Khori, Amber, Mathura, Hastera, in *jagir* and *faujdari* of Gaya, Bishanpura in *pargana* Vrindavan, *faujdari* of Hindaun and Toda Bhim.

1143. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 24.8×12.3 cm.; Harisewak to Sawai Jai Singh. Undated.

Promises that he would adopt *sanyas* and remain as a *mahant*. Other pecuniary affairs would be looked after by a *grihastha*.

1144. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); Ramkishan Natani, Purohit Ghasiram, residents of Sanganer and Chaudhary Kushal Singh; Asadh sudi 1, 1786 V.S. (June 16, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,15,000/- out of Rs. 1,25,000/- settled as *peshkash* payable by Kr. Jagat Singh, Amar Singh Khangarots, residents of Lamba.

1145. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 57.3×15.5 cm.; Mayanand Joshi, Sukhanand Natani etc. *Laltapanthis* of *qasba* Sanganer to M.S. Jai Singh. Bhadra budi 12, 1782 V.S. (August 23, 1725).

Promise to give up *Laltapanth* and to follow the *Vaishnava dharma* as preached by Jiva Goswami.

1146. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 28.5×16.3 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh; Magh budi 5, 1785 V.S. (January 9, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,51,901/- on behalf of Badan Singh, who took *ijara* of *suba* Akbarabad.

1147. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 28.9×15.7 cm.; Kesari Singh Naruka and Zorawar Singh Sheobrahmpota to M.S. Jai Singh; Magh sudi 7, 1784 V.S. (January 7, 1728).

Stand surety for the *peshkash* amount of Rs. 14,200/- payable in *Naurangshahi* coins on behalf of Kanh Singh Naruka.

1148. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 10.5×15 cm.; Purohit Gangaram and Gujarram to M.S. Jai Singh. Jyeshth budi 13, 1785 V S. (May 25, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,000/- outstanding against Chuhad Singh Kumbhani. The amount was payable in *Naurangshahi* coins.

Scribe - Hiranand, son of Anandram.

1149. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 15×11.2 cm.; Kanwarpal and Basantpal Sarrafs to M.S. Jai Singh. Asadh sudi 4, 1785 V.S. (June 30, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 9,000/- out of Rupees 10,000/- on behalf of Chaudharis Man Singh and Sabal Singh, who stood surety for Anandram Bankawat of Lawan.

1150. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 22.2×15.3 cm.; Inder Raj and Anup Chand to M.S. Jai Singh. Baisakh sudi 10, 1785 V.S. (April 8, 1728).

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Stand surety on behalf of Zorawar Singh who held Khori etc. on *ijara* for the *rabi* crop of 1784 V.S.

1151. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 36 6×14.3 cm.; Purohit Gangaram Kriparam to M.S. Jai Singh. Phalgun budi 5, 1784 V.S. (January 20, 1728).

Promise to pay in full payment of Rs. 7,500/- outstanding against Shah Malukchand Tongya.

1152. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 30.5×15.6 cm.; Purohit Gangaram Gujarram to the State. Jyeshth sudi 10, 1785 V.S. (June 6, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 87,459/-, annas 11 and pies 6, payable on behalf of Shah Keshoram Soni and Mahachand Bhavsa, on account of *ijara* of *pargana* Dausa for *sal samvat* 1884.

1153. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 31×16.2 cm.; Purohit Gangaram Gujarram to the State. Jyeshth sudi 10, 1785 V.S. (June 6, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 19,604/-, annas 6 and pies 6 on behalf of Shah Khushyal Chand Soni who had taken *ijara* of *pargana* Ajabgarh for the revenue year 1784.

Scribe - Hiranand Anandram.

1154. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.3×12 cm.; Khushyaliram Chainram to the State; Asadh budi 6, 1785 V.S. (June 16, 1728).

Agree to pay Rs. 353/- and annas 8 only outstanding against Birad Singh Chauhan on account of *peshkash* of village Ranoli.

Scribe - Ram Kishan.

1155. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 19.3×14.3 cm.; Purohit Ghasiram Bhikhchand, residents of Sanganer to the State; Baisakh (second) sudi 1, 1785 V.S. (April 29, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,019/- only on behalf of Thakur Harnath Singh Pachyanot as *peshkash* for village Kujela.

1156. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 30×10.5 cm.; Chokhchand Daulatram Sarraf to the State. Phalgun budi 2, 1784 V.S. (January 17 1728)

Agree to pay Rs. 6,501/- on account of *ijara* of Jaisinghpuras in Naurangabad, Burhanpur and Elichpur for one year, taken by Bhaiya Parameshwaridas and Shah Khushyal Chaudhary.

1157. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.4×15.1 cm.; Bohra Dhaneshwar to the State; Chaitra sudi 7, 1785 V.S. (March 7, 1728).

Agrees to pay Rs. 2,751/- on behalf of Maujiram Sawda in *Naurangshahi* coins.

1158. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 13×11.6 cm; Purohits Gangaram and Champaram to the State. Paush sudi 12, 1785 V.S. (January 1, 1729).

Stand surety on behalf of Rao Jaswant Singh for Rs. 9,800/- being the amount of *peshkash* for *suba* Ajmer.

1159 *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.5×15.2 cm.; Bohra Dhaneshwar to the State; Chaitra sudi 7, 1785 V.S. (March 7, 1728)

Stands surety for Rs. 2,751/- outstanding against Maujiram Gujarati.

1160. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.1×12.3 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to the State. Asoj budi 5, 1787 V.S. (September 20, 1730).

Stands surety for Rs. 500/- as a part of the amount for *ijara* of *parganas* Sudana etc for *samvat* 1786, on behalf of Hasan Khan Pathan. The amount was to be paid in *Naurangshahi* coins.

1161. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 18×15 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to the State. Kartik sudi 12, 1787 V.S. (November 10, 1730)

Stands surety for Rs. 1,425/- for the *ijara* amount of *mauza* Suroli, *pargana* Sarsop on behalf of Jeet Singh Naruka.

1162. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 22.5×15.3 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to the State. Kartik sudi 10, 1787 V.S. (November 8, 1730).

Agrees to pay Rs. 15,000/- on behalf of Jeet Singh Naruka on account of *subedari* and *faujdari* of *suba* Ajmer, Fort Rantham-bhor and *pargana* Uniara for *samvat* 1787. The amount was to be paid in cash in *Naurangshahi* coins.

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1163. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 18.4×10.2 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to the State. Kartik sudi 5, 1787 V.S. (November 4, 1730)

Chaudhary Kushal Singh stands surety for Rs. 4,426/7/ on behalf of Kishan Singh Naruka payable in *Naurangshahi* coins.

1164. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 25.5×15 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to the State. Kartik sudi 9, 1787 V.S. (November 7, 1730).

Stands surety for Rs. 1,001/- payable as *peshkash* by Shobharam and Govardhan Brahmans on account of founding a new village Ramlakshmanpura.

1165. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.6×10.4 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to the State. Asoj sudi 7, 1787 V.S. (October 7, 1730).

Stands surety for Rs. 12,000/- on behalf of Jeet Singh who took the *ijara* of *pargana* Todarai (Singh) for *samvat* 1786; the amount was payable in *Naurangshahi* coins in cash

1166. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 11.8×14.4 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to the State. Second Bhadra sudi 12, 1787 V.S. (September 12, 1730).

Promises to pay, on behalf of Kishan Singh Naruka, an amount of Rs. 2,400/- out of the total amount of *ijara* for *pargana* Bara in *Naurangshahi* coins.

1167. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 28.5×15.9 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to the State. Asoj sudi 10, 1787 V.S. (October 10, 1730).

Promises to pay Rs. 21,000/- in full payment of the outstandings against Sanghi Bakasram; the amount was payable in *Naurangshahi* coins *ghoda ginat* (घोड़ा गिणत).

1168. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 13.4×14.6 cm.; Kushal Singh Chaudhary to the State. Undated.

Stands surety for Rs. 1,000/- on behalf of Vijairam Sogani. The amount was to be paid in *Naurangshahi* coins, through Lala Hemraj.

Scribe - Chainram.

1169. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.7×14.8 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to the State. Asoj budi 13, 1787 V.S. (September 27, 1730).

Stands surety for Rs. 2,000/- outstanding against Rao Kishan Singh Naruka on account of *peshkash* for the *samvat* year 1784.

1170. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 12.6×11.3 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to the State. Jyeshth budi 13, 1785 V.S. (May 25, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 5,000/- outstanding against Paramanand *gurubhai* for the *samvat* year 1783.

1171. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 21.7×16 cm.; Jodh Singh Kalyanot to the State. Jyeshth budi 30, 1785 V.S. (May 27, 1728).

Stands surety for *peshkash* amount of Rs. 4,000/- outstanding against the *patels* of the villages of Tappa Abhaneri.

1172. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15×14.3 cm.; Sanghi Kesari Singh to the State. Asadh budi 3, 1785 V.S. (June 13, 1728).

Promises to pay Rs. 326/- as *peshkash* for *pargana* Ajabgarh.

1173. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 13.7×15 cm.; Bohra Dhaneshwar with Shah Vijairam Magh budi 9, 1784 V.S. (December 25, 1727).

Stand surety on behalf of Malukchand for the *ijara* amount of Jaitpura.

1174. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 29.5×15.3 cm.; Kesari Singh and Harnath Singh Naruka to M.S. Jai Singh. Phalgun sudi 14, 1784 V.S (February 13, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,501/- out of Rupees 2,201/- on behalf of Durjan Singh, son of Abhey Ram, who had to pay the said amount for *peshkash*.

1175. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 35.6×16 cm.; Khushyaliram Chainram to M.S. Jai Singh.

Jyeshth sudi 10, 1785 V.S. (June 6, 1728).

Stand surety for *peshkash* amount of Rupees 24,021/-, annas 14, pies 6, outstanding against the *patels* of Dausa.

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1176. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari) 40.7×14.7 cm.; Ramanandi Mahants to M.S. Jai Singh. Baisakh budi 7 (?).

Mahants Vrajanand, Prahlad Das, Laldas, Pushkardas, Raghodas, Sewadas, Ramdas, Rupdas and Chaturdas promise that they would give up the practice of keeping arms and also boycott those who keep arms. If they violate this promise, they would prove guilty to the Ramanandi sect.

1177. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 24.8×15 cm.; Kesari Singh Naruka to M.S. Jai Singh.

Magh sudi 3, 1784 V.S. (January 3, 1728).

Kesari Singh stands surety for Rs. 25,000/- of *peshkash* on benefit of Kishan Singh Naruka.

"राम" and "सही" is written on the upper margin of the document.

1178. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 22.2×14.5 cm. Bohra Hemraj to M.S. Jai Singh.

Margshirsh budi 13, 1787 V.S. (November 27, 1730).

Stands surety for Rs. 19,000/- for the one-third portion of the *ijara* of five *parganas* of Jhunjhunu etc. taken by Sardul Singh from the Nawab and granted by the Maharaja.

1179. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 37×15.5 cm.; Rawal Sawai Singh Nathawat and Zorawar Singh Sheobrahmpota to M.S Jai Singh.

Magh sudi 10, 1784 V.S. (January 10, 1728). Stand surety for Rs. 44,333/- out of Rupees 1,00,000/- as share of Badan Singh and and Sampat Singh Kalyanot on account of *peshkash.*

Bears seals of Rawal Sawai Singh and Zorawar Singh.

1180. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 28×15.5 cm.; Ram Krishna Chainram Sarraf of Dausa to the State. Kartik budi 11, 1785; (October 18, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 14,210/- settled for the villages of *qasba* Geejgarh and *mauzas* Kala khoh, Abwadi, Ayodhya, Rampura, Mohlai and Gairoli for *samvat* 1785.

1181. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 23.4×15.3 cm.; Mangal Joshi of Toda and Manram Joshi Tawdya of Amber to M.S. Jai Singh. Jyeshth sudi 15, 1785 V.S. (June 10, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 10,000/- on behalf of Maujiram who took *ijara* of the produce and *peshkash* of *pargana* Toda Bhim for the *samvat* year 1784. The amount was payable in *Naurangshahi* coins.

1182. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 39×13.5 cm.; Deep Singh and Ajit Singh Rajawats to M.S. Jai Singh. Chaitra budi 6, 1788 V.S. (March 2, 1732).

Promise to pay Rs. 40,000/- on account of the expenses incurred in sending forces by the State against the rebel Hadas.

1183. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.3×15 cm.; Bal Chand Longya to M.S. Jai Singh. Phalgun budi 2, 1784 V.S. (January 17, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 815/- on behalf of Bhagat Ram Tongya.

1184. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 17.6×15.2 cm.; Shardul Singh and Salahadi Singh; Bhadra sudi 5, 1784 V.S. (August 10, 1727).

Promise to pay Rs. 4,000/- (four thousand) only for taking possession over the *garhi* and the house. They personally stand surety for this amount.

Bears a seal of Shardul Singh in Persian.

1185. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 32×14.5 cm.; Annexure-12×14.5 cm.; Sri Krishna Charan Sharma to M.S. Jai Singh. Shravan sudi 6, 1794 V.S. (July 22, 1737).

Agrees to pay Rs. 15,000/- which he had lent to several persons from the temple fund. Further promises not to commit such actions in future, and to abide by the wishes of the Maharaja.

Annexure - Sri Krishna Charan Sharma agrees to take away the idol of Sri Madan Mohanji to Karauli, only when ordered by the Maharaja.

Bears a seal of Sri Madan Mohanji in Hindi, "सही" of the writer and a small seal in

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Persian of Arjun Singh, *vakil* of Rao Badan Singh, as a witness.

Annexure also bears a seal of Madan Mohanji and "सही" of the writer.

1186. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 10.7×10.5 cm.; Purohit Gangaram and Kriparam to Shah Vijairam. Magh sudi 10, 1784 V.S. (January 10, 1728).

Stand surety for the half share of the produce of *pargana* Bhangarh, Ajabgarh on behalf of Dholaram.

1187. *Parwana;* Hindi (Devanagari); 13.5×15.6 cm.; M.S. Jai Singh to Jai Karan. Shravan budi 3, 1784 V.S. (June 25, 1727).

Orders to come with money as settled at the court of the Emperor through Rao Jagaram. Written through Bhaiya Maluk Chand.

1188. *Naqal Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 37×15.8 cm.; Khushyalchand Jodhraj to M.S. Jai Singh. Bhadra sudi 14, 1787 V.S. (August 16, 1730).

Stand surety for Rs. 35,000/- of *peshkash* on behalf of Anandram Bankawat of Lawan. Half of the amount was payable by Khushyalchand Jodhraj and the other half by Bhikharidas Rupchand.

1189. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 30×15.4 cm.; Kesari Singh Naruka and Zorawar Singh Sheobrahmapota to the State. Magh sudi 3, 1784 V.S. (January 3, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 20,000/- on behalf of Kishan Singh Naruka on account of *peshkash* and expenses incurred on reception.

1190. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 42 6×15.4 cm.; Shah Balchand Sanwaldas, Bhikharidas Rupchand and Khushyalchand Jodhraj to M.S. Jai Singh. Asoj budi 2, 1787 V.S. (September 17, 1730).

Stand surety for Rs. 20,000/- of *peshkash* on behalf of Anandram Bankawat of Lawan

1191. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 32×14.7 cm.; Bohra Harkishan of Baswa to M.S. Jai Singh. Magh sudi 7, 1784 V.S. (January 7, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 12,500/- out of Rupees 50,000/- on behalf of Jodh Singh Kalyanot of *pargana* Abhaneri.

1192. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.2×15.2 cm.; Purohit Gangaram Champaram to M.S. Jai Singh. Shravan sudi 3, 1786 V.S. (July 18, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 2,100/- out of Rupees 42,000/- on behalf of Maha Singh Puranmalot.

1193. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 12.2×11.6 cm.; Purohit Gangaram Champaram to M.S. Jai Singh. Undated.

Stand surety for Rs. 1,098/-, annas 4 and pies 6 of *peshkash* for *suba* Ajmer on behalf of Sahib Ram and Khushyaliram.

Scribe - Gujarram.

1194. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 37.6×15.3 cm.; Purohits Rai Chand and Sobha Ram to M.S. Jai Singh. Asadh sudi 1, 1786 V.S. (June 16, 1729).

Stand surety on behalf of Kanwar Jagat Singh Khangarot for Rs. 10,000/- out of the total amount fixed as *peshkash.*

1195. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14.6×15.6 cm.; Daulat Ram Pahariya to M.S. Jai Singh. Shravan sudi 2, 1786 V.S. (July 17, 1729).

Stands surety for Rs. 1,000/- on behalf of Shah Sahib Ram on account of *suba* Ajmer.

1196. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 19.5×15.6 cm.; Arjun Singh Kumbhawat to M.S. Jai Singh Jyeshth sudi 7, 1786 V.S. (May 24, 1729).

Executes the bond of indemnity on behalf of Sanwal Brahman for Rs. 4,001/-.

1197. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 40.2×15.9 cm.; Nawal Singh Kalyanot to M.S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh budi 10, 1787 V.S. (November 24, 1730).

Promises to pay Rs. 1,00,001/-, the arrears of the *faujdari* of Paota etc. during *samvat* 1784, after realising from the *taluqdars.*

1198. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 18.2×14 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to M.S. Jai Singh Shravan budi 11, 1786 V.S. (July 10, 1729).

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Stands surety for Rs. 4,000/- out of the total amount, fixed for *suba* Ajmer, outstanding against Sah Sahib Ram.

1199. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 24.8×15 cm.; Joshi Shyamdas of Nindar to M.S. Jai Singh. Baisakh sudi 9, 1785 V.S. (April 7, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 15,000/- on behalf of Sah Gulab Chand Natani and Rikhab Das Bhavsa, who took the *ijara* of *pargana* Lalsot.

1200. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 20.7×15.6 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to M.S. Jai Singh. Shravan sudi 11, 1786 V.S. (July 25, 1729).

Stands surety for Rs. 25,000/- on behalf of Purohit Gangaram in place of Vyas Avichalram.

1201. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 38×15.5 cm.; Kesari Singh Naruka and Zorawar Singh Sheobrahmapota to M.S. Jai Singh. Phalgun budi 6, 1784 V.S. (February 5, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 10,001/- on behalf of Bhagawat Singh, son of Suratram Naruka for the *peshkash* of villages Nilli and Pada.

1202. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 19.7×15.5 cm.; Kriparam and Mansaram Jhalani to M.S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh sudi 1, 1785 V.S.; (November 21, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,000/- on account of fine imposed on Rupa *Patwari* of village Tholai.

1203. *Navisht:* Hindi (Devanagari); 14×9.3 cm.; Inder Raj Anup Chand to M.S. Jai Singh. Paush sudi 11, 1785; (December 31, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 1,550/- on behalf of Joshi Mangal. The amount was to be paid in *Naurangshahi* coins.

1204. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 22.2×14 cm.; Shah Faqirdas to M.S. Jai Singh. Chaitra sudi 10, 1785 V.S. (March 10, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 2,000/- due from Sahibram for the *suba* of Ajmer and Fort Ranthambhor.

1205. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 18.5×15.6 cm.; Bohra Hemraj, resident of Mohana Kalan to M.S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh budi 6, 1787 V.S. (November 19, 1730).

Stands surety for Rs. 35,000/- as half share of Sardul Singh Shekhawat who took *ijara* of *pargana* Jhunjhunu and Udaipur with the Maharaja.

1206. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 32.6×27 cm.; Jagatraj of Jaitpura to M.S. Madho Singh I; Kartik budi 13, 1810 V.S. (October 24, 1753).

Agrees to the terms which the Maharaja was going to settle with Parvez Khan.

1207. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 24.2×13.6 cm.; Purohit Kriparam to Shah Vijairam. Phalgun budi 1, 1784 V.S. (January 16, 1728).

Asks for an increase in the *ijara* amount at the rate of one anna per Rupee for *pargana* Dausa.

1208. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16×12.2 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh. Jyeshth budi 14, 1785 V.S. (May 26, 1728).

Stand surety for the arrears of Rs. 119/- outstanding against Hindu Singh Puranmalot.

1209. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 36×15.2 cm.; Purohit Gangaram Kriparam to M.S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh sudi 7, 1784 V.S. (November 9, 1727).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,38,543/- and annas 13 on behalf of Keshavram Soni and Mahachand Bhavsa who took *ijara* of *pargana* Dausa, Saner and Chharehenda etc. for three years 1784-86 V.S.

1210. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 28×16 cm.; Jivaraj and Sahibram of Tonk to M.S. Jai Singh. Asadh sudi 11, 1785 V.S. (July 6, 1728).

Promise to pay Rs. 10,000/- as *peshkash* on behalf of the *patel*.

Witnessed and undertaken by Sadaram Sawda of Ladana.

1211. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 11×14 cm.; Purohit Gangaram Kriparam to M.S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh sudi 8, 1784 V.S. (November 10, 1727).

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Stand surety for Rs. 17,600/- on account of *peshkash* outstanding against Rao Sagat Singh of Manoharpur. The amount was to be paid in cash in *Naurangshahi* coins.

1212. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 25×14.4 cm.; Purohit Gangaram and Kriparam to M.S. Jai Singh. Magh sudi 10, 1784 V.S. (January 10, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 4,000/- on behalf of Chaube Nathuram and Shobha Chand who stood surety for Har Bhagat Khatri, who took *ijara* of three villages – Hirapura in *pargana* Amber, Kachrya in *pargana* Chatsu and Sadu-ka Nangal in *pargana* Baswa.

1213. *Yad-dasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 16.3×11.6 cm.; Bohra Khetsi of Nandwana to M.S. Jai Singh. Undated.

Stands surety for the *peshkash* of Rs. 15,000/- (fifteen thousand) on behalf of Krishna Singh Naruka. It is only a note.

1214. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.5×11.5 cm.; Bohra Khetsi to M.S. Jai Singh. Kartik sudi 15, 1784 V.S. (October 18. 1727).

A copy of the note about Rs. 10,000/- realised from Sahibram through Sadaram, *tahavildar*, on account of *suba* Ajmer. The note was to be returned to the writer. It is also added that Rs. 86/- and annas 8 were realisable from the writer.

1215. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 13.1×9 cm.; Kriparam and Mansaram Jhalanis to Jaipur State. Shravan sudi 1, 1786 V.S. (July 16, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,000/- for *suba* Ajmer on behalf of Sahibram.

1216. *Navisht;* Hindi; (Devanagari); 14.2×11 cm.; Champaram Jhalani to M.S. Jai Singh. Shravan sudi 11, 1786 V.S. (July 25, 1729).

Stands surety for Rs. 1,000/- on account of *suba* Ajmer on behalf of Sahibram.

1217. *Navisht*; Hindi; (Devanagari;) 13×10.3 cm.; Inder Raj and Anup Chand Sarraf to M.S. Jai Singh. Shravan budi 6, 1786 V.S. (July 5, 1729).

Stand surety for Hridayram and Shiva Singh Naruka for Rs. 945/- and annas 7. The amount was to be paid in *Naurangshahi* coins.

1218. *Navisht*; Hindi; (Devanagari); 10.4×11.8 cm.; Kishordas Sethi of Kala-dehra to M.S. Jai Singh. Bhadra sudi 3, 1786 V.S. (August 16, 1729).

Stands surety for Rs. 300/- on behalf of Sanghi Bakhasram. The amount was to be paid in *Naurangshahi* coins *nagawar*.

1219. *Navisht;* Hindi; (Devanagari); 14.7×12 cm.; Tiwari Shivajiram to the State. Asoj budi 6, 1786 V.S. (September 2, 1729).

Stands surety for Rs. 600/- on behalf of Amar Singh, son of Kishor Singh Puranmalot. The amount was outstanding on account of *nyota*, *matalba* and *karz*.

1220. *Navisht;* Hindi; (Devanagari); 38.3×14 cm.; Ram Kishan Natani to Chaudhary Kushal Singh. Asadh sudi 7, 1786 V.S. (June 22, 1729).

Stands surety for Rs. 25,000/- of *peshkash* outstanding against Pahar Singh, son of Hathi Singh Khangarot of Paladi in *pargana* Malpura.

1221. *Navisht;* Hindi; (Devanagari); 25.6×10.1 cm.; Kriparam, Mansaram and Gumaniram Jhalani to the State. Bhadra sudi 15, 1786 V.S. (August 27, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 3,000/- on behalf of Purohit Gangaram in place of Avichalram Vyas.

1222 *Navisht*; Hindi; (Devanagari;) 15.2×12.2 cm.; Harnath Singh Naruka to M.S. Jai Singh. Bhadra sudi 13, 1785 V.S. (September 5, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 1,483/- on behalf of Fateh Singh Naruka on account of *peshkash*.

1223. *Navisht*; Hindi; (Devanagari); 16.5×11.7 cm.; Santokhram Rawat to M.S. Jai Singh. Magh sudi 15, (?) .

Stands surety for the amount of Rs. 500/- out of Rs. 1,000/- outstanding against Udairam Bhagat Jat who held the *ijara* of the half share of a village in *pargana* Hindaun.

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1224. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.6×11.8 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran Natani to M.S. Jai Singh. Paush budi 7, 1785 V.S. (December 12, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 5,000/- of *peshkash* on behalf of Sur Singh Pachyanot for the villages granted to him.

1225. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 36×15 cm.; Bohra Khetsi Rupchand Nandwana to the State. Kartik sudi 15, 1787 V.S. (November 13, 1730).

Bohra Khetsi Rupachand promises to stand surety to pay Rs. 1,00,001/- on behalf of Kesari Singh Naruka.

1226. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 34×14 cm.; Purohit Hridayram and Deep Chand Godha to the State. Asadh budi 2, 1785 V.S. (June 12, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 439/- annas 7 and pies 6 on behalf of Shah Jiwan Ram Chhabra for arrears on account of additional *peshkash* outstanding for the half share of *pargana* Ajabgarh.

Scribe-Joshi Rambharosa, *gumashta* of Purohit Hridayram and Tekchand, *gumashta* of Shah Deep Chand Godha.

1227. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 17.7×11.3 cm.; Bohra Khetsi and Rupchand to the State. Kartik sudi 2, 1786 V.S. (November 11, 1729).

Acknowledge receipt of the bond deposited in the *kirkiraqkhana* executed for standing surety on behalf of Balchand Sawda who took *ijara* of the half share of *pargana* Maujabad for the year 1784 V.S. The writer further states that he had paid the outstanding amount to the pie.

1228. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 11.6×11 cm.; Kanwarpal and Basantpal to the State. Baisakh (second) sudi 2, 1785 V.S. (April 30. 1728).

Stand surety for the payment of Rs. 650/- being the *dasotara* (10%) of the amount of Rs. 6,500/- for the *jagir* of village Gudha, Napa-ka bas, Rampura and Rahubas held by Mirza Avez Begh.

1229. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.5×11.5 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to the State. Jyeshth budi 2, 1785 V.S. (May 14, 1728).

Stand surety for the amount of Rupees 1,00,001/- kept in the custody of Vidyadhar.

1230. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 12.7×11 cm.; Jindas Khimsi to the State. Paush sudi 15, 1785 V.S. (January 4, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 208/- on behalf of Anandram Chaudhary.

1231. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 11×9.7 cm.; Inder Raj and Anup Chand to M.S. Jai Singh. Magh budi 14, 1784 V.S. (December 30, 1727).

Stand surety for Rs. 500/-, the amount of fine imposed on Malukchand Tongya. The amount was to be paid in *Naurangshahi* coins through Fatehchand Tongya.

1232. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 10.9×9.7 cm.; A copy of no. 1231.

1233. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 11.8×10.9 cm.; Inder Raj and Anup Chand Sarraf to M.S. Jai Singh. Phalgun budi 9, 1784 V.S. (January 24, 1728).

Promise to pay Rs. 3,417/- in *Naurangshahi* coins on behalf of Shah Malukchand Tongya.

1234. *Navisht* Hindi (Devanagari); 12.7×9 cm.; Inder Raj and Anup Chand to M.S. Jai Singh Paush budi 2, 1784 V.S. (November 19, 1727).

Stand surety for Rs. 2,000/- payable in *Naurangshahi* coins as a part of the fine imposed on Malukchand Tongya.

1235. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.6×11.5 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh. Paush sudi 12, 1785 V.S. (January 1, 1729).

Undertake to pay the amount outstanding against Nawal Singh Kalyanot.

1236. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 28.6×15.5 cm.; Shah Malukchand and Ramji to M.S. Jai Singh. Asoj budi 2, 1787 V.S. (September 17, 1730).

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Stand surety for Rs. 10,000/- outstanding against Anandram Bankawat on the condition of taking possession of Lawan and that the servants, Achalram and his brother, together with master Dalaram would reach Delhi safely. Their house in Lawan and villages would come under the possession of Anandram. "Santoshram will not be disturbed. The amount is to be paid in *Farrukhshahi* coins through Rao Jagaram, at Delhi." Scribe-Shah Malukchand and Ramji.

1237. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 31×15.3 cm.; Malukchand and Ramjidas to M.S. Jai Singh. Bhadra sudi 14, 1787 V.S. (August 16, 1730).

Stand surety for the amount Rs. 35,000/- outstanding against Anandram Bankawat on account of *peshkash* on the conditions mentioned in document no. 1236. The amount was to be paid in *Farrukhshahi* coins through Rao Jagaram at Shahjahanabad (Delhi).

1238. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 23.2×10.3 cm.; Swami Jugaldas to M.S. Jai Singh. Undated.

Agrees that the *kunj*, village, cash and other lands belonging to him would be taken over by Srilal, son of Priyalal, son of his guru. None of his (Jugaldas') disciples would put a claim to the above property.

1239. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.5×14.8 cm.; Joshi Mangal to M.S. Jai Singh. Magh sudi 1, 1784 V.S (January 1, 1728).

Promises to pay Rs. 15,000/- in *Naurangshahi* coins on behalf of Chauthu and Prahlad *qanoongos.*

1240. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari) 29×14.6 cm.; Purohits Gangaram and Gujarram to M.S. Jai Singh. Asadh budi 2, 1785 V.S. (June 12, 1728).

Stand surety on behalf of Khushyalchand Soni, son of Dholaram, for Rs. 439, annas 7 and pies 6 only on account of the arrears and *siwai* (surcharge) *peshkash.*

1241 *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 27.5×14.7 cm.; Purohit Hridayram of Jamroli and Shah Deep Chand Godha of Rini to M.S. Jai Singh. Jyeshth sudi 15, 1785 V.S. (June 10, 1728).

Undertake to pay Rs. 19,604, annas 4 and pies 6, on behalf of Shah Jiwan Ram Chhabra who took *ijara* of the half share of *pargana* Ajabgarh for V.S. 1784 as assessed by the accountants of the State against Shah Jiwan Ram.

1242. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 28.2×15.5 cm.; Rao Zorawar Singh and Jaswant Singh Naruka to M.S. Jai Singh. Phalgun sudi 3, 1784 V.S. (February 2, 1728).

Promise to pay Rs. 3,801/- as *peshkash* on behalf of Mohkam Singh, Jaswant Singh and Ajit Singh Naruka.

1243. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14×10.8 cm.; Ram Kishan and Lunkaran to Lala Hemraj. Paush sudi 15, 1785 V.S. (January 4, 1729).

Execute a bond of indemnity for Rs. 400/- for the release of Inayat Khan and Rahman Khan *mahawats* from the jail.

1244. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.7×10.3 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh. Paush sudi 15, 1785 V.S. (January 4, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 94 and annas 8 on behalf of Bakhat Singh and Himmat Singh Hamirde-ka who held a *jagir* yielding Rs. 1,700/- i.e. Rs. 1,100/- as the share of Bakhat Singh and Rs. 600/- that of Himmat Singh.

1245. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 11.2×8.8 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran Natani to M.S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh sudi 12, 1785 V.S. (December 2, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,562 and annas 8 for *peshkash* of Awa on behalf of Chand Singh Khangarot.

1246. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 20.8×15.5 cm.; Bhikharidas and Ram Kishan Natani to M.S Jai Singh. Asadh budi 1, 1786 V.S. (June 1, 1729).

Stand surety on behalf of Bhojraj Kumbhani for Rs. 20,001/- out of 40,001/- being the amount of *peshkash.*

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1247. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.3×12.2 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to M. S. Jai Singh. Shravan budi 13, 1786 V.S. (July 12, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 3,470/- on behalf of Nawal Singh Kalyanot.

1248. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 10.3×19.7 cm.; Gangaram Kriparam to Shah Vijairam. Phalgun sudi 3.

Stand surety for the *ijara* amount of *pargana* Khatu and Amarsar for the *samvat* year 1784, taken by Shah Hari Singh.

No. 1248 has the same matter written twice, only the dates differ; in one copy it is Phalgun sudi 3 and in the other 2.

1249. *Yad-dasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 16.3×11.7 cm.; Kesari Singh Naruka and Tej Singh Kumbhani to the State. Asadh sudi 4, 1786 V. S. (June 19, 1729).

Stand surety on behalf of Bhojraj Kumbhani for Rs. 40,001/-.

1250. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.5×11.6 cm.; Bohra Meghraj and Sunderdas Nandwana to M. S. Jai Singh. Bhadra budi 11, 1785 V.S. (August 20, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 4,021/- on account of *peshkash* for *pargana* Geejgarh. The amount was realisable from the *Patel.*

1251. *Yad-dasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 16.3×11.5 cm.; Kartik sudi 14, 1786 V.S. (October 24. 1729).

Refers to the *ijara* of *pargana* Mozabad for *samvat* 1784 in favour of Lalchand Tongya and Balchand Chhabra, son of Maujiram, for which Bohra Khetsi stood surety for half share.

1252. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 43×16 cm.; Srilalji. Undated.

Promises to perform the *seva puja* of Sri Thakurji as usual.

1253. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 13.5×15.6 cm.; Malukchand Modi to M. S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh sudi 6, 1785 V.S. (November 25, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 600/- being the amount of fine imposed on Ajabram Modi

1254. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14.1×15.2 cm.; Maujiram Sawda to M. S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh sudi 2, 1785 V. S. (November 22, 1728).

Undertakes to pay Rs. 1,400/- on account of the fine imposed on Sheoram *Patwari.*

1255. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 28.4×14.8 cm ; Bhikharidas and Ram Krishna Natani to M.S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh sudi 14, 1785 V. S. (December 4, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 64,000/- on account of *ijara* and *peshkash* of *pargana* Khandela and Narnol for *samvat* 1785 in the names of Kunwar Sawai Singh and Gaj Singh.

1256. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 21.8×11 cm.; Sah Inder Raj and Anupchand Sarrafs to M. S. Jai Singh. Asoj budi 10, 1787 V. S. (September 25, 1730).

Stand surety for Rs. 3,000/- out of Rs. 9,500/- outstanding against Sheo Singh Naruka for the *jagir* of Saraheda etc.

1257. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 11.5×15.3 cm.; Inder Raj and Anupchand to Sah Vijairam. Magh sudi 3, 1784 V.S. (January 3, 1728).

Stand surety for the *ijara* amount on behalf of Sah Lalchand and Balchand for one year.

1258. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14.2×15.2 cm.; Bohra Khetsi and Roopchand to Vijairam. Magh budi 3, 1784 V.S. (December 20, 1727).

Stand surety for the *ijara* amount of *pargana* Naraina for the *rabi* crop of *samvat* 1784.

1259. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14.2×10.4 cm.; Kanwarpal and Vasantpal Sarrafs to M.S. Jai Singh. Bhadra (second) sudi 10, 1787 (August 12, 1730).

Stand surety for Rs 4,000/- of *peshkash* against Zorawar Singh Sheobrahmapota as offered by the Thakur of Lawan.

1260. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 10.8×10.3 cm.; Bhikharidas and Ram Kishan to M.S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh sudi 5, 1785 V.S. (November 24, 1728).

Promise to pay Rs. 4,000/- in *Naurangshahi* coins after one month.

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1261. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 13.6×11.6 cm.; Purohit Gangaram and Kriparam to M.S. Jai Singh. Paush budi 4, 1784 V.S. (November 21, 1727).

Stand surety for Rs. 13,500/- on behalf of Rao Sakat Singh for *peshkash.* The amount was payable at the Amber treasury.

1262. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 18.1×15 cm.; Kashiram Jat to M.S Jai Singh. Baisakh (second) sudi 3, 1785 V.S. (May 1, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 2,500/- as *peshkash* on behalf of Badan Singh Kalyanot.

1263. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 22×15.4 cm.; Purohit Gangaram and Kriparam to M.S. Jai Singh. Magh budi 11, 1784 V.S. (December 27, 1727).

Stand surety for Rs. 15,000/- on behalf of Kishan Singh Naruka on account of *peshkash.*

1264. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 16.5×11.7 cm.; From Anandram Joshi; Jyeshth sudi 4, 1788 (May 28, 1731).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 42,000/- being the *ijara* amount of *pargana* Toda Bhim through Maujiram Sawda.

1265. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.2×10.3 cm.; Bohra Dhaneshwar to Shah Vijairam. Magh sudi 9, 1784 V.S. (January 9, 1728).

Stands surety on behalf of Sah Ramchandra Bakliwal who was granted the *ijara* of *pargana* Naraina.

1266. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 13×10.4 cm.; Chaudhris Chandrabhan and Sukhanand to M.S. Jai Singh. Bhadra sudi 15, 1787 V.S (August 16, 1730).

Stand surety for Rs. 2,000/- for the *ijara* amount of the villages under *qanoongo* Hariram.

1267. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 18.5×9.5 cm.; Ramjidas and Saligram Jhalanis to M.S. Jai Singh. Paush budi 12, 1785 V. S. (December 16, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,355/- of *peshkash* on behalf of Jiwandas Khemsi Tholia.

1268 *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 12×11.2 cm.; Shah Lalchand Patni to M.S Jai Singh. Paush sudi 5, 1785 V.S. (December 24, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 500/- on behalf of Jiwandas Khemsi, who stood surety on behalf of Anandram Chaudhary.

1269. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14×11 cm.; Kanwarpal and Vasantpal Sarrafs to M.S. Jai Singh. Asadh sudi 7, 1785 V.S. (July 2, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 6,000/- as *peshkash* on behalf of Anandram Bankawat.

1270. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 44.5×15.1 cm.; Dayaram, Jagaram, Harji, Dharam, Gangaram etc., *patels* of Khoha in *pargana* Amber to M.S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh sudi 1, 1785 V.S. (November 21, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 7,000/- on account of fine imposed on Bhoja *Patwari* of Amber.

1271. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16×10.5 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh Margshirsh budi 12, 1787 V.S. (November 26, 1730).

Stand surety for Rs. 900/- as the amount of *peshkash* of *suba* Ajmer for the year 1787 V. S. on behalf of Raghunath Singh Khangarot.

1272. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.5×16 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran Natanis to M.S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh sudi 2, 1787 V.S. (November 30, 1730).

Stand surety for Rs. 22,000/- outstanding against Kesari Singh for the *ijara* of *pargana* Toda for the *samvat* year 1786.

1273. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 13×11 cm.; Bhikharidas Natani and Saligram Jhalani to M.S. Jai Singh. Baisakh budi 6, 1785 V.S. (March 20, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 25,000/- on behalf of Rawat Rajsri Chand Singh.

1274. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 21×11.1 cm.; Lakhmidas to M.S. Jai Singh. Bhadra budi 9, 1786 V.S. (August 7, 1729).

Acknowledges receipt of a box containing two *dupattas* and two saris.

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1275. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 28.6×20 cm.; Mahant Govind Das etc. to Jaipur State. Baisakh budi 12, 1793 V.S. (March 28, 1736).

Mahant Govind Das, Balram Das, Dayaram, Balak Das, Bhagirath Das, Biram Das, Govind Das, Sheoram Das, Narayan Das, Jai Krishna and Lakshman Das agree that they have given up keeping of arms and that they would not associate with those who follow this practice further and that they would not allow such persons to dine with them. **Fig. 138**

1276. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 25.6×15·5 cm.; Baldeva and Ganesh Bhatt to the Maharaja. Asadh budi 7, *samvat* 1849 (June 11, 1792).

"Some irreligious persons have reported that we have adopted a son and have come to take away the idol of Sriji, which is quite wrong. We shall be subject to punishment if the report is found correct" **Fig. 139**

1277. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.1×15.8 cm.; Mangaldas disciple of Dhyandas to M. S. Jai Singh. Jyeshth budi 12, 1790 V. S. (April 29, 1733).

Undertakes that *vairagis* would not carry arms against the order of the Maharaja. **Figs. 140-141**

1278. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14.2×9 cm.; Purohit Gangaram and Kriparam to Sah Vijairam. Magh sudi 14, 1784 V.S. (January 14, 1728).

Stand surety for two third of the income of *pargana* Naraina for *samvat* 1784 on behalf of Sah Ramchandra.

1279. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.5×12 cm.; Regarding Tarachand Lalchand Patani. Kartik sudi 8, 1787 V.S. (November 6, 1730).

Refers to the payment of Rs. 2,548, annas 13 and pies 3 only by Tarachand Lalchand Patani on behalf of Chaudhary Anandram through Jiwandas Khinvasara Putholia.

1280. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 22×15 6 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to M. S. Jai Singh. Asadh sudi 1, 1786 V. S. (June 16, 1729).

Stands surety on behalf of Bhojraj Kumbhani for Rs. 3,333/- and annas 5 being the amount of *peshkash.*

1281. *Parwana;* Hindi (Devanagari); 50.6×14.1 cm. To the *patels* of villages mentioned in the *parwana* from Raichand Pancholi and Mehta Srimaldas of Udaipur. Baisakh sudi 10, 1785 V. S. (May 7, 1728).

Informs that the possession of the following villages be made over to Kanwar *bhanej* Madho Singh -

I. Fourteen villages transferred from Meghraj Bhimsenot–

Kanjhera, Khedli, Besda, Khedli-ro Khero, Kulthano *bado*, Kanakpura, Kotari, Chaukari, Barkheda, Dudhawa, Palasya, Kulthana *chhota*, Chamelsar and Gufarka.

II. Twelve villages transferred from Rawal Udai Singh Gopinathot–

1. Jamunya 2. Lumbdi 3. Bhandya
4. Raipura 5. Dhamanya 6. Durgapura
7. Chirkani 8. Sandya 9. Tilsamla
10. Malkheda 11. Kandla-ri Khedi and
12. Gothra.

III. Four villages transferred from *Dhaibhai* Nagaraj--

1. Jarera, 2. Anoppura 3. Fatehpura and 4. Sojawas.

1282 *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 44×10.5 cm.; Dadupanthi sadhus Suratram etc. of Naraina to M.S. Jai Singh. Shravan sudi 9, 1790 V.S. (August 8, 1733).

Agree that they would follow the principles of *shastras* as desired by the Maharaja and would have no contacts with the Muslims.

1283. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 43.6×16.6 cm.; Ramdas to M.S. Jai Singh. Undated.

As the Maharaja had granted him the *asthal* of *shobh* and a village in *jagir*, Ramdas promises that he would not go against the principles laid down for him by the Maharaja and abstain from branding on the body.

1284. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 43.5×15.8 cm.; Ramsewak to M.S. Jai Singh.

Undated.

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As the Maharaja had granted Ramsewak the *jagir* of Rewasa, he would stick to the rules laid down by the *shastras*; and would abstain from branding on the body; in case of defiance he could be removed from the place.

1285. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 23×15.2 cm.; Gusains Sunderlal and Navnitlal to M.S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh sudi 7, 1796 V.S. (November 26, 1739).

Promise to produce Mukundlal before the Maharaja within four months.

1286. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14 8×12 6 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh. Asadh budi 7, 1785 V.S. (June 17, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 4,000/- on behalf of Bhojraj Kumbhani who took the *ijara* of the villages of *pargana* Salawad.

1287. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari): 12×11 cm; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh. Jyeshth sudi 15, 1785 V.S. (June 10, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,351/- as the amount of *peshkash* for village Alooda.

1288. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 11×6.7 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh. Asadh sudi 5, 1785 V.S. (June 30, 1728).

Promise to pay Rs. 192/- to the State.

1289. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.2×11.8 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh. Asadh budi 1, 1785 V.S. (June 11, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 700/- on behalf of Nawal Singh Kalyanot.

1290. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.5×12 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh. Asadh sudi 15, 1785 (July 10, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,15,000/- payable as *peshkash* by Bhojraj Kumbhani.

1291-94. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari);

(a) 13×10.8 cm. (b) 16.8×11.8 cm.

(c) 18.2×10.5 cm. (d) 17.1×11.8 cm.

From Kalyandas, disciple of Valmiki, to M.S Jai Singh. Undated.

States by oath of Sri Ramji that he had seen the manuscript of *Bhushundi Ramayan* on his way to Dwaraka. He had reported this to Sri Rajadhiraj and can assure further, if desired.

1295. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 28.5×16.8 cm.; Ramnath Deva Sharma to M.S. Jai Singh. Baisakh budi 9, 1793 V.S. (March 24, 1736). The principles propounded by Sanatan Goswami, Rupa Goswami and Jiva Goswami are agreeable to the followers and descendants of Advaitacharya. Also the principles of the *shastras* incorporated by the Maharaja in his works, *Jnan-vivriti, Karma-vivriti, Bhakti-vivriti* and *Siddhantaikya—prakashika* are agreeable to all.

1296 *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 20.5×10 cm.; M.S. Jai Singh. Undated.

Containing affirmation on oath that friendly relations would be maintained on either side, to help each other with the forces etc. in times of need and to treat Budh Singh as an enemy till he was not declared a friend.

1297. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 19.2×10.7 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh. Margshirsh budi 12, 1787 V.S. (November 26, 1730).

Stand surety for Rs. 362/- and annas 8 for *peshkash* of Ajmer on behalf of Deep Singh Khangarot.

1298. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14.6×10.3 cm.; Purohit Gangaram and Kriparam to Sah Vijairam. Phalgun sudi 2, 1784 V.S. (February 1, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 3,000/- on account of increase in the *ijara* of the villages of Amarsar and Manoharpur for *samvat* 1784.

1299. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 21×11.7 cm; Bohra Meghraj Sunderdas Nandwana to M.S. Jai Singh. Bhadra budi 14, 1786 V.S. (August 12, 1729).

Acknowledge return of the bond, written by them for Rs. 4,021/- on account of *peshkash* for *pargana* Geejgarh, from the custody of Jaskaran, *tahvildar* of *kirkiraqkhana*.

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1300. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 34.8×21 cm.; Jairam Puri, Sujan Puri, Surat Puri and Sumer Puri, all Gusain mahants of Dhundhar to M.S. Jai Singh. Asadh sudi 7, 1782 V.S. (July 5, 1725).

Promise that they would not allow the clean-shaved *vairagis* and *nagas* to quarrel and always help the right party. **Fig. 142**

1301. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 8.6×9.3 cm.; Purohit Gangaram and Kriparam to M.S. Jai Singh. Kartik sudi 15, 1784 V.S. (October 18, 1727).

Stand surety for Rs. 6,000/- for *suba* Ajmer on behalf of Sah Sahibram.
Scribe—Gujarram.

1302. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 19.5×14.1; cm.; Bhup Singh Rajawat to M.S. Jai Singh. Bhadra sudi 13, 1800 V.S. (August 21, 1743).

Promises to investigate for all thefts committed in *pargana* Jaipur as the *faujdari* and *kotwali* had been granted to him.

1303. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 24.5×9 cm. Inder Raj and Anupchand to M.S. Jai Singh. Asadh budi 1. 1785 V.S. (June 11, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 579/- and anna 1, on behalf of Shyam Singh Naruka for the sale of one third share of the grain realised from Badgaon.

1304. Not available.

1305. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari;) 34×15.3 cm.; Pandit Sadashiva to Bhattaraja Sadashiva and Thakur Raj Singh. Bhadra budi 13, 1821 V.S. (August 25, 1764).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 50,000/- out of Rs. 2,00,000/-, settled as *mamla.*

1306. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.5×11.9 cm.; Undated.

Refers despatch of the *sanad* sent by Raja Sahu Chhatrapati to Uda Panwar for not creating disturbances in Rampura.

1307. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 37.9×16 cm.; Kishore, Jagatpal, Niranjan and Shyam etc. *beldars* to M.S. Jai Singh. Undated.

Acknowledge receipt of full payment for the services rendered during the campaign of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh at Thoon.

1308. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 33.6×15.5 cm.; Ratan Singh Nathawat etc. to M.S. Pratap Singh. Asadh budi 2, 1836 V.S. (June 1, 1779).

Ratan Singh Nathawat, Rao Vikramaditya, Kalyan Singh Khangarot and Bagh Singh Khangarot agreed as below—

1. Seats in the *durbar* would continue as these were during the time of the late Maharaja Sawai Prithvi Singhji.
2. They would accompany the Maharaja or his *mutsaddis* only in the campaigns.
3. Correspondence with the outsiders would not be carried directly.
4. They would create no disturbance in the city.
5. They would confer with the Maharaja and the *mutsaddis* only.
6. They would remain present during the campaigns and processions.

1309. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 26.2×16.3 cm.; Jyeshth sudi 15, 1826 V.S. (June 19, 1769).

A list of ornaments, articles and cash of Nawab Ajahar Ali Khan, Asmat Quli Khan and Bahu Khanum.

Bears a seal of Ajhar Khan.

1310. Letter; Marathi; 29×19 cm. Raghunath Baji Rao from village Chandoriya Nasik to Shyam Singh. Bhadra sudi 13, 1824 V.S. (September 6, 1767).

Sends message of welfare through Ramchandra Takdeva and requests that Maharaja Madho Singh be apprised of it and requests to confiscate certain *mahals.*

The seal reads, "साम्बपत्पंकजलीनस्य मुद्रेयम-पराजिता बाजीरावतनूजस्य रघुनाथस्य राजताम्" on the cover.

1311. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 17.3×15.7 cm.; Janakisharan Acharya* to M.S. Pratap Singh.

* Acharya Janakisharan was probably the Mahant of Galta.

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Bhadra sudi 15, 1854 V.S. (September 6, 1797).

Promises to follow the path of the Vedas and Puranas as discussed in the *durbar* and shall observe the thirty *vratas* including *Shivaratri* and *Anant Chaturdashi*. This promise is made on the oath of Sri Sitaramji.

1312. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 57.2×9.8 cm.; Undated.

An account of Rs. 67,001/- sent to Agra for the construction of a building.

1313. *Bahi yad-dasht* containing folia 8; Hindi (Devanagari); 43.2×16 cm. (each folio); Jyeshth sudi 15, 1788 V.S. (June 9, 1731).

Didu - Maheshwari - mahajans approached Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh for a decision about *dassa* and *bissa* mahajans in their community. The Maharaja called their family bards Jagarup and Harikishan and decided with their assistance and their records at Mathura on Jyeshth sudi 15, 1788 V.S. that there were three thousand families of the Didu - Maheshwaris out of which one hundred and twelve were the *dassas* (inferior).

Signed by Jagarup and Harikishan.

Attested upto Wednesday, Shravan budi 7; *samvat* 1811 V.S. and a copy deposited with Nawab Khankhana.

Bears a rectangular seal of Raja Ayamal in Persian letters with his orders.

1314. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 59.5×22 cm.; Vyas Avichalram. Asoj sudi 1, 1794 V.S. (September 14, 1737).

Details of amount imposed for the release of Vijairam *gumashta* through Harnath Singh Naruka.

Signed by Dalel Singh Rajawat.

1315. *Bahi*-containing 22 folia; Hindi (Devanagari); 42×15.5 cm. (each); 1802 V.S. (A.D. 1745).

It is a *bahi* containing entries of receipts, *farmans, parwanas, sanads, dafas, arzis, arzdashts,* papers regarding *muqaddamas* of the Deccanis, papers regarding M.K. Madho Singhji, *navisht, khat, teep,* miscellaneous *parwanas,* letters from Bengal, miscellaneous papers in Persian, papers regarding *swamis* and *sanyasis,* letters and *ruqqas* from the Maharana of Mewar etc. deposited in the Kapad-dwara.

These documents are dated from *samvat* 1780 to 1802.

1316. *Qaul-qarar;* Hindi (Devanagari); 170×54 cm.; All the Kachhawahas to M.S. Madho Singh. Jyeshth budi 9, 1816 V.S. (May 20, 1759).

Promise that they would neither help the Muhammadans nor the Deccanis, nor would have any correspondence with them. If they broke the promise, they would prove faithless to Sri Sitaramji and traitor to the *Durbar* and be liable to be ex-communicated.

Signed by the following—Jaswant Singh Rajawat, Jodh Singh Nathawat of Chomu, Gulab Singh Chaturbhujot of Bagaru, Jagat Singh, Nand Singh, Rao Vikramaditya of Barwara, Dalel Singh Rajawat of Dhula, Rao Sardar Singh of Uniara, Zalim Singh Nathawat, Ratan Singh Nathawat, Sultan Singh Naruka, Salim Singh, Chhaju Ram Naruka, Chand Singh Kumbhani, Fateh Singh Kumbhani, Ajit Singh Sheobrahmapota and Dalel Singh.

1317 *Sammati patra;* Sanskrit (Devanagari); notes in Kannada also; 30×21.7 cm.; *Madhva-sanyasis* of Udupi to M.S. Jai Singh.
Undated.

Explain the philosophy of *Bhedabheda*—and agree that the soul is a part of the Supreme Soul. They are one and appear different at the same time.

1318. Account sheet; Hindi (Devanagari); 48.8×14.7cm.; Magh, 1847 V.S. (January-February, 1791).

An account of Rs. 15,00,000/- settled as *mamla* through Pahar Singh and Roda Ram. A note on the cover mentions, "the amount of *mamla* was settled in the presence of Pahar Singh and Rodaram in the month of Magh, 1847 V.S. and was confirmed and accounted for through Khushyaliram and Daulatram when General De Boigne and Bhau Bhaskar were present"

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1319. *Qaulnama;* Hindi (Devanagari); 46.6×15.6 cm.; Peshwa Balaji Bajirao to M.S. Jai Singh. Asadh budi 7, 1798 V.S. (May 26, 1741).

It was settled between the Maharaja and the Marathas (Balaji Bajirao) that friends and foes of one party would be friends and foes of the other; the Maharaja being not on good terms with Maharaja Abhey Singh, they (Marathas) promised to withdraw their pandit from Jodhpur and that they would be entitled to get the dues of Bhadawar including Khatoli yearly at the rate of Rupees 1,78,000/-

Bears a seal of, "राजा शाह नरपति हर्ष निधान बालाजी बाजीराव मुख्य प्रधान".

1320. Not available.

1321. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 17.5×13.8 cm; Govindram and Harbilas to Sukhlal Haldia. Kartik sudi 5, 1850 V.S (November 8, 1793).

Acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 30,000/- in Vrindavan coins due to the *mutsaddis* of Patelji, as settled through Pahar Singh Khangarot.

1322. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 31×20 cm.; Madhavarao Scindia to Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. Asadh budi 10, 1849 V.S. (June 4, 1792).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 25,000/- out of Rs. 3,00,000/- through Bhavanidas, *vakil* and Jani Dayashankar.

Bears a seal of Madhavarao Scindia and a note by him in Marathi.

1323. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); a. 29.6×13.5 cm.; b. 37.6×14.2 cm. Pandit Ganpat Rao to Bohra Raja Khushyaliram and Rao Bahadur Daulatram. Chaitra sudi 13, *samvat* year 1848 (April 16, 1791).

(a) Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 15,000/- as settled through Pahar Singh and Khawas Rodaram.

(b) Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1,24,739 and annas 2 towards Rs. 3,00,000/- regarding *mamlas* of Sri Patel Sahib.

Signed by Ganesh Jiwaji.

1324. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 7.2×12 cm; Khushyalchand to Daulatram; Phalgun sudi 1; (year not mentioned).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1,100/- through Dalel Singh and Nahar Singh in the account of Ganpat.

1325. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 44.2×15.2 cm.; Rane Khan to M.S. Pratap Singh. Paush sudi 9, 1847 V.S. (January 13, 1791).

Informs that the message sent through Pandit Lakshman Rao had been communicated to Patelji. Friendly relations existed since long. Lately, some misunderstandings had arisen which had been set right. Requests to send Khawas Rodaram and Thakur Pahar Singh.

1326. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 27×21.7 cm.; Daulat Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh. Chaitra budi 7, 1854 V.S. (March 9, 1798).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 25,000/- out of Rs. 4,00,000/- settled at Mathura through Bakhshi Mithalal with Mr. Perron, Jagannath Rao Bahadur and Lakshman Rao Anant Bahadur. The amount was delivered through Srichandlal Jauhari in Vrindavan coins.

1327. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 29.6×19.1 cm.; Daulat Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh. Bhadra sudi 15, 1854 V.S. (September 6, 1797).

Acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 25,000/-sent through Mian Imam Bakhsh Khan Bahadur.

1328. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 30×20 cm.; Daulat Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh. Baisakh sudi 11, 1854 V.S. (May 6, 1797).

Informs that the amount received by Dhakanlal and Jawaharlal would be credited to the *mamla* account of Rs. 1,339/- due from Jaipur.

Bears a seal of,
"श्री राजा राम नरपति हर्षनिधान माधवराव नारायण प्रधान".

1329. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 26×16.5 cm.; Daulat Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh. Baisakh sudi 15, 1854 V.S. (May 10, 1797).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1,339/- out of Rs. one lakh due as *mamla* through Imam Bakhsh and Mithalal.

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1330. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 30×20.1 cm.; Jaswant Rao Holkar to Rao Shambhu Singh. Asoj sudi 1, 1862 V.S. (October 9, 1805).

Asks to make arrangements for the journey of Munshi Bahadur Singh and to give him Rs. 3,000/- to defray his travelling expenses.

1331. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 30×20 cm.; Jaswant Rao Holkar to Rai Ratan Lal. Asoj sudi 1, 1862 V.S. (October 9, 1805).

Matter same as in no. 1330.

Seal in Nagari characters, "श्री लक्ष्मीकांत शाह-आलम बादशाह गाजी का फरजंद अर्जमंद व दारूल मुमक़ुजु-बदतुल उमरा महाराजाधिराज राजेश्वर जशवंतराव होलकर सूबेदार आलीजाह नुसरत जंग बहादुर"

1332. As no. 1330.

1333. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 15×10.5 cm.; Gurudayal Singh to Rai Ratan Lal. Asoj sudi 14, 1862 V.S. (September 11, 1805).

Acknowledges receipt of *siropao, dushala parcha, dupatta, pag* and Rs. 100/- (94/- *hali ka*) sent as departing gift from the *Durbar*.

Seal of Gurudayal Singh in Persian characters.

1334. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.5×10.6 cm.; Bahadur Singh to Ratan Lal. Asoj sudi 14, 1862 V.S. (September 11, 1805).

(As no. 1333).

1335. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.5×14 cm.; Bahadur Singh to Rai Ratan Lal, Rao Shambhu Singh and Sanghi Raichand. Asoj sudi 14, 1862 V.S. (September 11, 1805).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1,000/- out of Rs. 3,000/- due against Jaswant Singh.

1336. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 22.6×12.4 cm.; Pandit Nago Rao Devaji to Rai Ratan Lal. Phalgun sudi 8, 1856 V.S. (March 4, 1800).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 4,000/- sent through Seth Gordhandas as cost of an elephant bought from General Perron.
Seal of Pandit Nago Rao.

1337. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.3×10 cm.; Pandit Nago Rao Devaji to Rai Ratan Lal. Phalgun sudi 8, 1856 V.S. (March 4, 1800).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 200/- through Harsukhrai promised by Bakhshi Mithalal and Bohra Dinaram as a compensation for the stolen horse of a sepoy from the camp.

1338 *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 39.7×15.2 cm.; Regarding *mamla* of Sawai Jaipur. Chaitra sudi 15, 1867 V.S. (April 14, 1810).

Contains terms of the *mamla* settled through Nawab Mukhtar-ud-Daulah Muhammad Shah Bahadur, as follows—

1. No objection would be raised to the receipt of the *mamla* upto *samvat* 1869 by Subedar Jaswant Rao Holkar and an agreement to this effect would be executed by him.
2. No interference would be made in the collection of other dues in the territory of Dhundhar if a reliable security of Rs. 10,00,000/- was given.
3. The army would quit the territory of Dhundhar and would do no harm to the crops.
4. A *kharita* of security for *mamla* would be obtained from Maharaja Man Singh (Jodhpur) in favour of the Jaipur Maharaja.
5. An agreement executed by Mukhtar-ud-Daulah in the name of Maharaja Jagat Singh would be secured.
6. The friends and foes of one will be the friends and foes of the other.
7. An attested receipt would be secured from Holkar for the amount realised through Nawab Amir-ud-Daulah Mirkhan Bahadur.
8. A *mutsaddi* of Jaipur should remain present in the military camps and he would always be referred to in matters of action.

1339. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 30×20 cm.; Madhavarao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh. Jyeshth budi 9, 1850 V.S. (June 2, 1793).

Asks to pay Rs. 1,300/- to Shambhu Dixit which would be adjusted in the Maharaja's account.

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1340. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 45×13.5 cm.; Madhav Rao Scindia to Bohra Raja Khushyali Ram and Daulat Ram. Kartik sudi 2, 1849 V.S. (October 17, 1792).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 66,000/- out of Rs. 1,00,000/- settled as *mamla* through Nand Kishore Tiwari and Ram Singh Sisodia.

1341. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 37.5×15.5 cm.; Rao Jeet Singh Naruka to M.S. Jai Singh. Phalgun budi 1, 1799 V.S. (January 29, 1743).

Undertakes to pay Rs. 10,00,001/- on account of *peshkash* as settled by the Maharaja.

1342. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 27.1×16.2 cm.; Kriparam and Fateh Ram through *gumashta* to M.S. Ishwari Singh; Jyeshth sudi 9, 1801 V.S. (May 9, 1744).

Undertake to pay Rs. 25,00,001/-.

1343. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 26.5×14.5 cm.; Gulab Rao Kadam to Rai Ratan Lal. Baisakh budi 5, 1855 V.S. (April 5, 1798).

States that messages sent through Rajaram had been received and assures that no disturbance would be created in the territory of the Maharaja.

Seal of the writer on the cover in Nagari characters.

1344. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.8×10.5 cm.; Gulab Rao Kadam to Rai Ratan Lal. Undated.

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 2,000/- and informs that Rs. 200/- had been deducted on account of *ahad* and the remaining sum of Rs. 1,800/- had been adjusted.

1345. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 13.7×11.5 cm.; Pandit Lakshman Rao and Keshav Rao to Rai Ratan Lal. Baisakh sudi 5, 1855 V.S. (April 21, 1798).

Acknowledge receipt of Rs. 200/-, in *Chittori* coins, for *mutsaddis' khurch* (expenses).

1346. (1) *Varat;* Hindi (Devanagari); 23.7×15.5 cm.; Gopal Rao and Bakhshi Jivaji to Daulat Ram. Shravan budi 2, 1850 V.S. (July 25, 1793).

Writes that a *varat* for Rs. 1,300/- had been drawn in favour of Shambhu Dixit, which might please be honoured and payment made out of the *khandani* of Jaipur.

1346. (2) Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 23.7×15.5 cm.; Dixit Shambhu Nath to Rao Bahadur Daulat Ram. Kartik budi 5, 1850 V.S (October 24, 1793).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1,300/- in *hali-ka* coins.

1347. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 26.7×13 cm.; Gopal Rao to Daulat Ram. Shravan sudi 5, 1850 V.S. (August 12, 1793).

Reminds to send the amount of *khasgat* as promised and assures that the receipt would be sent after obtaining it from General Lord....

1348. Receipt; Marathi, English and Urdu; 32.5×13.8 cm.; Daulat Rao to Daulatram Haldia, Shravan budi 7, 1850 V.S. (July 29, 1793).

Sends receipt for Rs. 70,168/- under signatures of Colonel De Boigne, to be adjusted against army expenses and *mamlas*.

1349. Receipt; Marathi, Urdu and English. 24.5×13.8 cm.; General De Boigne to Daulatram Haldia. Muharram 19, 1208 A.H. (August 27, 1793).

Acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 15,000/- regarding Burada of *pargana* Ajmer according to the account settled by Rao Bahadur Daulatram.

Seal and signature of De Boigne as no. 1348.

1350. Receipt; Hindi; 21.5×15.8 cm.; Mannalal and Pandit Lachhmandas to Rai Ratan Lal. Phalgun sudi 9, 1855 V.S. (March 16, 1799).

Acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 1,100/- advanced to them and General Perron for settling the affairs at Sambhar. Out of Rs. 1,100/- Rs. 700/- were received through Qadir Bakhsh sent by Seth Gordhan and

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Rs. 400/- under the signatures of Khusyal Rai Kayastha of Sambhar.

1351. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 16.2×14 cm. Pandit Sadashiva to Vidyaguru Bhatta Raja Sadashiva and Shyam Singh. Margshirsh budi 12, 1822 V.S. (November 10, 1765).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 7,000/- (in coins of *do-pad* type) out of Rs. 45,000/- due for the expenditure on *mutsaddis;* the amount was received through Moruji Mishra and Ram Krishna from Shah Jivaraj.

Signed by Pandit Govindram. The type of the coin is mentioned as *do-pad-ka.*

1352. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 42.8×12.5 cm. Malhar Rao Holkar to Bhatta Raja Sadashiva and Thakur Shyam Singh. Chaitra budi 7, 1822 V.S. (March 3, 1766).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 85,000/- in full payment of *mamla* for Jaipur, a hand-note for which was drawn in the name of Dashrath Shah Afima Indorkar. Out of the above account, Rs. 50,000/- were received by Ch. Ahilyabai at Indore. The remaining Rs. 35,000/- were paid through Santaji Bagle.

1353. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 16.6×15.5 cm. Pandit Sadashiva to Vidyaguru Bhatta Raja Sadashiva and Thakur Shyam Singh. Chaitra budi 14, 1822 (March 9, 1766).

Asks to pay Rs. 1,000/- to Dewan Bal Chand Chaudhary in the account of *mutsaddi-kharch.*

1354. Receipt; Marathi; 44.7×15.8 cm. Sadashiva Gopal and Vithalrao Gopal to *subedar.* Paush sudi 13, 1822 V.S. (December 25, 1765).

Acknowledge receipt of Rs. 24,000/- out of the amount settled as *mamla* through Moru Ganesh.

1355. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 34×15.6 cm.; Pandit Rao Sadashiva and Vithal Rao to Bhatta Raja Sadashiva, Raj Singh and Shyam Singh. Paush sudi 13, 1822 V.S. (December 25, 1765).

Acknowledge receipt of Rs. 24,000/- out of Rs. 1,50,000/-.

1356. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 25.8×15.1 cm.; Pandit Sadashiva to Bhatta Raja Sadashiva, Raj Singh and Shyam Singh. Phalgun budi 13, 1822 (February 7, 1766).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 12,000/- against Rs. 1,50,000/- for which the *pargana* was consigned as a part of the total *mamla* of eight lakhs. Further promises that a receipt would be secured after depositing the amount in the *jamadarkhana* of the *subedar.*

1357. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 31×15.8 cm.; Chaitra sudi 4, 1822 (March 25, 1765).

Receipt for Rs. 7,000/- received through Pandit Govind Rai.

Signed by Girdhar Rai. The type of the coin is mentioned as *Rajashahi.*

1358. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 41×16 cm.; Bhattji's camp. Undated.

Details of the receipt of amount paid to the Deccanis from the camp of Bhatta Raja Sadashiva, Jivaraj and Raj Singh Hamirde-ka as per settlement executed on Bhadra budi 13, 1821 V.S. at Jaipur.

1359. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 21.8×10.7 cm.; Joshi Govind Ram to M.S. Pratap Singh. Chaitra budi 3, 1854 V.S. (March 5, 1798).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 25,000/- (*Vrindavan* coins), out of Rs. 50,000/- for which a *varat* was executed as part payment of Rs. 4,00,000/- settled as *mamla* for Sawai Jaipur through Jagannath Rao Lakshman Anant and Perron. The instalment of Rs. 50,000/- was agreed by Bakhshi Mithalal at camp Mathura. The original *varat* would be returned on receipt of the remaining amount of Rs. 25,000/-.
Scribe—Hargopal.

1360. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 29.7×13 cm.; Nago Rao Devaji to Bakhshi Nand Ram Kartik budi 12, 1852 (November 8, 1795).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1,00,000/- which were outstanding against the *mamla* amount settled through Gopal Rao Raghunath Bahadur. Further states that the amount

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had been sent direct in the *sarkar* of Lakshman Rao Anant Bahadur and Jagannath Rao Bahadur. The amount is said to have been paid in non-counterfeit *do-pada* coins.

Signed and written by Nago Rao.

1361. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.8×8.8 cm. Nand Kishore Tiwari and Ram Singh to Khushyal Chand and Ambahi Das. Kartik budi 10, 1848 V.S. (October 22, 1791).

Instruct to pay Rs. 200/- in *Vrindavan* coins to Ummed Ram Agrawal and to obtain his receipt on the handnote.

1362. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.4×10.4 cm.; Nand Kishore Tiwari and Ram Singh to Khushyal Chand and Ambahi Das. Kartik budi 9, 1848 V.S. (October 21, 1791).

Instruct to pay Rs. 10,000/- in *Vrindavan* coins to Pandit Abhaji Chitnawis for *durbar-khurch.*

1363. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 16.3×11 cm.; Raghuba Bapu Jamdarkhanawala. Undated.

Acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 525/- from Sawai Pratap Singh through Tiwari Nand Kishore and Ram Singh Sisodia.

1364. Payment order; Hindi (Devanagari); 13.5×11.6 cm; Nand Kishore and Ram Singh to Nirbhey Ram. Kartik sudi 13, 1848 V.S. (November 8, 1791).

For Rs. 50/- payable to Chandrabhan.

1365. Payment order; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.6×10.4 cm. Nand Kishore and Ram Singh to Seth Khushyal Chand and Ambahi Das. Undated.

For Rs. 3,000/- payable to Raja Ramji Bhau in *Vrindavan* coins for *durbar khurch.*

1366. *Yad-dasht;* Gujarati; 18.6×15 cm.; 1848 V.S. (A.D. 1791).

Khushyal Chand Parekh, a servant of Ganpat Rao, had received from the Raja Rs. 3,753/- and annas twelve only.

1367. *Kharita;* Hindi; 30×20 cm.; Madhav Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh. Chaitra sudi 11, 1850 V.S. (March 23, 1793).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1,00,000/- out of the instalment of Rs. 4,00,000/- towards the amount of Rs. 15,00,000/- settled for *mamla* of the Jaipur state. The amount was received through Jani Daya Shankar in Jaipuri coins.

1368. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 30×19.8 cm.; Madhav Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh. Chaitra sudi 11, 1850 V.S. (March 23, 1793).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 50,000/- for *durbar khurch* through Jani Daya Shankar.

1369. Letter; Marathi and Urdu; 34.6×15.4 cm.; Kartik sudi 5, 1850 V.S. (November 8, 1793).

Refers to the receipt of Rs. 40,000/- paid in the camp of General DeBoigne through Jani Daya Shankar.

1370. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 30.5×20.4 cm.; Madhav Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh. Paush sudi 6, 1849 V.S. (December 19, 1792).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1,60,000/- of *mamla* through Jani Daya Shankar in Jaipuri coins.

1371. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 30.3×20.5 cm.; Madhav Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh. Paush sudi 6, 1849 V.S. (December 19, 1792).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 40,000/- towards the *mamla* of Sawai Jaipur through Jani Daya Shankar in Jaipuri coins *ghati-sanna.*

Seal of the sender on the letter.

1372. *Hundi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 12.7×10.7 cm. Undated. Vardhman Lalchand to Ramsukh and Shyamsukh at Lashkar.

Hundi for Rs. 3,000/- to be paid to Rai Ratanlal and Bakhshi Nand Ram at Lashkar who would pass on the payment to Patel Sahib.

1373. *Hundi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 12.1×10.9 cm.; undated.

Hundi for Rs. 15,000/-.

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1374. *Hundi;* same as no. 1372; 10.6×10.8 cm.
A *hundi* for Rs. 21,000/-

1375. *Hundi;* same as no. 1372; 12.3×10.8 cm.; Paush budi 14, 1841 V.S. (December 11, 1784).
A *hundi* for Rs. 7,000/-.

1376. *Hundi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 11.8×11 cm.; Vrishbhan and Lalchand to Ramsukh and Shyamsukh. Paush budi 14, 1841 V.S. (December 11, 1784).
A *hundi* for Rs. 11,000/-.

1377. *Hundi;* same as no. 1376. 12.4×11.1 cm.
A *hundi* for Rs. 8,000/-.

1378. *Hundi;* same as no. 1376. 12×12.1 cm.
A *hundi* for Rs. 4,000/-.

1379. *Hundi;* same as no. 1376. 12×10.7 cm.
A *hundi* for Rs. 5,000/-.

1380. *Hundi;* same as no. 1376; 12.4×10.6 cm.
A *hundi* for Rs. 2,000/-.

1381. *Hundi;* same as no. 1376; 11.5×10.7 cm.
A *hundi* for Rs. 6,000/-.

1382. *Hundi;* same as no. 1376; 18.7×10.8 cm.
A *hundi* for Rs. 2,500/-.

1383. *Hundi;* same as no. 1376; 17.8×10.2 cm.
A *hundi* for Rs. 1,500/-.

1384. *Hundi;* same as no. 1376; 13×10.7 cm.
A *hundi* for Rs. 1,000/.

1385. *Hundi;* same as no. 1376; 12×10.7 cm.
A *hundi* for Rs. 10,000/-.

1386. *Khokha;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14×11 cm.; Vardhman Lalchand to Ramsukh and Shyamsukh; Chaitra budi 12, 1841 V.S. (March 8, 1785),
A paid *hundi* for Rs. 2,600/- in favour of Rao Chaturbhuj. The amount was to be paid in *Vrindavan* coins.

1387. *Khokha;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14.5×11.2 cm. Vardhman Lalchand to Ramsukh and Shyamsukh. Chaitra budi 12, 1841 V.S. (March 8, 1785).
A paid *hundi* for Rs. 5,000/-.

1388. *Khokha;* same as no. 1387; 14.5×10.5 cm
A paid *hundi* for Rs. 2400/-.

1389. *Khokha;* same as no 1387; 14.4×11 cm.
A paid *hundi* for Rs. 6,000/-.

1390. *Khokha;* same as no. 1387; 14.5×11 cm.
A paid *hundi* for Rs. 4,000/-.

1391. *Khokha;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.2×11.2 cm.; Vardhman Lalchand to Ramsukh and Shyamsukh; Phalgun sudi 7, 1841 V.S. (February 15, 1785).
A paid *hundi* for Rs. 4,000/- in favour of Rao Chaturbhuj. The amount was to be paid in current *Nanashahi* coins of *do-pad-ka*.

1392. *Khokha;* same as no. 1391; 13.6×11.2 cm.
A paid *hundi* for Rs. 3,000/-.

1393. *Khokha;* same as no. 1391; 14×11 cm.
A paid *hundi* for Rs. 1,000/-

1394. Paid hundi; same as no. 1391; 14.5×11.3 cm.
A paid *hundi* for Rs. 2,000/-.

1395. Receipt; Hindi (Devanagari); 37.3×14 cm.; Madhav Rao Scindia to Bohra Raja Khushyaliram. Shravan budi 10, 1843 V.S. (July 20, 1786).
Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 73,500/- out of the amount settled as *mamla* through Chaudhary Sukh Ram.
Seal on the document.

1396 *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 29×16.4 cm.; Shah Inder Raj and Anup Chand to M.S. Jai Singh. Jyeshth sudi 6, 1785 V.S. (June 2, 1728).
Promise to pay Rs. 33,988/- and anna 1. the arrears of villages Pindayani, Maujpur, Harsana etc. for *sal samvat* 1784.

1397. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14×13.1 cm.; Bhikharidas and Lunkaran to M.S. Jai Singh. Jyeshth sudi 5, 1785 V.S (June 1, 1728).

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Stand surety for Rs. 10,500/- on behalf of Bakhat Mal, who took the *ijara* of *pargana* Geejgarh.

1398. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 20.7×16.4 cm.; Purohit Bhoj Raj to M.S. Jai Singh. Jyeshth 6, 1785 V.S. (June 2, 1728).

Stands surety for the arrears of the *ijara* and *peshkash* amount of Rs. 4,001/- for Jalalpur.

1399. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 28.5×16.1 cm.; Bhikharidas Natani to the State. Jyeshth sudi 5, 1785 V.S. (June 2, 1728).

Undertakes to pay the *ijara* amount for *pargana* Mundawar.

1400. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 44.5×15.8 cm.; *Subedar* Govind Rao of Ajmer to *mutsaddis* of Sawai Madho Singh I. Margshirsh sudi 5, 1822 V.S. (November 17, 1765).

The *ijara* of the following villages was granted on permanent lease for Rs. 5,001/-. The amount was to be paid regularly.

Names of the villages—Borada, Banthali, Kasir Kharvada, Khagla, Dehra, Dantri, Antoli and Kuhaheda.

Bears a seal of the sender.

1401. *Yad-dasht;* two copies; Hindi (Devanagari); (a) 42.3×15.6 cm.; (b) 20.5×14.7 cm. The document belongs to the period of M.S. Pratap Singh.

Enumerates the terms settled between the Maharaja of Jaipur and the Marathas—1. If the Rathores gave up Sambhar, the Jaipur Maharaja would also quit. 2. The Maharaja would give up claim on Hindaun in order to clear the accounts of Ambaji Inglia. 3. The claim for the possession of Kama, Bhusawar, Kanuri and Kotkasim would also be given up.

1402. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.7×12 cm.; Magh budi 8, 1788 V.S. (January 9, 1732); (it is the date of delivery to Raja Ayamal at Mathura).

Showing that an agreement made by Raja Gopal Singh Jadam of Karauli dated Paush budi 8 *samvat* 1787 for payment of Rs. 10,000/- p.a. was made over by Gulab Chand *tahvildar* of *kirkiraqkhana* to Raja Ayamal at Mathura.

1403. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 31×13.8 cm. Pandit Yadav Rao and Ram Chandra Bhaskar to Rai Ratan Lal and Rao Shambhu Singh. Kartik budi 4, 1859 V.S. (October 15, 1802).

Inform that message sent through Shyam Singh had been received by Alijah Bahadur and add that Shyam Singh would return soon. Further requests that care should be taken of Jaitram, brother of Harchand.

1404. *Yad-dasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 210×15.4 cm.; 1849 V.S. to 1851 V.S. (A.D. 1792 to 1794).

Details of the amount of Rs. 19,43,614/- annas 11 and pies 6 paid to Col. DeBoigne and Bhau Bhaskar on account of the *mamla* dues.

1405. *Yad-dasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 42.3×15.5 cm.; undated.

Showing details of Rs. 2,09,500/- settled for expenses according to the verbal message of Sukh Lal Haldia.

1406. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 20 6×16 cm.; Thakur Badan Singh to M.S. Jai Singh. Asadh budi 5, 1782 V.S. (June 19, 1725).

Agrees to pay Rs. 83,000/- per year as *peshkash* for the villages, land and gardens of Chudaman Jat granted to him by the grace of the *Durbar* and promises to remain present in the service of the Maharaja.

1407. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 45×20.5 cm. Maharao Raja Budh Singh of Bundi to *patayats* and family members; ? budi 5, 1785 V.S. (A.D. 1728-29).

The Rao Raja informs his *patayats* and members of the family that the reality of Bhawani Singh had been searched out that he was neither his son nor the sister's son of the Maharaja (Jai Singh). He (Bhawani Singh) was like the other five foster sons. The orders of the Maharaja (Jai Singh) would be a law for him.

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1408. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 47.3×17.5 cm. Bohra Khushyali Ram to Maharaja (Sawai Pratap Singh). Undated.

Khushyala (Bohra Raja Khushyali Ram) submitted the following points for the Maharaja's consideration and orders—

1. The disturbances created by the Deccanis had to be subdued.
2. Kishangarh people were spreading rumours.
3. Decision regarding the marriage might be conveyed.
4. Both the chiefs should meet and confer.

Orders in Maharaja's own handwriting—regarding no. 1—should coordinate, 2—the false rumours should be wiped off; 3-4—would be taken up in due course.

1409. *Yad-dasht* of an agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 62×19.5 cm.; between M.S. Pratap Singh through his agents, Pahar Singh Khangarot and Khawas Rodaram and Mahadji Scindia at Phuliya, *pargana* Shahpura, *suba* Ajmer. Magh sudi 5, 1847 V.S. (February 8, 1791).

Refers to the following terms—

1. that the confiscated *parganas* would be returned,
2. the Maharaja himself would manage his country freely,
3. the friends and foes of one party would be the same of the other.
4. no heed would be paid to the news against the Maharaja and forces would be sent when ever required, on payment of expenses.

1410. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 42.6×15.5 cm.; first Baisakh sudi 11, 1850 V.S. (April 22, 1793).

Refers to the terms of *mamla* and the amount realized from Jaipur territory as settled between Col. De Boigne and Bhaskar, representatives of Scindia and Bohra Raja Khushyaliram and Daulatram, representatives of M.S. Pratap Singh. The settlement took place on Thursday, first Baisakh sudi 7, 1850 V.S.

Terms—the expenses of cavalry deputed to Marwar are to be borne as under—half of the amount would be paid for army expenses and half as *mamla;* half of the money collected as *nazrana* from the *sardars* would be given to the Marathas and that the Maratha forces would accompany the Jaipur army during collection work etc.

1411. *Kharita;* Hindi – Brajbhasha (Devanagari); 33.6×21.6 cm.; Maharaja Jagat Raj Deva and Sabha Singh Deva to M S. Jai Singh; Jyeshth budi 10, 1798 V.S. (Wednesday, April 29, 1741).

It is written that the territory which they had occupied from the country of Raja Chhatrasal, had been in their possession. The Maharaja should not interfere in their territory and they would not interfere in the territory under the possession of Raja Gopal Singh of Karauli and Aniruddha Singh.

1412. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 32.5×21.8 cm ; Bakhshi Rao Jiwaji Ballal to M.S. Pratap Singh. Chaitra budi 7, 1851 V.S. (March 13, 1795).

Informs that Bohra Dinaram might have reported, as verbally apprised, to Rai Chand. Assures that the Maharaja might gladly proceed for the marriage.

1413. *Naqal of yad-dasht* of the order of *Sri Diwan;* Hindi (Devanagari); 18.7×12.2 cm.; Maharana of Udaipur to Kunwar Madho Singh. Jyeshth sudi 4, 1786 V.S. (May 21, 1729).

Patta of Rampura has been issued to Kunwar Madho Singh, the *bhanej* (sister's son). His seat in the *durbar* would be the same as previously occupied by the Rao of Rampura. He would accompany the Maharana in campaigns with his forces.

1414. Receipt (copy); Hindi (Devanagari); 45.3×21.8 cm.; Tejrai, son of Uttamchand, grandson of Bulchand Srivastava, resident of Jaunpur to M.S. Jai Singh. Baisakh sudi 13, 1788 V.S. (May 8, 1731).

Acknowledges receipt of Rs. 440/- and annas 13 only including the cost of land and material of a *kunj* near Chirghat. Details as below—

cost of land measuring 393 *gaja* 15 *biswa* at Rupee one per square yard= Rs. 393/12

cost of material 47/ 1

Total 440/13

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witnessed by guru Pitambar, guru Chaturbhuj and guru Lalaman.

Witnessed on the upper margin by (i) Hari Krishna Deva Goswami, *adhikari* of Sri Govind Devaji at Vrindavan.

(ii) Goswami Krishna Charan Deva of the temple of Govind Devaji at Vrindavan.

1415. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 95.2×15 cm.; Tukoji Holkar to M.S. Pratap Singh. Jyeshth sudi 3, 1848 V.S. (June 4, 1791).

Contains details of *mamla* amounting to Rs. 16,00,001/- as settled through Khawas Rodaram and Bakhshi Mithalal.

1416. Copy of the accounts per agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 29×14.1 cm.; *mutsaddis* of M.S. Pratap Singh to Rao Tukoji Holkar. Baisakh sudi 13, 1848 V.S. (May 16, 1791).

The amount of Rs. 16,00,001/- as settled through Khawas Rodaram and Bakhshi Mithalal is to be paid as under—

— to be paid immediately	4,00,000/-
— to be realised from the *jagirdars*	12,00,001/-
Total	16,00,001/-

1417. Copy of the accounts; Hindi (Devanagari); 83.2×15.8 cm.; *mutsaddis* of M.S. Pratap Singh to Rao Tukoji Holkar. Jyeshth sudi 3, 1848 V.S. (June 4, 1791).

Furnish an account of the *mamla* of Rs. 16,00,001/- as to be paid immediately and the amount already paid through various agencies and the remaining amount to be realised from the *jagirdars*.

1418. Copy of *yad-dasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 14.6×12.7 cm. Khawas Rodaram to Bhau Markandeya and Pandit Ganpati Rao; Jyeshth sudi 3, 1847 V.S. (May 17, 1790).

Contains details of three *ruqqas* for Rs. 2000/- written in favour of Bhau Markandeya and Ganpati Rao. The amount was to be paid in *Vrindavan* coins.

1419. Copy of agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 11.7×14.2 cm.; *mutsaddis* of M.S. Pratap Singh to *mutsaddis* of Rao Tukoji Holkar. Baisakh sudi 15, 1848 V.S. (May 17, 1791).

Promise to pay Rs. 50,000/- on account of *durbar khurch*. The agreement was written at village Dhanavad.

1420. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 20.2×15.2 cm.; *mutsaddis* of M.S. Pratap Singh to Rao Tukoji Holkar. Baisakh sudi 13, 1848 V.S. (May 16, 1791).

Promise to pay Rs. 1,00,000/- on account of *durbar khurch* as below :

from the *parganas*	50,000/-
to be paid after realising from *asamis*	50,000/-
Total	Rs. 1,00,000/-

1421. *Yad-dasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 32×18.5 cm.; Sahu Chhatrapati (on the seal). Undated.

Notes down that Rs. 1,00,00,000/- would be paid annually to the Emperor after more important matters are settled. Realisation of *sardeshmukhi* and *chauth* from Malwa and Gujarat is to be given up. Najabat Ali Khan should be recommended for the *suba*. If it is not agreed to by the Emperor, another person, favourable to the writer would be proposed.

1422. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 45.7×18.7 cm.; from Sahu Chhatrapati (on the seal). Undated.

Notes down that friendly relations would be maintained with all other rajas of Hindustan, especially no interference would be made in the territories of the *Diwan* of Udaipur, Maharajadhiraj Sawai Jai Singh Kachhwaha, Maharaja Abhai Singh Rathore and the Hadas of Bundi, Kota etc.

1423. *Yad-dasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 41×18.2 cm.; Sahu Chhatrapati (on the seal). Undated.

Notes down that—

1. the question of Malwa and Gujarat should be settled down.
2. the amount of Rs. 25,00,000/- realised as *sardeshmukhi* and *chauth* is to be surrendered. The details of this amount are as under :—

For *suba* Malwa	10,00,000/-
For *suba* Gujarat	15,00,000/-

3. The Emperor could either grant a *jagir* instead of this amount or pay in cash per year.
4. Would assist the *subedar* of Malwa in subduing the Pathans.

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1424. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 39.3×16.5 cm.; Unknown ? to Raja Ayamal; Bhadra sudi 5, 1787 V.S. (August 7, 1730).

"The letter in original is sent to you. We depend only on you. This letter contains two or three secrets so it is to be calmly gone through. The faults of the brother, who has gone astray through the instigation of others, should be pardoned."

1425. *Parwana;* Hindi (Devanagari); 30×17.6 cm.; Maharaja Ram Singh I from Jamrud to Kishoredas Rajawat. 7th Rajab, 1096 A.H. (May 30, 1685).

Writes that Rangvinod (perhaps a *patur*) should abstain from following the Uda *panth*. It is apprehended that she may spread this evil inside (in the zanana) also. It would, therefore, be advisable to do away with her.

1426. *Yad-dasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 55×24.7 cm.; M.S. Jai Singh. Paush budi 10, 1786 V.S. (December 4, 1729).

The Maharaja writes "Rani Chaundawataji, wife of Budh Singh Hada of Bundi, has declared a male child as her own son. On enquiry it is found that the child is not a real one. Thus in the genuine interest of the family we have put our seal on this declaration rejecting the forged (*libasi)* child; other *sardars* should also endorse it by putting their seals".

1427. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 12.3×16 cm.; Maujiram Vaidya. Chaitra budi 3, 1785 V.S. (March 7, 1729).

States that Govardhan, with his son Murali, Devaram's son, *dhaibhai's* wife, Devaram's wife, Murali's wife and Pemu's wife had been placed in the custody of Dayaram.

1428. List; Hindi (Devanagari); 50.4×14.5 cm.; a. 50.4×14.5 cm.; Maharana of Mewar to Kunwar Madho Singh, *bhanej* (sister's son); Jyeshth budi 7, 1788 V.S. (May 17, 1731).

It is a list of the villages* granted in *jagir* to Kunwar Madho Singh, son of M.S. Jai Singh, by the Maharana of Udaipur.

The note on the back reads, "received through Sri Chand from Udaipur on Shravan sudi 13, 1789 V.S."

1429. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 41×16.3 cm.; Hemraj Katara, *gumashta* of Th. Badan Singh, to M.S. Jai Singh; Baisakh budi 1, 1786 V.S. (April 3, 1729).

Th. Badan Singh promises to pay Rupees 1,00,001/- (One lakh one) as *peshkash* for the *rahdari* of Faridabad, Palwal and Taluqa Mewat, transferred in his favour from Chintamani. The amount was to be paid in *Farrukhshahi* coins. Seth Murar stood as surety.

1430. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 45×20.4 cm.; Maharao Budh Singh to sons and grandsons of Gopinathji. Magh sudi 11, 1785 V.S. (January 29, 1729).

"The facts about Bhawani Singh have been enquired and the matter has been reported to the Maharaja (S. Jai Singh). He (Bhawani Singh) should be regarded as my other five sons (पुत्रेला)".

1431. *Paracha khabar;* Hindi (Devanagari); 32×14 cm.; a. 9.8×11.1 cm.; *Khabarnavis* to Sawai Jai Singh III, the Maharaja. Undated.

Intelligence report about Th. Bahadur Singh of Jhilai.

1432. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 31×15.6 cm.; Champaram to Thakur Sahib. Asadh sudi 2, 1857 V.S. (June 24, 1800).

Acknowledges receipt of *ruqqa* and *arzi* and informs that other details would be known through the *khas ruqqa*.

1433. Order; Hindi (Devanagari); 53×24.8 cm.; Kunwar Madho Singh to Rawat Udai Singh. Margshirsh sudi 3, 1786 V.S. (November 12, 1729).

Confers twelve villages in *jagir* to Rawat Udai Singh—village Jamunya, Bhandya, Malkheda, Chukkani, Kachhala ki Khedi, Dhamanya, Lumbadi, Tilsamala, Durgapura, Sandya, Raipura and Gothra.

Seal of Maharajkumar Madho Singh reads.
"श्रीरामजी
श्री महाराजाधिराज
सवाई जयसिंह सुत
महाराजकुमार माधोसिंह"

*Please read it with no. 1437.

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1434. *Parwana*; Hindi; 21.5×12.7 cm.; Malhar Rao Holkar to *chaudharis, qanoongos* and *zamindars* of *pargana* Charkhi Dadri, district Delhi Magh sudi 10, 1821 V.S. (January 31, 1765).

Informs that the *pargana* Charkhi Dadari had been given to Maharaja Madho Singh in lieu of army expenses.

1435. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 40.8×18.3 cm.; Janakoji Scindia to M.S. Madho Singh. Baisakh sudi 5, 1813 V.S. (May 4, 1756).

Writes that friendly relations existed between the two families from yore and now that the relations of brotherhood had been re-established, both the rulers would face the enemies jointly, whether they be Hindus or Muslims.

1436. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 62×18.5 cm.; Madhav Rao Scindia to M.S. Pratap Singh. Magh sudi 5, 1847 V.S. (February 8, 1791).

Refers to the terms settled between the Maharaja and Alijah Bahadur through Thakur Pahar Singh and Khawas Rodaram. Demands Rs. 15,00,000/- as expenses for the battle fought between the Maharaja and Scindia as well as Rs. 63,00,000/- settled as *mamla* dues less the amount already paid. Requests that cannons which have been left in the battlefield might be returned.

1437. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 256×22 cm.; Maharana Sangram Singh to Kunwar Madho Singh. Jyeshth sudi 2, 1786 V.S. (May 18, 1729).

The names of the villages with their respective income granted to Kunwar Madho Singh yielding annual income of Rs. 1,93,994/- are given.

1438. *Yad-dasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 27×15.4 cm.; Askaran.

Jyeshth budi 4, 1785 V.S. (May 16, 1728).

Reports that the collection of Rs. 1,85,000/- would be made in *tehsil* Phagi for *samvats* 1783 and 1784 and that other collections would be made on receipt of further orders.

1439. *Yad-dasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 29×15 cm.; Vijairam to M.S. Jai Singh.

Chaitra budi 4, 1785 V.S. (March 7, 1729).

Undertakes to collect Rs. 10,00,000/- from the villages of *pargana* Dausa etc. on account of the arrears upto *samvat* 1783 and the produce of *samvat* 1784.

1440. *Yad-dasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 42×14.9 cm.; Hargovind to M.S Jai Singh.

Jyeshth budi 4, 1785 V.S. (May 16,1728).

Undertakes to realise Rs. 26,00,000/- from *pargana* Bahattar etc. on account of arrears from 1780-83 and the produce of 1784 V.S.

1441. *Yad-dasht*; Hindi; (Devanagari); 36.8×15.1 cm.; Bakhsharam to M.S. Jai Singh.

Jyeshth budi 4, 1785 V.S. (May 16, 1728).

Promises to collect Rs. 2,17,000/- from *pargana* Udei on occount of arrears from 1780-83 V.S.

1442. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 36.7×15.2 cm ; Sahibram to M.S. Jai Singh.

Jyeshth budi 4, 1785 V.S. (May 16, 1728).

Promises to collect Rs. 14,00,000/- from parganas Amber and Malpura on account of arrears from 1780-83 and the produce of 1784 V.S. including *rahdari* taxes.

1443. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 21.2×15.5 cm.; Bohra Dhaneshwar Gujarati to M.S. Jai Singh.

Paush budi 9, 1784 V.S. (November 26, 1727).

Stands surety for Rs. 3900/- the amount of fine outstanding against Shah Maluk Chand.

1444. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 25×16 cm.; Purohit Gangaram to M.S. Jai Singh.

Jyeshth sudi 6, 1785 V.S. (June 2, 1728).

Promises to pay Rs. 4001/- the arrears of *peshkash* of *pargana* Jalalpur.

1445. Bond; Hindi (Devanagari); 35×15.2 cm.; Bhikharidas Natani to M.S. Jai Singh.

Paush sudi 5, 1784 V.S. (December 6, 1727).

Stands surety for Rs. 1,51,901/- on behalf of Thakur Bishan Singh, who took the *ijara* of *pargana* Akbarabad.

1446. *Navisht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 15.7×15.3 cm.; Bohra Dhaneshwar to M.S. Jai Singh.

Phalgun budi 7, 1784 V.S. (January 22, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 318/- on behalf of Shah Malukchand Tongya.

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1447. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 34.2×15.3 cm.; Khushyaliram Chainram to M.S. Jai Singh. Shravan budi 9, 1785 V.S. (July 19, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs 1901/- on behalf of Dip Singh Kumbhani, who took the *ijara* of village Jaitkipura, *pargana* Salawad.

1448. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 40×11 cm.; Khushyal Chand and Jodhraj to M.S. Jai Singh. Kartik budi 13, 1784 V.S. (October 1, 1727).

Stand surety for Rs. 3,201/- on behalf of Ram Chandra, son of Dargaimal, who had taken the *ijara* of Khetri.

1449. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 12.8×8.6 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran Natani to M.S. Jai Singh. Magh sudi 5, 1785 V.S. (January 23, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 710/- on behalf of Chaudhary Jadurai Nanhuram Jhalani.

1450. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 19.1×9.1 cm.; Ramjidas Saligram Jhalani to M.S. Jai Singh. Baisakh budi 13, 1785 V.S. (March 27, 1728).

Stand surety for Rs. 600/- on behalf of Ram Singh Puranmalot.

1451. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14.6×10.5 cm.; Kanwarpal Vasantpal. Phalgun budi 8, 1785 V.S. (February 10, 1729).

Promise to pay Rs. 1500/- on behalf of Dip Singh and Kishore Singh of village Chainpura etc. on account of *neota* dues for the auspicious marriage of Maharajkumar.

1452. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 11.5×9.1 cm.; Ramjidas Saligram Jhalani. Paush budi 2, 1784 V.S. (November 19, 1727).

Stand surety for Rs. 6000/- in *naurangshahi* coins on behalf of Shah Malukchand.

1453. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.5×16.2 cm.; Balchand Shambhuji to the State. Magh budi 7, 1785 V.S. (January 10, 1729).

Promise to pay Rs. 5,500/- on behalf of Chaudhary Anand Ram, in *naurangshahi* coins.

1454. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 17.3×11 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran Natani to the State. Asoj budi 4, 1786 V.S. (August 31, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 18,500/- on behalf of Kishan Singh Naruka for *ijara* of *pargana* Tonk.

1455. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.4×11.7 cm.; Purohit Mansaram Jana-ka to the State. Phalgun budi 2, 1785 V.S. (February 4, 1729).

Stands surety for Rs. 111 and annas 2 on behalf of Bhagawandas, son of Ram Sah, and Hathi Singh, son of Guman Singh, who held a *jagir* of Rs. 2000/- in village Achhiwas in *pargana* Jaipur.

1456. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 21.3×15 cm.; Sabal Singh Sarraf and Chaudhary Man Singh to the State. Chaitra sudi 2, 1786 V. S. (March 20, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 40,000/- in *naurangshahi* coins on account of *peshkash* of Lawan.

1457. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 30×16.4 cm.; Gaj Singh Naruka of Javali to the State. Phalgun budi 4, 1785 V.S. (February 6, 1729).

Stands surety for Rs. 12,001/- on behalf of Hari Singh and Puhup Singh Naruka, payable in *naurangshahi* coins.

1458. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 18.5×11.2 cm; Bhikharidas Lunkaran to the State. Magh sudi 10, 1785 (January 28, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 5,200/- on behalf of Hathi Singh Khangarot.

1459. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 25.5×15.3 cm.; Ramjidas Saligram Jhalani to the State. Magh budi 11, 1785 V.S. (January 14, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 18,900/- on account of the *neota* amount for the marriage of Maharajkunwar payable by Jalim Singh Rathore, Jogidas Rathore, Guman Singh Rajawat, Devi Singh Naruka and Sadaram Gaur.

1460. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 11.8×10.4 cm.; Kanwarpal Vasantpal to the State. Phalgun budi 8, 1785 V.S. (February 10, 1729).

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Stand surety on behalf of Khinchi Chain Singh and Prem Singh, *jagirdars* of Bhawanipura on account of the *neota* of the marriage and *ghudachadi* of Maharajkumar.

1461. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 20.5×14.9 cm.; Purohit Gangaram Champaram to M. S. Jai Singh. Magh sudi 1, 1785 V.S. (January 19, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 5,550/- on behalf of Vrindavandas and Badridas Khangarot. The amount payable in pure *naurangshahi* coins.

1462. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 10.8×12 cm.; Shah Kanwarpal Vasantpal to M.S. Jai Singh. Phalgun budi 3, 1785 V.S. (February 5, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 4,300/- on behalf of Lal Singh and Jait Singh etc. on account of *neota.*

1463. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 14.7×11 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran Natani to M. S. Jai Singh. Phalgun sudi 13, 1785 V.S. (March 2, 1729).

Stands surety for the arrears outstanding against Surajmal Khangarot.

1464. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 16.2×11.6 cm.; Zorawar Singh Sheobrahmapota to M. S. Jai Singh. Bhadra sudi 12,1785 V.S. (September 4,1728).

Stands surety for the amount of *peshkash* outstanding, out of Rs. 2,00,000/-, against Badan Singh and Gulab Singh Kalyanot.

An oval seal of the writer in Persian characters is on the document.

1465. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 26.5×14.9 cm.; Zorawar Singh Sheobrahmapota to M.S. Jai Singh. Chaitra sudi 1, 1785 V.S. (February 29, 1728).

Stands surety for Rs. 60,000/- outstanding against Anand Ram Bankawat of Lawan.
It bears a seal of Zorawar Singh in Nagari characters.

1466. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 22×18 cm.; Radha Krishna Jodhraj to the State. Phalgun sudi 13, 1785 V.S. (March 2, 1729).

Stands surety for Rs. 1,051/- on behalf of Pema mahajan Khandelwal, a resident of Gudha.

1467. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 31×16.3 cm.; Chaudhari Kushal Singh to the State. Asoj sudi 7, 1786 V.S. (September 18, 1729).

Stands surety on behalf of Anandram Bankawat for Rs. 20,000/- payable in pure *naurangshahi* coins.

1468. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 21.7×13.6 cm.; Purohit Ghasiram of Sawai Jaipur to the State. Asoj sudi 8, 1786 V.S. (September 19, 1729).

Stands surety instead of Dhaneshwar Bohra for Rs. 1100/- on account of the *ijara* of *pargana* Jaitpura, outstanding against Shah Ratan Chand Tongya.

1469. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 21.6×8.7 cm.; Chaudhari Kushal Singh to the State. Bhadra sudi 3, 1786 V.S (August 16, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 1,000/- (payable in pure *naurangshahi* coins) on behalf of Sanghi Bakasram.

1470. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.6×12.6 cm.; Bhikharidas Ramkrishna Natani to the State. Asadh sudi 1, 1786 V.S. (June 16, 1729).

Stand surety on behalf of Bhojraj for Rs. 3,333 and annas 5 on account of *peshkash.*

1471. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.5×15.5 cm.; Chaudhary Kushal Singh to the State. Asadh sudi 1, 1786 V.S. (June 16, 1729).

Stands surety on behalf of Dip Singh Kumbhani who stood surety for the *peshkash* of Bhojraj Kumbhani for which Kesari Singh Naruka and Tej Singh Kumbhani were standing as surety.
Signed by Sahajram.

1472. Note; Hindi (Devanagari); 16.8×15.8 cm.; Bhikharidas Lunkaran to the State. Asadh sudi 3, 1786 V.S. (June 18, 1729).

Stand surety for Rs. 3,333, annas 5 and pies 6 on behalf Kesari Singh son of Tej Singh who had stood surety for the *peshkash* amount outstanding against Bhojraj Kumbhani.

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1473. Note; Hindi (Devanagari); 16.1×11.2 cm.; Bhadra budi 6, 1786 V.S. (August 4, 1729).

Showing that Bakhatram stood surety for Rs. 500/- on behalf of Hiranand and Manrai Sarraf.

1474. *Yad-dasht* 3 folia; Hindi (Devanagari); A-B. 16.5×11.8 cm.; C. 10.8×10.5 cm.; Magh budi 6, 1787 V.S. (January 18, 1731).

Memo containing list of agreements executed by Joshi Swamidas, resident of Nindar, for Rs. 32,725/- outstanding against Shiva Singh Khangarot.

1475. *Qaulnama;* Hindi (Devanagari); 43.8×13.7 cm.; between Tukoji Holkar and the Jaipur State through Khawas Rodaram and Bakhshi Mithalal. Shravan sudi 7, 1848 V.S. (August 6, 1791).

Regarding the management of Rampura, Dausa and the collection of taxes.

1476. *Bainama;* Hindi (Devanagari); 63.5×23 cm.; Asadh budi 6, 1786 V.S. (June 5, 1729).

Executed by Chetandas and Sewadas *vairagis* for the plot of land measuring 31×23 yds. situated at Vrindavan in favour of the Maharaja of Jaipur.

1477. *Patta;* Hindi (Devanagari); 39.3×25 cm.; Maharajkumar Madho Singh to *dhaibhai* Naga. Margshirsh sudi 3, 1785 V. S. (November 12, 1729).

That four villages – Jaronda, Anuppura, Fatehpura and Sojawas were granted in *jagir* to *dhaibhai* Naga.

1478. Declaration; Hindi – Jaipuri (Devanagari); 55×25 cm.; Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh to all concerned. Paush budi 10, 1786 V. S. (December 4, 1729).

M.S. Jai Singh confirmed that the son of Rani Chundawataji, wife of Rao Budh Singh, was a forged one. This letter was signed and sealed after a thorough enquiry and the consent of Rao Budh Singh.

Bears five seals.

1479. *Patta;* Hindi (Devanagari); 28×21 cm.; Maharana Sangram Singh to Maharajkumar Madho Singh. Shravan sudi 11, Wednesday; 1787 V.S. (15 July, 1730).

Writes that Rampura has been granted to *bhanej* (sister's son) M. K. Madho Singh in *jagir* who would occupy the first seat in the *durbar* as the Raos of Rampura did. He would accompany the Maharana in campaigns personally and with his forces.

1480. *Patta;* Hindi (Devanagari); 48×23 cm.; M.S. Jai Singh to the officials of *pargana* Jalalpur. Baisakh sudi 15, 1794 V. S. (May 3, 1737) (Jaipur *samvat* 1793).

Informs that two villages Anaora and Binjari were granted to Kuberchand and Jagadhar Lal Pancholi in place of Biharidas Pancholi (deceased) as recommended by Raja Ayamal.

Seal and attestation of the Maharaja, seals of Rai Narayandas Dewan, Bakhatram Dewan and Fatehram *Mastof huzuri.*

1481. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 19.8×13.3 cm.; Mahant Ramdas disciple of Sri Bhagawandas Mahant to the Maharaja. Undated.

Promises to select *adhikaris* according to the approval of Sri Bhattacharya, otherwise, his acts would be subject to punishment.

1482. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 10.2×15 cm.; Harisewak to the Maharaja. Phalgun budi 2, 1789 V.S. (January 21, 1733).

Promises that the marriage of Ramdasji would be solemnised by Baisakh budi 30.

1483. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 20×13 7 cm.; Prahladdas, Kalyandas, Raghodas and other *mahants* of *akhara* to the Maharaja. Undated.

Agree to give up the practice of keeping arms.

1484. *Arzadasht;* Hindi; (Devanagari); 29.7×9.5cm.; A maid-servant to the Maharaja (M. Ram Singh I ?). Undated,

Complimentary.

1485. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 46.4×10.7 cm.; A maid called Niratarang (नृत्यरंग) to the Maharaja (M. Ram Singh I ?). Undated.

Requests for the *darshan* of the Maharaja.

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1486. *Arzadasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 45.5×10.7 cm.; Allol Rai to the Maharaja (M. Ram Singh I ?) Undated.

Complimentary.

1487. *Arzadasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 25.5×11 cm.; Chatur Rai to the Maharaja (M. Ram Singh I ?) Undated.

Complimentary.

1488. *Arzadasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 25.6×11 cm.; Roopamanjari to the Maharaja (M. Ram Singh I ?). Undated.

Complimentary

1489. *Arzadasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 50.6×11.2 cm.; Guman Rai to the Maharaja (M. Ram Singh I ?). Undated.

Complimentary.

1490. *Arzadasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 40.2×11 cm ; Anang Rai to the Maharaja (M. Ram Singh I ?). Undated.

Complimentary.

इत तैं उत, उत तैं इतै
छिन न कहुं ठहरात
जक न परत, चकरी भई
फिरि आवत फिर जात

1491. *Arzadasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 39.8×12 cm.; Gun Murat to the Maharaja (M. Ram Singh I ?). Undated

Complimentary.

1492. *Arzadasht*; Hindi (Devanagari); 43.6×11 cm.; Subudhhi Rai to the Maharaja (M. Ram Singh I ?). Undated.

Complimentary.

1493. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 15.8×13.7 cm.; Asadh budi 2, 1787 V.S. (May 22, 1730).

It is noted down that Sri Chand started for Udaipur and took the following documents from *kirkiraqkhana* ~

1. *Patta* of *Dewan* for Rampura.
2. *Sanad* of thirty villages for *mutsaddis* of the *Dewan.*
3. Agreement in the name of Sriji regarding Chundawatji's son.

1494. *Arzadasht;* letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 42.2×21 cm.; *dhaibhai* Nagaraj of Udaipur to M. S.Jai Singh. Bhadra budi 5, 1789 (July 30, 1732).

Informs that there was a boundary dispute between the Rao Raja of Bundi and Durjansal of Kota.

1495. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 54×15 cm.; The leading *sardars* of Mewar.
Chaitra sudi 13, 1798 (March 19, 1741).

Signed by the *sardars* of Mewar namely Rawat Budh Singh, Rawat Kuber Singh, Padam Singh, Rawat Jaswant Singh, Takhat Singh, Baba Bharat Singh and Bhima, who agreed that Kunwar Madho Singh might be settled in the Mewar territory on the following terms.

1. He would always remain with them and would not seek protection under the Mughal Emperor or the Deccanis.
2. He would not create any disturbance in the territory of Dhundhar nor the Raja of Dhundhar would create disturbances in the villages granted to Kunwar Madho Singh in Mewar.

1496. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 35×21.5 cm.; M.S. Jai Singh to Ranawatji (wife of M.S. Jai Singh from Udaipur). Jyeshth budi 15, 1765 V.S. (May 9, 1708).

Sawai Jai Singh agreed that he would accept the following as requested by Maharani Ranawatji (Chandra Kunwar)—

1. She would enjoy more respect than all others in the zenana.
2. The Maharaja will pass all festival nights with her (Ranawatji).
3. The Maharaja would rest in the Ranawatji's palace after returning from a battlefield.
4. Ranawatji's palanquin would be foremost in the processions.

1497. Agreement; Hindi (Devanagari); 42.3×16 cm.; Shravan budi 13, 1791 V.S. (July 17, 1734)

All *sardars* who assembled at village Hurda agreed to act as below—

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1. That all were friends and none would help the enemy of one another.
2. All traitors would be turned out.
3. All *sardars* would assemble at Rampura with their forces after the rains. If any one was unable to do so on account of illness he would send his son or brother to represent him.
4. All would help each other in every important matter.

Bears attestation seals of four *sardars*—three in Nagari and one in Persian including one of M.S. Jai Singh, and the other of the Chief of Udaipur.

1498. *Yad-dasht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 51×22 cm.; Friday, Paush budi 8, 1785 V.S. (December 13, 1728).

List of envelops and bags etc. taken over by Parasram and Nihalchand at Jaipur and Amber respectively on Paush budi 8, 1785.

1499. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 19.5×15.5 cm.; Mahant Ramdas. Undated.

The *Mahant* states that Rajputs could take part in the *sewa-puja* at Rewasa and could serve food to others.

1500. Letter; Hindi (Devanagari); 36.3×16.6 cm.; Anupgiri to M.S Jai Singh. Kartik 5, Sunday.

1501. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Bengali); 60×17 cm. Undated.

From the vaishnavas of Navadwip to M. S. Jai Singh. Express their opinion regarding the conduct of the Vaishnavas and agree that the rules of the Mahaprabhu Sampradaya as expounded by Sanatan, Rupa, Gopal Bhatt and Jiva Goswamy in their works are agreeable to them.

Singed by thirty Vaishnavas.

1502. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Bengali); 22×19.6 cm.; Undated.

Sri Krishnaram Sharma of Shaidabad (a small town near Murshidabad) to M.S. Jai Singh.

Praises the king (M.S. Jai Singh) and agrees to the principles laid down by him. Also promises that persons behaving otherwise would be outcasted.

1503. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Bengali); 36.8×19 cm. Undated.

Pandits and considerate learned persons of the Court of Sri Kirti Chandra Nripati (king of Burdwan 1702-1740) to M.S. Jai Singh.

"All agree to the theory of "means and aim" and modes of worship as laid down by sanatan Goswamy etc. Vedic performances are to be carried on until the state of regardlessness for worldly objects is attained. Brahmans or *dvijas* should not be initiated by *shudras*. Taking of residual food is also prohibited."

Signed by sixteen *pandits*.

1504. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Bengali); 33×17cm.; Malla Year 1041 corresponding A.D. 1735.

From the court-*pandits* of Gopal Singh, ruler of Vishnupur to M.S. Jai Singh.

"The learned court-*pandits* are agreeable to the decisions of Rajadhiraj Sawai Jai Singh, so kindly sent here. Other facts and mysteries will be explained by Rev. Bhattacharya (Sri Krishnadeva ?)" Signed by six *pandits*, descendants of Sri Nityanand, Navchand Goswamy and Advaitacharya.

1505. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Bengali); 53×23.2 cm. Undated.

From the signatory Vaishnavas to M.S. Jai Singh.

The matter is almost the same as in no. 1501. It prohibits initiation of the Brahmans and vaishyas by the devotees coming from lower caste. Eating of residual food is also prohibited.

Signed by Namananand Deva Sharma, Krishna Kinkar Deva Sharma, Radhe Deva Sharma, Gopal Chandra Deva Sharma and Rasikanand Deva Sharma.

1506. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Bengali); 60×23.2 cm. Undated.

Raja Krishna Chandra Rai of Navadwip to M.S. Jai Singh.

Regarding thd eligibility of initiation of the *Urujas* (Vaishyas), *bahujas* (kshatriyas) and those in the inverse class by the Brahmans

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and by advanced *bhaktas* also. Eating of residual food is also prohibited.

Signed by twenty-three *pandits*.

1507. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Bengali); 44.5×15.7 cm.; Undated.

The learned *pandits* at the court of Raja Krishna chandra of Navadwip to M.S. Jai Singh.

The assembly of learned men in the court of Navadwip accepts the views of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh, a descendant of Man Singh in the line of Sri Ram Chandra, who was *Brahman* himself and took birth in Raghu's race. Further, they give their verdict about the daily observances of the Vaishnavas other than *paramhansas*. They also prohibit eating of residual food. They hold that Radhika, though apparantely *parakiya*, was eternally *swakiya* as explained by the *pandits* of Vrindavan. They undertake to abide by the above decisions and never to depart from them.

1508. *Parwana;* Marathi; 28.5×14.8 cm.; Asoj budi 1, Shaka 56.

Raja Sahu Chhatrapati to Raghuji Kadam and (?) Kadam.

Writes "Maharana Sangram Singh and M.S. Jai Singh showerd affection to us. I feel it necessary to reciprocate their sentiments, hence it is ordered that you should create absolutely no trouble in their territories."

1509. *Parwana;* Marathi; 20×14.6 cm; Asoj budi 1, Shaka 56.

Raja Sahu to Udaji Panwar.

Instructs to keep cordial relations with Maharana Sangram Singh and M.S. Jai Singh.

1510. *Farman;* Marathi; 20.5×14.9 cm; Asoj budi 1, Shaka 56.

Raja Sahu to Pilaji Gaikwar. Contents as in no. 1509.

1511. Letter, Marathi; 35×15.5 cm.; Undated.

From Pilaji Gaikwar to Khanderao Dabhade. Instructs not to act in a manner as to damage the friendly relations between the Marathas, Sisodias, Kachhawahas and Rathores.

1512. Letter, Marathi; 38.8×16 cm.; Undated.

From Raj Sri Sawai.....Singh Kadam to Khanderao Dabhade Senapati. Contents as in no. 1509.

1513. *Farman;* Marathi; 41×15.2 cm.; Asoj budi 1, Shaka 56.

Raja Sahu Chhatrapati to Senapati Khande Rao Dabhade as no. 1510.

1514. Declaration; Hindi (Devanagari); 18.5×14.7 cm.; Asoj sudi 5, 1789 V.S. (September 13, 1732).

Vrindavan Adhikari and Mathuranand Adhikari of the family of Krishnadas Kaviraj to whomsoever concerned.

Declare that there was no second *guru* of their father, Sri Narsimha Adhikari Thakur. Guruship was attributed only to the initiator.

1515. Letter in verse; Hindi (Devanagari); 19.5×10.8 cm. Undated.

To Bai Chandra Kunwar (wife of M.S. Jai Singh ?)

श्री कृष्ण जयति
सुंदर सदन सुथान कौं, जामें उजल जहां नीर ॥
उत्तर दिक्षि आछो अवनि, तरनि तनूजा तीर ॥
सेवक सो मन को लखै दीजै ताहि पठाय
शिल्पी जुत आवे यहां, देहैं ताहि दिखाय ॥
पुरा बंध्यो पानी मही; तहां सुथिरता ठौर
जाफर खां के बाग जुत बनिहैं आछी ठौर ॥

1516. *Sammati;* Hindi-Brajbhasha (Devanagari); 23×15.6 cm.; Baisakh budi 10, 1789 (May 8, 1732).

Gusain Gokulpati to whomsoever concerned, "Narayan Bhatta has quoted from Vedic and Tantric texts in respect of the worship of Shaligram by the shudras. He has also opposed to the branding of the devotees. In the end, he has declared that one may follow any of the paths which suits him. As for himself he admitted the Vedic path propounded by Mahaprabhu."

1517. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Devanagari); 15.7×11.3 cm. Undated.

Sri Krishnadeva Bhattacharya to whomsoever concerned.

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Those having full faith in the bona fide devotees are also entitled to follow the path of *karma*. **Fig. 143**

1518. *Arzi;* Hindi (Devanagari); 21×15.8 cm.; Asoj sudi 7; Year not mentioned. Braj Ballabh to the Maharaja (S. Jai Singh).

Promises to perform penance for associating with the shudras and undertakes to follow the Vedic principles. Shall appear in the test for eligibility after six months.

1519. *Sammatipatra* with an annexure; Sanskrit (Devanagari); 64.5×23.7 cm.; 1519 (a) 13.5×15.5 cm.; undated.

Shyama Charan Sharma to M.S. Jai Singh.

That Chaitanya Mahaprabhu with his six arms (six major disciples) was the incarnation of Sri Krishna, Lord of Braj. It has been proved by the facts described by Prabodhanand Saraswati in his *Chaitanya Charitamrita,* and supported by Sarvabhauma Bhattacharya, Sanatan Goswami, Rup Goswami, Jiva Goswami, Gadadhar Pandit, Goswami Narhari Sarkar and Sridhar Swami etc. in their works.

1519 (a) Gopinath and Shyamacharan Sharma say, "Chaitanya Mahaprabhu has endorsed the views of Nimbaditya Acharya. *Srimad-Bhagvata* is the real commentary of the *Brahmasutras* though these sutras are not commented upon serially. We, therefore, agree that Maharajadhiraj should commission a sutrawise commentary with quotations from the *Bhagavata*. The commentary should be based on the *tika* by Sridhar Swami and the *Bhagavata Sandarbha Tika*.

1520. *Navisht;* Hindi (Devanagari); 43.3×14 cm.; undated.

Madhuracharya, Sukharam Swami and all Ramanandi Vaishnava *Mahants* to M.S. Jai Singh.

Promise that they would observe the following :—

1. The four *varnas* would not dine together.
2. One person would serve only one row at a feast.
3. A vaishnava boy should be kept in the *sewa-puja* upto the age of 15 and after that he can be married in his own caste.
4. He would be allowed to remain a *brahmachari* throughout his life, if he is inclined to do so.
5. No Vaishnava *mahant* would choose an *antyaj* (untouchable) as his disciple.
6. Anybody deviating from these principles would be regarded as irreligious.
7. The Vaishnavas should observe *ekadashi* fast according to the *arunodaya vedha* and not according to the *kapal vedha*.

Fig. 144

1521. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Devanagari); 44×16.4 cm.; undated.

Sri Subalanand Deva Sharma, Sri Jagannath Deva Sharma, Sri Shyama Charan Sharma and Gopi Raman Sharma to M.S. Jai Singh.

It pertains to the relation of God and soul in the form of Krishna and Radha. Further certify that Sanatan Goswami, Rup Goswami and Jiva Goswami—all the three were unanimous there being no difference in their views.

Seals—

"मदन गोपाल जय."
"राधा दामोदर सहाय."
"श्री गोविन्द देवो जयति" "नाथो"

The fourth must be the seal of Sri Gopinathji;

1522. Letter, Sanskrit (Devanagari); 29.8×11.4 cm.; undated.

Vrindavandas to M.S. Jai Singh.

Informs that as the principles enunciated by Shankaracharya, Nimbarkacharya, Sridhar Swami and Balkrishnanand Saraswati were the same, people should not abuse each other's sect. Also informs that *Vyas-sutra Bhashya* had been completed by him. Further requests that *Nimbaditya Bhashya,* written by him (the writer), should be elucidated by the Maharaja with his (the writer's) consent.

1523. Letter; Sanskrit (Devanagari and Bengali); 26 7×16.5 cm.; Baisakh budi 11, 1793 V.S. Thursday (April 25, 1736). Ramnath Deva Sharma to Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh.

Kirtikant Sharma Collection, Najafgarh

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Ramnath Deva Sharma, son of Sri Krishnadeva Goswami Bhattacharya, born in the family of Sri Manu Goswami, who descended from Gadadhar, a follower of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, declares, "the treatises compiled by Sri Maharajadhiraj are based on the old Vaishnava *granthas*. The Maharaja is the propounder of *Bhaktimarg* which is not against *Shrutis* and *Smritis*. He is the performer of five *Ashvamedha yajnas*. The doctrines explained in *Jnan Vivriti, Karma Vivriti, Bhakti Vivriti* and *Sidhhantaikyaprakashika* are agreed by all and followed traditionally."

1524. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Devanagari and Tamil); 30.2×13.8 cm ; Undated.
Tridandiji to M.S. Jai Singh.
According to the Ramanuj theory *Bhagavadrupa* is both attributed and non-attributed. The *Jiva* is attributed while the Supreme soul is not bound by attributes. But they are not separate from one another. Therefore, hot branding and cold branding are justified because the body is *jada* (matter) and the branding does not affect the soul.

1525. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Devanagari); 20.8×15.5 cm.; Undated.
Krishnadeva Sarvabhauma Bhattacharya, Keshav Dikshit and Shesh Yadav to M.S. Jai Singh.
State that *Brahman* is all pervading. He adopts the *saguna* attributed form on account of His latent power which manifests at His will. Therefore, the Power and the Powerful are not different from one another. The principle of *Bhedabhed* is thus explained.
Figs. 145-146

1526. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Devanagari); 16.2×10 cm.; Undated.
Krishnadeva Bhattacharya Sarvabhauma to M.S. Jai Singh.
Holds that the junior devotees *(kanishtha bhaktas)* are also entitled to perform *karma* provided that they are rightfully sanctified.

1527. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Devanagari); 13.8×15.7 cm.; Undated.
Jaideva, Brajnath, Shesh Yadav, Shesh Gangaram and Vishnuram to M.S. Jai Singh. All of them are of the opinion that Sridhar Swami supported the worship of *Saguna* and *Nirguna* forms. **Fig. 147**

1528. *Sammatipatra;* Sanskrit (Devanagari); 31×22.5 cm.; Undated.
Madhva Nrisimhacharya to M.S. Jai Singh.
There is no controversy regarding the existence of *Jiva* as an *amsha* of *Ishwar*. *Jiva* appears different on account of *avidya; Ishwar* is all pervading.

1529. Letter; Sanskrit (Devanagari); 22.2×18.5 cm.; Undated.
Tridandiji to M.S. Jai Singh.
"I agree with the views of the Maharaja that the texts written by ancient Acharyas should be coordinated and all controversies should be removed sincerely."

1530. *Sammati;* Hindi (Devanagari); 23×12.3 cm.; Undated.
Shyama Charan Gusain to M.S. Jai Singh.
Promises to stick to the principles of religion suggested by the Maharaja.
Agrees that a sectarian can get married.

1531. Lettter; Sanskrit (Devanagari); 22×16 cm.; Baisakh budi 6, 1799 V.S. (May 14, 1742).
Sri Ramsharan Goswami etc.
Inform that the *mahant* would be appointed in consultation with Sri Vidyabhushan.

1532. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 44.2×23 cm.; October 16, 1860.
Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.
Informs that as recommended by the writer the Governor General had agreed that the management of Kotkasim, which had been granted to the Maharaja, would be carried on as usual by the British officers.

1533. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 48.7×21.4 cm.; May 21, 1860.
Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

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Informs that in lieu the help rendered by the Maharaja to the British Government during the Mutiny, the Governor General was pleased to grant the *pargana* of Kotkasim to the Maharaja. A letter of appreciation along with the orders to transfer the *pargana* and to add it to the Maharaja's territory was to follow.

1534. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 48.2×21.7 cm.; July 23, 1870.

Mr. Northbrooke to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that according to the letter of the Customs Commissioner dated the 14th July, the amount payable by the British Government for the salt of Sambhar will be in two ways namely payment for the salt according to the *Raj samvat* and the royalty would be paid annually.

1535. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 46.6×21.5 cm.; January 18, 1871.

Mr. Northbrooke to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that the Maharaja's letter dated December 22, 1870 regarding 7000 maunds of salt to be supplied to the State was considered and sanctioned accordingly. The letter of sanction had been sent to the Political Agent at Jaipur on December 26, 1870.

1536. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 51.6×24.5 cm.; July 15, 1870.

Mr. Northbrooke to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Refers to the Maharaja's letter dated the 17th January, 1870 to the Political Agent, Jaipur and informs that the account of the Maharaja's share in the income from the salt of Sambhar would be cleared on April 1 and October 1 every year as desired by the Foreign Secretary.

1537. Letter: Persian (Shikastah); 47×21 cm.; February 20, 1871.

Mr. Northbrooke to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Requests the Maharaja to take salt between months of September and April as it was difficult to divide the quantity of salt during the rainy season.

1538. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 46.6×21.3 cm.; August 9, 1870.

Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

States that the amount of tribute must be remitted in the month of October, every year as fixed. The amount of royalty of Sambhar salt would be assessed at the close of the year and could be adjusted in the next instalment. Tribute and royalty were different subjects and should be treated as such.

1539 *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 42.7×21.4 cm.; December 29, 1868.

Agent to the Governor General from Ajmer to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that permission had been given to the merchants for export of corn from Jaipur for trade. Further says that Dewan Haji Shamsuddin Ahmed, who had come to represent the state, was heard patiently.

1540. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 51×20.2 cm.; September 11, 1855.

Col. Lawrence to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Proposes to appoint an English officer to assist the *nazim* of Shekhawati.

1541 *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 41×21 cm.; June 11, 1855.

Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

States that as Capt. Hardcastle was proceeding to manage the affairs of Shekhawati, he should be helped in every respect and the officers concerned should be informed accordingly.

1542. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 49.2×21.3 cm.; January 15, 1864.

Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that the posting of one *taluqdar* and 5 soldiers at village Babai in tehsil Indragarh had caused inconvenience to the people and adds that they should be withdrawn.

1543. *Kharita* (along with a copy of letter); Persian (Shikastah); 44.6×19.8, copy measuring 31×19.8 cm.; November 9, 1868.

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Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Forwards a copy of letter in Persian from the Secretary of State for India regarding famine relief measures. **Fig. 148**

1544. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 54.2×23.5 cm.; October 12, 1869. Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs about award of the medal "Star of India" to the Maharaja for the services rendered during the Mutiny.

Written on the corner, "अज जानिब मेमसाहिब"

1545. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 53.8×21 cm.; July 10, 1856. Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Asks to construct a rest house on highways at a distance of every five or six *kos* in his State for the convenience and comfort of the travellers.

1546. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 47×21.5 cm.; August 19, 1870. Mr. Northbrooke to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Writes that it would be convenient both for the British Government as well as for the State if 7,000 *maunds* of salt assigned for the Jaipur State *rasovada* (royal kitchen) was taken over before April 1, every year.

1547. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 39.5×21 cm.; January 5, 1870. Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Writes that as some modifications had been made in the rules governing *Panchayat vakils*, a copy of the same was being sent for opinion and comments to be returned up to March 20, 1870.

1548. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah;) 53×21 cm.; February 7, 1865. Agent to the Governor General at Ajmer to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Conveys thanks of the Relief Committee for the donation of Rs. 21,000/- for redress of the poor.

1549 *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 48.2×21 cm.; April 30, 1875. Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Forwards a copy of the notification from the Government to the effect that Malhar Rao Gaikwad was deposed from the *gaddi* of Baroda in the interest of the public under orders of the Queen Empress. **Fig. 149**

1550. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 45.3×21 cm.: March 7, 1874. Agent to the Governor General, Ajmer to Maji Sahiba.

Acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 61,200/- as contribution to the Famine Relief Fund of Bengal made by the *durbar* and the *sardars* of his State.

1551. *Kharita* with *sanad* in English with Persian translation; Persian (Shikastah); 47.3×20.5 cm ; April 29, 1862. British Government to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Assures that on failure of natural heirs, the adoptions made by the Maharaja and the future rulers of the State, according to the Hindu Law and the custom of his race, would be recognised and confirmed, so long as his house was loyal to the Crown.

1552. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 47×21.3 cm.; June 10, 1875. Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Rani Yamunabai of Baroda had, with the consent of all the *sardars*, adopted a son named Gopal, son of Kashirao from the line of Pratap Rao. The adopted son was installed on the *gaddi* of Baroda as Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaikwad Bahadur of Baroda.

1553. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 45.7×21 cm.; January 3, 1860. Agent to the Governor General to M.S Ram Singh II.

Informs that in compliance with the order of the Governor General, Capt. Benyon had been appointed Agent of Hadauti and to supervise the Minas of Kharar. Further adds that he would reside at Deoli. Kishanlal *motmid* and Gopal Singh *risaldar* who are deputed at Deoli might continue as usual with their forces. Major McDonell officer commanding of Deoli cantonment had also recommended their continuance there.

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1554. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.7×21 cm.; July 28, 1854. Col. Sir Henry Lawrence to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Thanks the Maharaja for granting Rs. 500/- per annum as aid for the students of a school at Ajmer.

1555. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 42×21.3 cm.; 1555 a—copy of a letter, 4 pages. Undated Col. Lawrence to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Writes about the victory of the English over the Russians at Sevastopol.

1556. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 53.8×23.2 cm ; September 13, 1859. Col. Lawrence to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that the Governor General had ordered that the Jaipur Maharaja should release Kotputli. Kotputli was granted by the British Government to the Chief of Khetri. It was, therefore, suggested that the forces sent there might be withdrawn.

1557. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 40.8×24.4 cm.; a. 31×19.5 cm.; January 19, 1869. Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Forwards a letter from the Secretary of State for India and informs that the resolution regarding the export and import of corn in Rajputana taken in the meeting of the corn-dealers in presence of the writer had been endorsed by the Governor General.

1558. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 53×22 cm.; May 19, 1859. Agent to the Governor General to M. Sawai Ram Singh II.

Thanks the Maharaja for the help rendered to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 by the chiefs, and officials of Jaipur of which some names are given below :—

Th. Lakshman Singh, *musahib Raj*, Pt. Shivdinji, Th. Ranjit Singhji, *faujdar* of Jaipur, Th. Shiva Singhji of Boraj, Th. Pratap Singhji of Ladana, Th. Indra Singhji of Dudu, Th. Bakhtawar Singhji of Lawan, Bakhshi Nawab Faiz Ali Khanji, Rai Keshvanathji *vakil*. Maulavi Muhammad Moinuddin Khan, *naib faujdar*, Ramkumar *motmid*, Th. Lakshman Singhji, Capt. Jiwan Ali and Ramsukh *jamadar*.

Further adds that he had been appointed as Agent for Mewar and Major Taylor had been appointed as Resident at Jaipur.

1559. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 50×20.3 cm.; May 23, 1857. Col. Lawrence, Officiating Agent to the Governor General, to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that some persons had revolted against the British Government. As friendly relations existed between the Jaipur State and the British Government, it was hoped that forces would be sent for help at Delhi to suppress the rebels.

1560. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 45.3×20 cm.; September 4, 1858. Agent to the Governor General (Brig. Gen. George Lawrence) to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Writes that the Governor General had been informed of Maharaja's help and loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857.

1561. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 42.3×19.3 cm.; February 15, 1858. Officiating Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Complimentary. Informs that the Governor General was pleased to take notice of the help rendered by the Maharaja and the friendship and loyalty shown by him in the hour of need.

1562. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 48×21.2 cm.; June 1, 1860. Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

"The Medical Officer attached to the A.G.G.'s office, Rajputana has reported about the death of many children on account of small-pox in Rajputana. It is therefore, suggested that vaccinators be trained and appointed in the major villages of the State; this would be a great measure to eradicate the epidemic from the province."

1563. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 47.2×18 cm.; June 18, 1856.

Lord Canning, Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

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Informs about the victory of the British Government over the Russians with the alliance of France and Sardinia.

1564. *Kharita* with a proclamation; Persian (Shikastah); 43.4×18 cm.; October 25, 1858. Governor General of India to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Forwards a copy of the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria regarding the transfer of the reign of the Indian Government from the Company to the British Government.

1565. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 59×21.5 cm; Received on August 19, 1874. Lord Northbrooke, Governor General to M S. Ram Singh II.

Thanks the Maharaja for the help rendered during the famine of Bengal.

1566. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 53×22.3 cm.; June 24, 1857. Fredrick Eden, Resident, Jaipur from Hodal to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Thanks for the help rendered during the time of Mutiny.

1567. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 51.4×21.5 cm.; September 16, 1857. Resident, Jaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Requests the Maharaja to send 300 infantry, 200 cavalry and 2 cannons with Nazim Bhopal Singh of Shekhawati on the boundary of Kotputli.

1568. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 52.8×23.4 cm.; October 31, 1859. Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Thanks that the *mamla* dispute between Khetri and Jaipur State had been settled amicably according to the wishes of the Maharaja. Further states that a sum of Rs. one lakh assessed as arrears outstanding against Khetri had been paid to Pt. Shivdinji. The receipt had been given to the officials of Khetri who were asked to keep proper accounts of the *mamla* in future.

1569. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 51.3×22.4 cm.; May 4, 1857. Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Requests to issue orders to Bhopal Singh, Nazim, Shekhawati for arresting Kishan Singh Ranawat, a resident of Kesaroli in the Alwar state who had again entered Khetri to create disturbances there.

1570. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 53.8×23.2 cm.; a. 28.8×21, b. 30×19.4 cm.; July 18, 1857. Resident, Jaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Thanks the Maharaja for the help rendered near Delhi and requests to communicate the same to Thakurs of Dudu, Achrol, Boraj, Bakhshi of the army and Nawab Faiz Ali Khan etc. for the services rendered by them.

1571. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 52.4×23 cm.; July 22, 1857 Resident, Jaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Thanks for giving shelter to his wife during the Mutiny in Maji-ka-bagh.

1572. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 53×23 cm.; May 18, 1857. Resident, Jaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Writes that the Scindia of Gwalior and the Maharaja of Bharatpur had come to friendly terms. The Maharaja too should be ready for friendly relations and should send two hundred cavalry and one thousand Nagas to Shekhawati at Singhana (Khetri), Narnaul, Jajjar, Surajgarh and Kanod etc. Further details were explained to Panditji (Pt. Shivdin) and Bakhshiji.

1573. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 45.2×22.6 cm.; June 8, 1857. Resident, Jaipur from Sohna to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Thanks for the help rendered at the time of Mutiny.

1574. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 53.7×23.2 cm.; October 30, 1857. Resident, Jaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that as some disturbance was apprehended at Sikar, the chiefs of Shekhawati and Bhopal Singh, the Nazim etc. should be directed to keep their forces ready.

1575. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 45.4×19.3 cm.; November 24, 1857. Resident, Jaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

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Informs that Kishan Singh Ranawat of Khetri had the booty of the rebels with him. Strict order should be passed in the name of the chief of Khetri that the rebels should be sent with the booty. After arresting the culprits the soldiers of Rewari and Kota contingent may be sent back to their respective headquarters.

1576. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 52.5×22.3 cm.; June 25, 1857. Resident, Jaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs about the news received from Delhi that many rebels had been killed and many had fled away. Further adds that if any of the fugitives entered the Maharaja's territory, he should be killed then and there.

1577. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 49×23 cm.; May 24, 1857. William Fredrick Eden from Manoharpur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Requests that one hundred cavalry under each of the Chiefs—Rao Jiwan Singh of Duni and Thakur Lakshman Singh, the minister, should be sent early as promised.

1578. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 27×23.5 cm.; June 21, 1857. Resident, Jaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Thanks the Maharaja for maintaining peace and giving shelter to the writer's wife in the palace.

1579. *Kharita;* Persian; 45.3×21 cm.; May 22, 1860. William Fredrick Eden, Agent to the Governor General, Camp Mikraul to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Writes that the Governor General was highly pleased for the help given to the Political Agent of Hadauti in suppressing the Minas of Kherad.

1580. Notice; Persian (Shikastah); 25.8×20.5 cm.; March 9, 1860. Governor General from Camp Sialkot.

Informs that the British Government would allow the Maharaja to adopt a successor, in case he failed to get a male issue. The British Government would ever remain obliged to the Maharaja for his good behaviour and the help rendered during the Mutiny.

1581. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 46×19.9 cm.; May 17, 1860. Major John Brooke, Agent, Jaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that T.H. Hendley was posted in Khetri to manage the liquidation of the debt taken from *sahukars* and to fix up the maintenance allowances for Raja Fateh Singh Bahadur and his mother Ranawatji Sahiba.

1582. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 50.5×21.6 cm.; A—50.3×22.1 cm.; November 12, 1867 William Harrison Benyon, Resident, Jaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

1582—Informs that a *kharita* from Maharao, Raja of Alwar had been received stating that Jagdeo Singh, Thakur of village Bapoi attacked with 900 men on village Jaisinghpura in *pargana* Rajgarh of Alwar. Many persons were beaten and injured. Further requests that strict steps be taken to control the situation so that such incidents may not recur in future. Those persons, found guilty may be punished.

1582 A—Agent to the Governor General after going through his diary had expressed great concern over the happenings at Jaisinghpura in *pargana* Rajgarh of Alwar and wished that such things should not happen under the administration of Raj Sawai Jaipur.

1583. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 44×21.4 cm.; April 2, 1864. Agent to the Governor General at Ajmer to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Recommends that Thakur Lakhdhir Singh, a respected Rajput of Alwar, who is nowadays in the bad books of the Maharaja of Alwar had sought shelter at Jaipur. He should be protected there and given proper behaviour.

1584. *Kharita* with extract from the Calcutta Gazette, Saturday, dated 29th December, 1859. Persian (Shikastah); 47×19.7 cm.; January 7, 1860.

Robert Louis, Agent to the Governor General, to M.S. Ram Singh II.

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Informs that the Governor General was highly pleased with the Maharaja's interview with him at Agra in November, 1859.

1585. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 50.6×20.7 cm.; A-32.5×23 cm.; (each); Undated.

William Harrison Benyon, Officiating Political Agent, to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Suggests that the Maharaja should consult the *jagirdars* of his state with a view to help the British Government in laying down a railway line from Indore, Neemuch, Mewar and Kishangarh via Jaipur to Alwar, Gurgaon etc.

1586. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 44.3×21.7 cm.; February 21, 1866.

W.H. Benyon, Political Agent, Jaipur, to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that the police arrangements as described by the Maharaja should be continued.

1587. *Kharita* with a notice in Urdu and its transcription in Nagari—4 pages; Persian; (Shikastah); 50.4×21.5 cm.; A—44×28.4 cm. (each); December 18, 1867.

Political Agent, Jaipur, to M.S. Ram Singh II. Forwards a notice issued by the Viceroy dethroning the Nawab of Tonk on account of his complicity in the atrocities committed at Lawa and placing his minor son (with his uncle Ibadullah Khan as Regent) on the throne. Further that Lawa was to be considered a separate Chiefship having direct connections with the British Government.

1588. *Kharita;* Persian and Hindi (Shikastah and Devanagari) 54×20.4 cm.; A—45.8×15.3 cm.; May 10, 1853.

Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Asks the Maharaja to send a copy of the rules and regulations of adoption followed in his state.

1589. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 54.8×23 cm.; October 16, 1857.

William Fredrick Edwin, Agent of Mewar to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that as Rawal Shiva Singh had allied with some suspicious men like Usman Khan, Sadulla Khan, Walayat Ali etc. he should be directed to live in his own village of *jagir* till further orders. Usman Khan should be kept in the house of Natanis. Walayat Ali may be dismissed from his post and his grant may be resumed and he may be granted only Rs. 2/- per day for maintenance. Pt. Shivadinji is a well wisher of the state. Therefore, he should be encouraged in every possible way.

1590. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 95×22 cm.; September 30, 1886.

Agent to the Governor General from Abu to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Refers to famine relief and hopes that the same measures would be adopted which were adopted by the Government.

1591. *Kharita* with a note from the Resident in English; Persian (Shikastah); 50.3×22.5 cm.; May 5, 1886.

Resident, Jaipur from Abu to M.S Madho Singh II.

Forwards a letter from the Agent to the Governor General to the Maharaja to the effect that the Maharaja should act according to the advice of the Resident.

1592. Two *kharitas;* Persian (Shikastah); 50.8×21.4 cm.; 33.9×21.5 cm. (in English); May 20, 1884. Viceroy and Governor General of India (from Simla) to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Informs that he was glad to learn from the Agent, Rajputana that the Maharaja had abolished all transit duties, with the exception of those on opium and other intoxicating drugs, throughout his territory.

1593. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 56×20.9 cm.; March 19, 1850. Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Asks the Maharaja to contribute some money to the school for orphans opened in the name of Duke of Wellington, the late Commander-in-Chief.

26.3×15.1 cm. (in Hindi), 43.8×15.1 cm (in Persian).

32.3×22.5 cm. (in Persian)—4 pages.

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1594. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 47.8×20.4 cm.; September 5, 1858. Political Agent, Jaipur, to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Writes that Ram Kunwar, *Naib* Bakhshi *jagir*, Thakur Lakshman Singh, Lala Kishori Lal, Thakur Jujhar Singh Champawat, Ram Nath Singh of Diggi and Dhir Singh of Boraj showed great valour in repelling the rebels in the battle fought at Nimbaheda in Mewar.

1595. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 46.5×19 cm.; July 12, 1858. W.F. Eden to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that it was known through a letter of Harsukh *khabarnawis* addressed to Har Narain Tiwari, officer-in-charge intelligence that 11 rebels with one elephant and 5 horses stayed at Jhilai and Thakur Bhawani Singh had given them shelter. It was presumed that Rahim Ali Khan, son of Mazhar Ali Khan and Amir Khan of Gwalior were also among the rebels. It was, therefore, advisable that the cannons outside the city wall be removed and kept inside. Some Baluchi and Khurasani cavaliers were deputed to arrest those rebels.

1596. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 47×20.3 cm.; September 24, 1858. William Fredrick Eden, Resident, Jaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Asks that the Jaipur forces be thanked for suppressing the rebels at Hindaun.

1597. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 55.8×23.7 cm,; October 10, 1863. Political Agent to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Congratulates the Maharaja on award of medal—Star of India, robe of honour and *jagir* for good services rendered during Mutiny.

1598. Letter of the Governor General (with Persian translation and a forwarding letter from the Resident) English and Persian. 33.5×21.1 cm.; December 7, 1882. Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor General, Calcutta to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Acknowledges receipt of the letter of gratitude from the Maharaja for investing him with full powers.

1599. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 47.8×20.2 cm.; Asadh sudi 15, 1911 V.S. (A.D. 1854). C.E. Burton officiating Political Agent, Jaipur, to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Forwards a copy of the letter received from the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, thanking the Maharaja for donating Rs. 1,30,000/- for repairing the road from Agra to Jaipur.

1600. *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah); 50.4×21.6 cm.; September 5, 1882. Agent to the Governor General, to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Informs that the Governor General had ordered that full powers would be given to the Maharaja when he attained majority The Maharaja should in the meantime decide important cases with the consultation of the Resident, Eastern States and, those cases which had been decided earlier, should also be sent for the approval of the Resident.

1601. *Kharita;* English; 32×20 cm.; May 19, 1869. Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India from Simla to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Encloses a *kharita* from the Duke of Argyll expressing Her Majesty's Government's gratification on the efforts made by the Maharaja to diminish the evil effects of the famine in Rajputana by abolishing all taxes on the transit as well as import and export of grain throughout the Jaipur territory. Also informs that in recognition of the same, the salute of the Maharaja had been increased by two guns.

1602. Not available.

1603. Not available

1604. Letter; English; 33.7×21 cm.; March 20, 1887.

Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, camp Darbhanga, to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Increase in Maharaja's salute by two guns.

1605. Letter; English; 22.5×18.2 cm.; April 23, 1881. Lord Ripon to M.S. Ram Singh II.

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The Political Agent, Rajputana forwards a letter of thanks from Lord Ripon from Simla and a printed letter of Lord Lytton, communicating Her Majesty's most sincere thanks to the donors of the picture of the "proclamation of the title of Emperor of India presented to Her Majesty."

1606. Invitation Card; English; 22.2×17.2 cm; January 30, 1897.

The Resident, Jaipur, to M.S. Madho Singh II. Forwards an invitation received from the Resident of Mysore addressed by Her Highness The Maharani Kempananjummanni, Regent of Mysore regarding the marriage of her eldest daughter Jayalakshmanmanni with Maharaj Raj Sri Kantraj Urs on 19th February, 1897.

The Resident further explains that the invitation was sent by post in preference to the usual deputatian of relatives of high officials due to the shortness of time before the ceremony and the distance.

1607. Letter with two invitations; English; May 18, 1900.

The Resident of Jaipur, to M.S. Madho Singh II. Forwards two invitations from Maharani Regent Kempananjummanni addressed to Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II to attend the marriage of her youngest daughter Cheluvajammanni with Laxmikanta Urs and that of her son H.H. Sri Krishnaraj Wadiyar Maharaja of Mysore with Pratap Kumari Bai daughter of Rana Jhala Bane Singhji of Bana in Kathiawar on the 4th and 6 June, 1900 respectively.

1608. Letter; English; 22.3×17.6 cm.; March 24, 1898.

The Resident of Jaipur to Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II.

Informs that Mr. A.H.T. Martindale, I.C.S. had taken over as Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana from Sir R.J. Crosthwarte, K.C.S.I. in the afternoon of March 9.

1609. *Kharita;* English; 32×20.3 cm.; July 29, 1880.

Political Agent to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Forwards a letter from Earl of Lytton, outgoing Viceroy of India, announcing his departure from India after handing over charge to the Marquis of Ripon.

1610. *Kharita;* English; 32.3×21 cm.; August 12, 1880.

Resident of Jaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II. Forwards a *kharita* from the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor General of India announcing that he had assumed office of the Viceroy and the Governor General of India in succession to the Earl of Lytton.

1611. Invitation, printed; English; 31×19.5 cm.; March 19, 1902. Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India from Calcutta to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Requests the Maharaja to attend the Imperial Durbar to be held at Delhi on January 1, 1903. Enclosed is the Gazette notification dated February 14, 1902, containing the proclamation for the *durbar*.

1612. Letter; English; 22.1×17.2 cm.; February 28, 1899. Mr. Irwin, Resident, Jaipur to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Forwards a *kharita* from Lord Curzon of Kedlerton dated 24th January, 1899 from Fort William announcing that he had taken over as Viceroy and Governor General of India from the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine on 6th January, 1899.

1613. Letter; English; 32.5×20.5 cm.; January 5, 1899. Lord Elgin to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Writes that he was about to leave India due to the termination of his Viceroyalty here.

1614. Letter (four folia); English; 32.3×20.5 cm.; June 9, 1897. Lord Elgin, Viceroy from Simla to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Writes that the Diamond Jubilee might be celebrated in the states also on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Her Majesty's accession on the Throne.

1615. Letter; English; 32.3×20.5 cm.; February 8, 1894. Viceroy from the Fort William Calcutta to M.S. Madho Singh II.

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Informs that he had been appointed as the Viceroy and Governor General of India in succession to the Marquis of Lansdowne and that he had assumed charge of his office on the 27th January, 1894.

1616. Proclamation—English, Hindi and Urdu; 47.5×32.6 cm.; August 18, 1876. Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Proclamation by Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General of India expressing his intention to hold an Imperial assemblage at Delhi on January 1, 1877.

Printed on the same sheet is the forwarding letter no. 70 from Lord Salisbury, India Office, London, dated 13th July, 1877 regarding the assumption of the title of the Empress of India by Her Majesty.

The Queen's proclamation dated April 8, 1877 is also attached.

1617. Invitation; English; 33×20.5 cm.; July 8, 1890. Maharana Man Singhji of Dhrangdhra to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Invitation for the marriage of Kumar Parbat Singhji on Monday the July 14, 1890.

1618. Letter; English; 24.7×19.7 cm.; April 25, 1888. Resident, Jaipur to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Forwards a *kharita* from Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor General, thanking the Maharaja for the loyal offer of the assistance and donation of Rupees Fifteen Lakhs towards the cost of the frontier defences of India.

1619. Letter; English; 35×23 cm.; September 18, 1876. Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Expresses intention to hold an Imperial assemblage on the Ist January, 1877 for proclaiming the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Further says that due notice would be given in respect of the particular date on which the Maharaja would be expected at Delhi.

1620. Letter; English; 22.3×17.3 cm.; May 15, 1900.

Mr. Irvin, the Resident, Jaipur to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Forwards a *kharita* from Mr. Martindale announcing his departure for England.

The *kharita* is not available.

1621. Letter; English; 32.2×20.5 cm.; May 15, 1899.

Lord Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General from Simla to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Conveys appreciation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the steady encouragement given by the Maharaja to the Imperial Service movement by maintaining a transport corps to co-operate with the Govt. of India in connection with the defence of the North-Western Frontiers.

1622. Letter; English; 32.5×20.6 cm.; December 29, 1888.

Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor General to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Informs about his appointment as Viceroy and Governor General of India in succession to the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava and that he had assumed charge on the 10th December, 1888 at Calcutta.

1623. Letter; English; 24.6×19.6 cm.; June 1902.

Smt. Kempananjammani, Maharani of Mysore to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Informs that her son, His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraj Wadiyar Bahadur would assume the administration of the State at Mysore on Friday, August 8, 1902. Further requests the Maharaja to grace the occasion with his presence.

1624. Letter; English; 32×20.4 cm.; January 25, 1894.

Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor General from Fort William, Calcutta to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Bids a very cordial farewell on the eve of the termination of his Viceroyalty and his departure from India.

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1625. Letter; English; 32×20.6 cm.; December 8, 1888.

Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor General from Fort William, Calcutta to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Informs that he would be shortly leaving India for Europe as the term of his Viceroyalty had expired.

1626. Letter; English; 31×19.8 cm.; January 1, 1888.

Queen Empress Victoria to M.S. Madho Singh II.

Her Majesty the Queen R. Victoria grants the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the order of the Star of India to His Highness the Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh of Jaipur.

The document bears signatures of Queen R. Victoria.

1627. Not available.

1628. Not available.

1629. Not available.

1630. Letter; English; 35.6×22 8 cm.; August 16, 1838.

Lord Auckland, Governor General of India from Simla to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that Major Ross had been deputed to study and report regarding the relief to be granted to the Jaipur State in connection with the accrued amount of tribute against the State which had been a cause of great concern to the writer.

Persian translation enclosed with the original letter which is in duplicate.

1631. Letter with Persian translation; English; 37×23.3 cm.; July 16, 1838. Lord Auckland from Simla to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Expresses great sorrow on the death of Rawal Bairisal, Chief Manager of the State and expresses satisfaction on the appointment of his son Shiva Singh as his successor on the advice of Her Highness the Maji Sahiba.

1632. Letter with Persian translation; English; 37×23.1 cm.; August 20, 1838. Lord Auckland from Simla to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Assures that all attention would be given in case of the Charitable endowments of the Maharaja in Allahabad and Faizabad and the Mahamandir (Man mandir) and other buildings at Banaras. Col. Alves and the Maharaja would be informed accordingly in due course.

1633. *Kharita;* Letter; Persian; 49.5×18.8 cm.; July 1, 1845. Sir Henry Hardinge from Calcutta to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that he would start from Calcutta on the tour of Northern Provinces of India in October 1845.

1634. *Kharita;* Persian; 51×18.5 cm.; January 31, 1842. Lord Auckland to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that a son was born to Her Majesty the Queen on November 9, 1841.

1635. *Kharita;* English; 50.5×18.6 cm ; August 26, 1839. Lord Auckland, Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk had taken possession of his ancestral property and the capital of his kingdom. He had graciously entered Kabul with the help of the British government.

Paper *tiklidar.*

1636. *Kharita;* Persian; 48.8×19.2 cm.; January 23, 1846. Sir Henry Hardinge to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that the Sikhs of Lahore revolted against and attacked on the Government forces suddenly and without any reason. By the grace of God and the goodness of the British they were all defeated and took flight beyond Satluz. Ninety-one cannons were captured from them as booty.

Paper *tiklidar.*

1637. *Kharita*—2 folia; Hindi; 50.2×20.5 cm.; Shravan sudi 15, 1898 V.S. (August 2, 1841). Major Thorsby to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Keeping in view that a large amount had accrued against Jaipur State on account of

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the outstanding tribute and a great difficulty was being experienced in paying off the debts, the Government was pleased to reduce the annual amount of tribute to Rs. 4,00,000/- only.

Paper *tiklidar*

1638. *Kharita;* Persian; 49×18.4 cm.; March 2, 1842. Lord Edward Ellenborough, Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that he reached Calcutta on February 28, 1842 and took over as Governor General of India.

Paper *tiklidar.*

1639. *Kharita;* Persian; 49.2×18.6 cm.; February 12, 1846. Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that the Sikh revolutionaries of Lahore rose against the British forces but ultimately they were driven back and they sustained a great loss. Fifty-seven cannons of different sizes were taken over as booty.

They collected second time on this side of the Satluz and took strong position but by the grace of God they were completely defeated on the 10th day of the month of February.

1640. *Kharita;* Persian; 50×18.6 cm.; March 12, 1844. E. Ellenborough, Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Writes by way of information that he (Governor General) started from Allahabad on the 16th February, 1844 and reached the Capital (Calcutta) by mail on the 28th February.

1641. *Kharita* with notification giving full description of Afghan war; Persian; 51×19.2 cm.; August 19, 1839. Lord Auckland, Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Writes that Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk of Afghanistan was troubled on account of his traitor servants and the revolutionaries in the public. He sought shelter with the British who helped and ultimately reinstated him in his capital.

1642 *Kharita;* Persian; 46.2×19.3 cm.; July 14, 1843. Lord E. Ellenborough, Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

The Maharaja might have been informed through the newspapers that he (the Governor General) started from Allahabad on June 28, 1843 by the steamboat and reached the capital safely on July 13.

1643. *Kharita;* Persian; 46.4×19.5 cm.; March 7, 1846. Major Thorsby, Political Agent to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that Col. John Sutherland had come for a visit to Bharatpur. Capt. Mir Khan, after obtaining leave from the writer, had also gone to attend the A.G.G.

1644. *Kharita;* Hindi; 47.5×21.3 cm.; Undated John Ludlow to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Regrets that the writer could not meet His Highness before starting from the headquarters in connection with the rebels Dungji etc Hopes that His Highness would not mind it keeping in view the urgency of the work.

Paper *tiklidar.*

Seal of John Ludlow both in Persian and Nagari "जान लडलु".

1645. *Kharita;* Hindi; 21.2×57 cm.; January 3, 1846. Major Thorsby to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that the Maharaja's *kharita* addressed to the Governor General in respect of the Sikh rebels in the Deccan had been received. Further informs that two platoons of the *tilangan,* four or five companies and eight light cannons be kept ready for despatch as and when required.

Paper *tiklidar.*

1646. *Kharita;* Persian; 50×18.6 cm.; A.D. 1842 Lord E. Ellenborough to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Informs that the writer would be starting about April 8, 1842 for making very important arrangements for the Western provinces.

1647. *Kharita;* Persian; 49.6×18.3 cm.; September 16, 1843. Lord E. Ellenborough to M.S. Ram Singh II.

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Since Major Charles Thorsby had been promoted to a higher post, the Council had decided that Henry Harris Greathead be appointed in the vacancy thus caused as Resident at Jaipur.

Paper *afshani tiklidar*.

1648. *Kharita;* Persian; 48×19 cm; January 16, 1848. Sir Henry Hardinge to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Acknowledges receipt of the Maharaja's *kharita* expressing concern over the Sikh revolt; writes that the Maharaja would be informed through the Resident for rendering help, if required. Also intimates that the Maharaja might have received notification regarding the flight of the Sikhs after defeat.

Paper *tiklidar*.

1649. *Kharita;* Persian; 46.3×19.5 cm.; April 2, 1846. Lord Auckland, Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Writes that he had reached Alwar and would have an interview with the Maharaja at Jaipur on his return journey.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*.

1650. Application; Persian; 46.1×20.4 cm.; May 4, 1839. Mr. Garden to Maji Sahiba.

Accepts to settle the audit accounts of the Company (the East India Company) at the rate of one percent commission as instructed by Rawat Ranjit Singh in his letter and assured verbally by Darogha Maliram under Maji Sahiba's order on behalf of the company. The arrangement would be confirmed by Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Rawson.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*.

1651. *Kharita;* Hindi; 49.3×20.6 cm.; Bhadra budi 14, 1903 V.S. John Ludlow, Political Agent to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Writes that he received a pleasing report from Pt. Shivadin that the Maharaja was taking interest in studying English, Persian and Urdu.

1652. *Kharita;* Hindi; First Ashvin sudi 7, 1898 V.S. 45.8×20.8 cm.; A.G.G. Rajputana to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji; September 22, 1841.

Assures that the affairs of the Jaipur State would be looked after by the British government until Maharaja Ram Singh attained majority. Maji Sahiba should repose full confidence in the British agency.

1653. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 32.6×19.6 cm.; Asadh sudi 11, 1897 V.S. (July 22, 1839). A.G.G. Rajputana to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Expresses gratitude for her showing concern over his suffering from a boil. Intimates that he was getting better and always wished for her welfare and good health.

1654. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 42×20.5 cm; Magh sudi 11, 1897 V.S. (February 2, 1841). Major Thorsby to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Informs that complaints had been received from the traders of Bassi against the officials of the Jaipur State regarding realising excess amount for *mapa rahdari* (inter village custom duty). Suggests that either the rates for the last year be put on the notice-board at the Chandani Chowk or *ijaradars* may be appointed for realising accordingly.

1655. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 37.5×22 cm.; Margshirsha budi 14, 1897 V.S. (November 22, 1840). Major Thorsby to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Writes that he was apprised of the affairs at Kalakh fort; necessary steps were being taken to punish the offenders.

1656. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 55.4×20.4 cm.; Margshirsh budi 6, 1899 (November 23, 1842). British Resident to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Informs that the Governor General had come down from the Simla hills and entered his camp in the plains. He would start for Ferozepur to inspect the Afghan army and the Indian forces which had assembled there. By the end of January or in the first week of February he would return to Delhi and meet all the chiefs of Rajputana there. Regrets that the Maharaja was not taken out of the Zenana until then. It would be appreciated if he was taken to Jamvay mata

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in the next month and thus could visit the Governor General who was very eager to see him.

1657. *Kharita;* Hindi (Devanagari); 31.6×20.5 cm.; Magh sudi 13, 1898 V.S. (January 24 1842). Major Thorsby to Maji Chandravatji.

Thanks her for expressing concern over his fall from a horse at Lalsot. Further intimates that he was not hurt seriously and would be alright very soon.

1658. *Kharita;* Hindi; 61.5×22.1 cm.; Baisakh sudi 2, 1896 V.S. (April 16, 1839). Sutherland ? to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Writes that measures for the betterment of the Jaipur State as discussed with Major Ross had already been intimated. The writer was confident that those measures would surely be beneficial. It was never intended that Thakur Megh Singh should leave for Jaipur without obtaining permission from Major Ross and the *panchas*. It would be appreciable if Thakur Megh Singh and other *jagirdars* would join in the efforts for the upliftment of Jaipur.

1659. *Kharita;* Hindi; 41.7×19 cm.; Margshirsh budi 12, 1895 V.S. (November 13, 1838). A.G.G. to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Writes that details of the measures to be taken for the betterment and prosperity of the State would be known from the letter sent to Rawal Shiva Singh for submission to Maji Sahiba and Maharaja Sahib. Further suggests that the hands of the *charge de affairs* should be strengthened. All further correspondence in matters of the State should be made through the Rawal.

1660 *Kharita;* Hindi; 34.3×18.8 cm.; Baisakh budi 4, 1901 V.S. (April 6, 1844). Major Thorsby to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Thanks for the enquiry made in connection with the falling down of the writer from a horse. Hopes that he would be alright within ten or twelve days. Requests to be informed about progress made by the Maharaja in studies, horse-riding, archery, etc.

Paper *tiklidar.*

1661. *Kharita;* Hindi; 60.6×19.8 cm.; Margshirsh budi 10, 1892 V.S. (November 29, 1835). A.G.G. to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji and Maharaja Ram Singh II.

Informs that Sanghi jhuntharam's letter addressed to Hukum Chand, etc. was recovered at Agra. It transpired that similar letters were written in the name of Shivalal and Nanda also. The Maji Sahiba was understood to have taken objection to the delivery of such a letter. Further requests that the letter in original might be recovered from Nanda or Shivalal and sent to the writer at once.

Paper *tiklidar.*

1662. *Kharita;* Hindi; 42.2×20.8 cm.; Baisakh budi 14, 1897 V.S. (May 1, 1840). Major Thorsby to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Acknowledges receipt of Maji Sahiba's letter with her comments on the proposal of betrothal of the Maharana's daughter with the Maharaja. Agrees that the betrothal would be confirmed after tallying the horoscopes. Further informs that in case the betrothal was settled, the first marriage of the Maharaja would be with the Maharana's daughter.

Paper *afshani tiklidar.*

1663. *Kharita;* Hindi; 26.9×20.8 cm.; Chaitra budi 1,1891 V S. (March 15, 1835). Major Nathaniel Alves to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

"I have written to Sanghi Jhuntharam that he would be removed from the services of Jaipur State so he should prepare to quit early. I shall be soon coming to Jaipur to pay respects to you and your son."

1664. *Kharita;* Hindi; 52.8×19 cm; Phalgun sudi 14, 1899 V.S. (March 15, 1843). Major Thorsby to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Acknowledges receipt of a *kharita* stating that on Sunday, Phalgun sudi 11 a number of foreign muslims had entered Jaleb Chowk and Chandani Chowk in the early morning. Adequate security arrangements were made to guard *zanani* and *mardani deorhis.* The trespassers captured the cannons kept in

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the Jaleb Chowk. Thakur Lakshman Singh was duly informed. Ram Chandra *harkara* was reported to be a party to the rebels However, Thakur Lakshman Singh came with the forces, some of the Muslims were killed and the others were arrested.

The writer expresses his concern over the incident and assures that he would reach Jaipur very soon to hold enquiries and to punish the offenders.

Paper *tiklidar*.

1665. *Kharita;* Hindi; 52.4×20.7 cm.; Chaitra sudi 2, 1892 V.S. (March 31, 1835). A.G.G. to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Informs that Sanghi Jhuntharam had failed as administrator of the Jaipur State. The writer had, therefore, made the following arrangements—

1. Rawal Bairisal was appointed *Huzur Musahab*,
2. Bakhshi Mannalal as *Fauj Musahab* and
3. Diwan Kishanlal as *Desh Musahab*.

All these three would work under directions of the writer and the committee consisting of four members namely Rawal Bairisal, Rao Hanumant Singh, Rao Jiwan Singh of Duni and Thakur Nawal Singh of Sali. Hopes that Maji Sahiba would approve of this arrangement.

Paper *tiklidar*.

1666. *Kharita;* Hindi; 47.5×21.9 cm.; Asadh budi 7, 1892 V.S. (June 17, 1835). A.G.G. to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji and Maharaja Ram Singh II.

Assures that the Company Government would take full interest in safeguarding the rights and prestige of her son, the Maharaja.

Paper *afshani tiklidar*.

1667. *Kharita;* Hindi; 38.3×19.5 cm.; Asadh sudi 5, 1901 V.S. (June 21, 1844). Major Thorsby to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Acknowledges receipt of a *kharita* expressing pleasure over the recovery of the writer from illness.

1668. *Kharita;* Hindi; 35.7×19.9 cm.; Asadh sudi 9, 1892 V.S. (July 4, 1835). A.GG. to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Writes that he had explained all the matters to Rawalji three days ago, who might have reported it to Maji Sahiba. Further requests that she should remain firm in handling the affairs.

Paper *afshani tiklidar, ganga jamani*.

1669. *Kharita;* Hindi; 43.3×20.4 cm.; Asadh budi 10, 1892 V.S. (June 20, 1835). A.G G. to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Informs that he had received letters from all the Thakurs of Jaipur State and a due reply had been sent to all of them.

Paper *afshani tiklidar – ganga jamani*.

1670. *Kharita;* Hindi; 30×19.5 cm.; Bhadra budi 1, (August 28, 1844). Major Thorsby to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji and the Maharaja of Jaipur.

Acknowledges receipt of *rakhi* sent by Maji Sahiba and also enquires about the welfare of the Maharaja.

1671. *Kharita;* Hindi; 39.7× 20 cm.; Bhadra budi 8, 1896 V.S. (September 1, 1839). Major Thorsby to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Informs that Dost Muhammad Khan was arrested together with his son Yar Muhammad Khan at the fort of Gazani. This information was, therefore, conveyed to all the allies of the Company Government.

Paper *tiklidar*.

1672. *Kharita;* Hindi; 50.6×20.5 cm.; Baisakh sudi 7, 1900 V.S. (May 6, 1843). John Ludlow to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Commends the action of Maji Sahiba for surrendering the villages of her *jagir* yielding an income of Rs. 51,000/- per annum for paying off the debts against the State. Further says that it would be praised by the higher authorities also.

Paper *afshani tiklidar*.

1673. *Kharita;* Hindi; 56.5×19.5 cm.; Bhadra budi 2, 1900 V.S. (August 11, 1843). Major John

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Ludlow, Political Agent to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Rupa *badaran* and some other persons have said that Chandu *badaran's* belongings were very costly. It had been a custom that the assets of the *badarans* were taken over by the Raj after their death. As it was not reported that Chandu's belongings were not taken over, the *kamdar's* son was arrested. Further requests that her goodself (Maji Sahiba) would co-operate in the investigations as to how much wealth was left with her (Chandu's) maidservant Ganga and how much had gone to the *kamdar*. Necessary instructions had been conveyed to the Ministers also in this matter.

Paper *tiklidar*.

1674. *Kharita;* Hindi; 54.6 × 20.4 cm.; Chaitra budi 5, 1892 V.S. (March 8, 1836). A.G.G. to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Recommends that a *siropao* of *Mukhtari* be awarded to Rawal Bairisal in lieu of his appointment as Chief Minister and good services rendered by him.

Paper *afshani tiklidar*.

1675. *Kharita;* Hindi; 52.3×21 cm.; Shravan sudi 13, 1898 V.S. (July 31, 1841). Major Thorsby to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Informs that a decision regarding *mamla* due and making reduction in the settled amount would be taken after orders were received from London.

Paper *tiklidar*.

1676. *Kharita* with two copies of letter; Hindi; 42×20.5 cm.; Paush sudi 11, 1897 V.S. (January 3, 1841). Major Thorsby to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Forwards copies of two letters dated Margshirsh budi 12, 1897 V.S. and Margshirsh budi 13, 1897 V.S. Written by Thakur Kishan Singh to Chhogalal and by Lala Chhogalal to Kishan Singh respectively in the case of Kalakh. It is advised that the Lala should be dismissed from service.

Paper *tiklidar*.

1677. *Kharita* with an application from Pandit Dhishanand Upadhyay; Hindi; 42×18.2 cm.; Baisakh sudi 9, 1902 V.S. (May 16, 1845). Major Thorsby to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Expresses satisfaction from the report about the progress made by the Maharaja in his studies, horse-riding, archery and physical education.

Application for appointing him teacher of the minor Maharaja.

1678. *Kharita* with notice of Col. John Sutherland; Hindi; 30×21.3 cm.; first Jyeshth budi 10, 1896 V.S. (May 8, 1839). Political Agent to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Forwards copies of notification in Hindi and Persian issued by Col. John Sutherland in the name of all the *sardars* and officials of the State in respect of taking over the affairs and management of Jaipur State during the minority of Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II.

1679. *Kharita;* Hindi; 42.1×22.4 cm.; Phalgun sudi 1, 1897 V.S. (February 22, 1841). Maharaja Ratan Singh of Bikaner to Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II.

Recommends to release, if deemed proper, the *udak* (rent free) grant to Gosain Bhairulal Ganeshji who had been enjoying it for the last four generations.

1680. *Kharita;* English; 36.6×23.4 cm.; December 7, 1832. William Bentinck from Gwalior to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Informs that Sanghi Jhuntharam had been attending the writer's camp for many days. He (the writer) had advised the Sanghi to take his departure as soon as possible. Further that the writer had dealt fully with the matters concerning the welfare of Jaipur State as mentioned, in his previous letter addressed to the Maharaja.

1681. *Kharita;* Persian; 30.8×20.4 cm.; November 27, 1805. George Lake to M.S. Jagat Singh.

Acknowledges receipt of the Maharaja's letter and informs that the relations between the Company Government and Maharaja

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Daulat Rao Scindia were very cordial at that time. Promises to do his best for the marriage. Congratulates on the birth of a son to the Maharaja. Also informs that Holkar had fled beyond Sutluz and would meet destruction very soon.

Paper *afshani tiklidar.*

1682. *Kharita;* Persian; 34.4×19.5 cm.; November 26, 1805. George Lake to M.S. Jagat Singh.

Writes that Yashwant Rao Holkar could not face the victorious forces of the British and fled away beyond Sutluz. It was reported by Gen. Johnson, who was leaving for his homeland, that the forces of the Jaipur State did very well. Further requests that the forces could now be withdrawn and would be called again, if required.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*

1683. Memorandum; English; 33.6×21 cm.; September 23, 1827. Political Agent, John Low to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Writes that he wanted to obtain audience with the Maji Sahiba herself at the purdah, in order to convey His Lordship's orders dated August 25, 1827 personally. (Though she agreed to it but denied to continue such a practice in future.)

1684. *Kharita,* translation of no. 1680; Persian; 37.4×15.5 cm.; December 7, 1832. Lord W. Bentinck to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Writes that Sanghi Jhuntharam had been in his camp for a long time. The writer had advised him to return to Jaipur as his absence might be causing much inconvenience in the matters of the State.

Paper *tiklidar afshani.*

1685. *Kharita;* Persian; 31.3×15 cm.; October 7, 1803. George Lake to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Wonders that not a single word of appreciation was written in her letter about the terms and conditions laid down in the agreement with the Company Government. Assures that nothing had been written in the agreement which might go against the benefits of the State. It was expected that Maji Sahiba would write in appreciation of it so that the Company Government (British) might extend further facilities and help. This would have been in the interest of the State. Further requests that some reliable man might be sent to him so that everything might be explained through him.

Paper *tiklidar afshani.*

1686. Treaty (draft) in English with Persian translation; English and Persian; 36.4×23.8 cm.; (four folia); January 13, 1804. Between the British East India Company and M.S. Jagat Singh.

1687. *Kharita;* Persian; 48.7×19.3 cm.; October 17, 1803. George Lake to M.S. Jagat Singh.

Writes that the agreement had been drafted according to the terms settled. Mir Hasan Ali had also pointed out some facts according to the instructions of the Maharaja. The writer would be staying at Agra. The Maharaja might send some one of his confidence there so that the facts might be explained to him. Further informs that the Marathas had encamped at Narnaul, Kotputli and Goner etc. The Maharaja is requested to send his forces to turn them out from those places. This action would prove the sincerity of friendship on his part. The Marathas should not be allowed to proceed towards the Deccan at all.

Paper *tiklidar afshani.*

1688. *Kharita;* Persian; 31×20 cm.; June 7, 1804. George Lake to M.S. Jagat Singh.

Informs that the forces of Jaipur State were at Kanpur. They would be sent to Jaipur when the waters in the river Chambal would subside.

Paper *tiklidar afshani.*

1689 *Kharita;* Persian; 53.3×15.9 cm.;(a) 49.4×16 cm.; July 22, 1803. Lord Wellesley to M.S. Pratap Singh.

Acknowledges receipt of a letter from the Maharaja expressing his desire to establish friendship with the Company Government. The Maharaja is advised to send a copy of

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his proposal made under his seal and signatures to the Commander-in-Chief who was in Avadh in those days. He would devise means which would be applicable in case of disagreement between Daulat Rao Scindia and the British Company. The writer further advises the Maharaja to send a reliable person who would try to confirm the agreement and may be helpful in negotiating between the Maharaja and the C-in-C. Further informs that a copy of the document was being sent to Maharaja Bhim Singh of Jodhpur so that he might also join in the proposed agreement.

Paper *tiklidar* and plain.

1689 (A) Terms of the agreement—

1. Friends and foes of one party will be friends and foes of the other party.
2. In case a war breaks out between Daulat Rao Scindia and the Company Government, the Maharaja would act and organise his forces according to the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief of the Company's army
3. The Company Government undertakes to help and assist the Maharaja in maintaining his possession over the territories under him. Also, the Company Government undertakes to help and assist the Maharaja in exercising his full rights and privileges.
4. If any other condition would be laid down under the terms of this agreement the same would be agreeable to both the parties.

1690. *Kharita;* Persian; 46.4×15.5 cm.; March 8, 1832. Henry Princep to M.S. Jai Singh III.

Informs that the *kharitas* sent by the Maharaja had been presented to the Governor General. A reply to the same, in view of the conversation held during the interview of the Maharaja with the Governor General, had been handed over to his representatives, Lala Lakshman Narain Pandit and Munshi Lala Vilas Rai.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*

1691. *Kharita;* Persian; 46.2×15.6 cm.; March 8, 1832. Henry Princep to Maji Sahiba.

It is a copy of no. 1690 as handed over to Lala Lakshman Narain Pandit and Munshi Lala Vilas Rai

Paper *tiklidar afshani.*

1692. *Kharita;* Persian; 41×15.5 cm.; December 10, 1834. John Low to Maji Sahiba.

Regrets that no decision could be taken by the Chief Secretary to the Governor General and the writer against Rawal Bairisal according to the wishes of Sanghi Jhuntharam. When all the *thakurs* of the state were loyal and obedient the Rawal could not go against.

1693. *Kharita;* Persian; 47.3×15.7 cm.; March 8, 1832. Lord Bentinck from Agra to Maji Sahiba.

Complimentary.

Paper *tiklidar afshani.*

1694. *Kharita;* Hindi; 50.5×20 cm.; April 18, 1840. Baisakh budi 1, 1897. John Sutherland to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

"Full consideration and co-operation is given to the present management of the State which is pledged to the benefit of the Maharaja and the safety of public."

Paper *tiklidar afshani.*

1695. *Kharita* (3 folia); Persian; 48.5×15.6 cm.; March 8, 1832. Lord Bentinck from Agra to M.S. Jai Singh III.

Informs that the Secretary to the Governor General had already replied to all the points raised by the Maharaja in his *kharita.* However, the same are repeated for ready reference—

1. The Resident would not act in a way detrimental to the affairs of the State.
2. No *sardar* or *thakur* would contact with the Resident directly without the permission of the Maharaja. The Maharaja would have full powers to take action against the defaulters.
3. Also, he would exercise powers to appoint and dismiss the officials of the State.

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The Resident would not interfere in the internal matters of the State. In case he acts otherwise, the Maharaja could write directly to the Governor General.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*.

1696. *Kharita;* English; 22.7×18.4 cm.; January 22, 1841 Robert O'Dowda from Calcutta to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Writes that Pandit Kristo Kishor had been talking with him about the management of the State. The writer was willing to undertake the responsibility but advised the Maji Sahiba to write to the Governor General-in-Council first.

1697. *Kharita* (3 folia); Persian; 47.8×15 cm.; Undated. Lord William G. Bentinck, Governor General to M.S. Jai Singh III.

"Sanghi Jhuntharam has come to me with your letter to discuss some major cases of the State. After carefully going through the case of Rawal Bairisal Singh I find that the allegations have been framed by his enemies. Rawal Sahib is one of those *sardars*, whose protection has been undertaken by the British Government. It would be better if the controversies between the State and Rawal Sahib were cleared off. Sanghiji apprehends that Rawal Sahib was trying to take over his post but I think it is not correct. Rawal Sahib would not, in any way, act against his overlord. I am writing to the Resident to press Rawal Sahib to present as many horses for service as are required of him.

Questions raised by you against Rawal Sahib will be replied after investigations.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*.

1698. *Kharita* with requests to the Secretary of State, submitted by the Jaipur Government on November 30 1832 in six folios with Persian translation; English and Persian; 31.3×19.7 cm. (each).

1699 *Kharita;* Persian (Shikastah) 41.3×21.7 cm.; Muharram 15, 2nd regnal year ? To Rajadhiraj Sawai Jai Singh.

"Husain Ali had been killed by Ghairat Khan and Hasan Ali, known as Abdullah Khan, turned out to be a traitor. Having placed Ibrahim on the throne, he came out with a large army to fight against our army but our troops came out victorious and the enemies fled away. You should also celebrate the victory."

1700. *Kharita;* Persian; 30.7×20 cm.; Undated General Manson ? to Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh.

Writes that the forces of the Jaipur State, who faired very well under the command of Rai Ratan Lal, were allowed to return. It was hoped that the enemy would be put to complete destruction by the combined forces of the State and the British Company forces.

Paper *tiklidar afshani*.

1701. *Kharita;* Persian; 34.5×15.7 cm.; May 11, 1804. George Lake to Rai Ratan Lal.

"It gives us pleasure to know about your knowledge, understanding and alertness as reported by Gen. Manson. It is hoped that you would continue to serve under instructions of the said General in the cause of the Maharaja Sahib and the British Company."

1702. *Ruqqa;* Persian; 31.1×20.3 cm.; Undated. General Manson to Rai Ratan Lal.

"This is just to inform you that there is no water here. The streams have gone dry. The troops would encamp tomorrow after searching out water. You should not, therefore, leave that place or encamp at Mukandra after covering a distance of 8 *kos*."

Paper *tiklidar afshani*.

1703. *Kharita;* Persian; 31.5×20.8 cm.; Undated. General Manson to Rai Ratan Lal.

"As the rains have set in you are allowed to return to Jaipur as ordered by General Lake".

Paper *tiklidar afshani*.

1704. *Kharita;* Hindi; 31×20.5 cm.; Chaitra budi 14, 1896 V.S. (April 1, 1840). Maharana Sardar Singhji to Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II.

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"Hardevaram Bankawat and Bakhshi Shivalal, who came to attend the *tika* ceremony, have presented the gift articles properly and they have been duly granted leave."

Written on decorated paper.

1705. *Kharita;* Hindi; 57.5×19.7 cm; Chaitra budi 6, 1895 V.S. (March 6, 1839). Maharao Ram Singh to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji and M.S. Ram Singh II.

"Rai Sahib has called one *umrao* each from Jaipur, Kota, Bundi and Sheopur. Kindly inform who will be sent from Jaipur".

Paper *tiklidar.*

1706. *Kharita;* Hindi; 43.3×21 cm.; Paush sudi 7, 1897 V.S. (December 30, 1840). Major C. Thorsby to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Informs that the fort of Kalakh had been taken possession of and the rebels Kishan Singh and Bhairon Singh had been arrested. They would be duly punished.

Paper *tiklidar.*

1707 *Kharita;* Hindi; 30.8×20.3 cm.; Baisakh sudi 13, 1894 V.S. (May 18, 1837). Maharana Jawan Singh to M.S. Ram Singh II.

"Darogha Ganesh Narayan had been granted leave to start for Jaipur."

Paper decorated.

1708. *Kharita;* Hindi; 37.7×20.4 cm.; Undated. Major N. Alves to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Expresses pleasure to hear that Rupa *badaran* was turned out with the help of the *sardars.* This action on the part of Maji Sahiba would be helpful for the betterment of the State.

Paper *tiklidar.*

1709. *Kharita;* Hindi; 32.6×20.3 cm.; Bhadra sudi 12, 1895 V.S. (September 1, 1838). Major N. Alves to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Expresses pleasure to have received *rakhi* from Maji Sahiba; wishes welfare of the Maharaja.

Paper *tiklidar afshani.*

1710. *Kharita;* Hindi; 52.5×21 cm.; Chaitra sudi 3, 1892 V.S. (April 1, 1835) Major N. Alves to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji

"Dewan Kishanlal has been appointed for his competence. It is hoped that he would try hard to liquidate the arrears of *mamla* and the debt so that the condition of the State will be better off."

Paper *tiklidar.*

1711. *Kharita;* Hindi; 32.8×20.2 cm.; Bhadra budi 1, 1892 V.S. (August 9, 1835). Major N. Alves to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

"Rawalji and other ministers have been asked in writing to punish the rebels. He would accordingly report to your Highness."

Paper *afshani.*

1712. *Kharita;* Hindi; 33.5×20.5 cm.; Paush budi 11, 1893 V.S. (January 3, 1837). Major N. Alves to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

Expresses pleasure for the news of the recovery of articles, stolen away from the Treasury, through the efforts of Rawalji and the *Panch musahibs.*

1713. *Kharita;* Hindi; 31.3×20.5 cm.; Kartik sudi 1, 1899 V.S. (November 3, 1842). Maharana Sarup Singh from Udaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Expresses condolence on the demise of Dadiji and advises to be consoled and bear the loss with patience.

1714. *Kharita;* Hindi; 31.8×19.8 cm.; Jyeshth sudi 12, Tuesday, 1897 V.S. (June 11, 1840). Maharana Sardar Singh to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Complimentary.

Written on a decorated paper. **Fig. 150**

1715. *Kharita;* Hindi; 36.4×21.4 cm.; Jyeshth budi 2, 1886 V.S. (May 1, 1839). Lt. Col. John Sutherland to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

'It was contemplated that Maji Sahiba should share in the management of the State during the minority of Maharaja, as Maji Bhattianiji did during the minority of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. But there was opposition to it and it was reported that the management of the Maji Sahiba was not proper. That is why the question of a committee of five members was taken up. It is regretted that the Maji Sahiba did not appreciate it'.

1716. *Kharita;* Hindi; 31×20.2 cm.; Chaitra sudi 9, Friday, 1896 V.S. (March 7, 1839). Maharana

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Sardar Singh from Udaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Expresses pleasure to have read in the letter received through Rai Gaurilal about the welfare of the Maharaja.

Written on a decorated paper.

1717. *Kharita;* Hindi; 31×19.9 cm.; Baisakh sudi 13, Monday, 1896 V.S. (April 12 (?) 1839). Maharana Jawan Singh to M.S. Ram Singh II.

As no. 1716.

1718. *Kharita;* Hindi; 42×20.4 cm.; Jyeshth budi 3, 1900 V.S. (May 16, 1843). Maharaja Ratan Singh (Bikaner) to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Feels pleasure in having received an invitation to attend the *jadula* ceremony at the Jamvaya mata temple.

Written on a decorated paper.

1719. *Kharita;* Hindi; 39×21.1 cm.; Magha budi 6, 1897 V.S. (January 13, 1840). Maharaja Ratan Singh (Bikaner) to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Thakur Bhupal Singh could not be granted leave due to the marriage ceremony.

Written on a decorated paper. **Fig. 151**

1720. *Kharita;* Hindi; 30.8×19.6 cm.; Jyeshtha budi 9, 1899 V.S. (June 2, 1842). Maharana Sarup Singh (Udaipur) to M.S. Ram Singh II.

Expresses pleasure to have heard about the *jadula* ceremony performed at Jamvaya mata temple on Baisakh sudi 12.

Written on a decorated paper. **Fig. 152**

1721. Letter; Hindi; 46.7×21 cm.; Undated. Dadiji Udaipur to Bahu Chandravatji.

Feels pleasure to learn that *jadula* ceremony was performed.

1722. Letter; Hindi; 62×21.1 cm.; Undated. Dadiji Udaipur to Chimnaji (M.S. Ram Singh II).

As no. 1721.

1723. *Kharita;* Hindi; 35.8×19.4 cm.; March 13, 1839. Lt. Col. John Sutherland to Maji Sahiba Chandravatji.

The committee of five Thakurs was appointed on the recommendation of Major Ross. The committee would act so long as the Maharaja attains majority.

Further informs that his luggage was packed and he was about to leave.

1724. *Kharita;* Hindi; 55.3×20.8 cm.; Kartik sudi 7, 1864 V.S. (November 8, 1807). Zalim Singh Hada to M.S. Jagat Singh.

Requests that the terms as settled between the Maharao and the writer were agreeable. The same should be taken down in black and white.

On the wrapper the terms as dictated by the Maharaja are as follows—

1. Everything should be clearly told and decided amicably.
2. Forces should be sent from both sides, when occasion arises. No party should watch silently.
3. Unity should be maintained.
4. The *firanghees* and the Deccanis should be faced jointly. If a treaty is to be signed, it should be done in agreement with both the parties.
5. When matters are settled with *firanghees*, the case of Nandgaon should be taken up.
6. The *mamla* of the *kotaries* of Indragarh etc. should be realised as usual in cash.
7. Pandit Lalji's advice should be honoured.

The draft was handed over to Trimukh Rao on Paush sudi (?) 1864 V.S.

1725. Letter; Persian; 28×17.9 cm.; November 19, 1832.

Major N. Alves informs that the Viceroy was at Agra. Sanghi Jhuntharam could be sent so that the case under consideration might be decided.

1726. *Kharita* (2 folios); Persian; 31.7×16.1 cm.; December 16, 1830. Political Agent, Jaipur to Thakur Lakshman Singh of Chomu.

"Your adoption by Thakur Kishan Singh was sanctioned by Jaipur Durbar. Safety of your life was, however, undertaken by Major John Low, Resident, Jaipur on behalf of the Company Government. This does not mean that a guarantee for your *jagir* land was also given. You should please note that you are a subordinate of the Jaipur Durbar and you should extend sincerity and loyalty to the State."

Written by Muhammad Shafi, Munshi to Political Agent, Jaipur

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GLOSSARY

—Adasattas अड़सट्टा revenue record sheets

—Afshan अफशां gold or silver powder.

—Afshani अफशानी paper, studded or spangled with gold leaf or powder, used for writing to persons of distinction.

—Ahadi अहदी a person getting a fat salary without work. At the Mughal court a group of such persons was maintained. They were deputed to realise tributes and to stay at the tribute payer's cost until the payment was made.

—Ahadnama अहदनामा a written contract.

—Ahalkar अहलकार work-incharge at court; a clerk or scribe.

—Akhbarnavis अखबारनवीस an appointed communicator of intelligence.

—Akhadas अखाड़ा a congregation or abode of sadhus.

—Alam अलम a banner in procession.

—Alamsitan आलमसितां name of a cannon meaning 'destroyer of the world'.

—Amanat अमानत deposited money.

—Amil आमिल a collector of revenue.

—Amin अमीन a trusted head of the land-measuring party.

—Anant Chaturdashi अनंत चतुर्दशी fourteenth day of the bright half of the month of Bhadra (September-October), according to Hindu calendar.

—Arzi अर्जी a written petition

—Arzadasht अर्ज़दाश्त a note or report from an inferior to his superior.

—Badaran बडारण lady comptroller of household.

—Bado बड़ो big.

—Bahi बही an account book or ledger.

—Bahi yad-dasht बही याद-दाश्त memo diary.

—Bainama बयनामा, बैनामा a deed of sale.

—Bairagi or Vairagi बैरागी या वैरागी a Hindu mendicant.

—Baitulmal बैतुलमाल public treasury.

—Bakhshi बख्शी an officer incharge of military administration.

—Bakkal बक्काल a trader.

—Banda बंदा a servant or slave.

—Banduqchi बंदूकची a musketeer; rifle man.

—Baradari बारादरी an open veranda with twelve doors or columns.

—Begar बेगार forced labour.

—Bel-bhandar बेल भण्डार a form of oath by taking bel leaves off the idol of Shiva and swearing by them.

—Beldar बेलदार paid labour who carry loads.

—Bhadhbhuja भडभूजा grain parcher.

—Bhai-beta भाई-बेटा clansmen.

—Bhanej भानेज sister's son

—Bhat भाट a family bard.

—Bhedabhed भेदाभेद the philosophy of the oneness of the Supreme Soul and the soul appearing as one and different at the same time.

—Bhet भेट offering.

—Bhitariya भितरिया an employee in the temple who is allowed entrance in inner parts.

—Bigha बीघा denotes area of a plot of land comprising twenty *biswas*. A shahjehani bigha used to be land measuring 165 ft. long and 165 ft. broad.

—Biradar बिरादर community fellow.

—Biradari बिरादरी community.

—Biswa बिस्वा 1/20th part of a bigha, a standard measure of land. Also used to express a proportionate share of property in terms of bigha divisible into twenty parts. The word biswa, employed in stating an area of zamindari does not mean the actual unit of area of that name equal to 1/20th part of a bigha but represents a 20th part of the zamindari in a village.

—Biswansi बिस्वांसी twentieth part of a biswa.

—Chaknama चकनामा a register of the extent and boundaries of a detached or separate piece of land or village. A grant authorising an individual to hold a *chak*.

—Chaudhari चौधरी head revenue officer.

—Chauki चौकी the act of watching; police station or customs post.

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—Chauth चौथ a tax realised by the Marathas.

—Chhota छोटा small.

—Chittori चित्तौडी of Chittor.

—Dadupanthi दादूपंथी a follower of the religious sect started by Dadu, who lived in the beginning of the 17th century.

—Dafa दफा statute or an article of law.

—Daftar Diwani दफ्तर दीवानी office of a Diwan.

—Daftar mualla दफ्तर मोअल्ला Imperial record office.

—Dam दाम a copper coin weighing 322.7 grams used in Mughal India worth 1/40th of a rupee.

—Damari दमडी a coin of small value counted in *kauris*.

—Dastawej दस्तावेज a document.

—Dastawej patta arazi दस्तावेज पट्टा अराज़ी a document authorising an individual to hold a specified area.

—Dastur Komwar दस्तूर कौमवार castewise account of persons.

—Dastur-ul-amal दस्तूर उल अमल a manual.

—Desh musahab or Desh diwan देशमुसाहब या देश दीवान revenue minister.

—Deshwali देशवाली local.

—Dewankhana दीवानखाना hall of audience.

—Dhai धाय foster mother.

—Dhaibhai धायभाई foster brother.

—Dharkar धरकार a tribe of people inhabiting hilly country.

—Dhundhar ढूंढार old name of Jaipur State; area along the river Dhundha.

—Dhur धूर 1/20th part of a biswa.

—Diwan दीवान a minister.

—Diwani दीवानी civil; office of a Diwan.

—Do aspa दो अस्पा possessed of two horses.

—Dola डोला when a bride is brought to her groom's house for marriage, the ceremony is called dola.

—Do pad दो पाड a type of coin.

—Dupatta दुपट्टा; a piece of material which men put on their shoulders.

—Durbar दरबार a royal court; also used for a king.

—Durbar kharch दरबार खर्च expenditure of court.

—Dushala दुशाला two woollen shawls stitched to gether.

—Dvij द्विज twice born, a brahman.

—Fakhra फाख्रा embroidered.

—Fard फर्द a written statement; a piece.

—Farman फरमान a royal order.

—Farmaish फरमायश an order; demand.

—Farkhati फारखती a final receipt.

—Farrukhshahi फर्रूखशाही of Farrukhshiyar; coins issued during the time of Farrukhshiyar.

—Fasali san फसली सन the harvest year.

—Fasih Naib फसीह नायब writer; one who writes the proceedings of the court.

—Faujdar फौजदार an officer invested with the charge of police and criminal matters; the chief of a body of troops.

—Faujdari फौजदारी the office of a faujdar.

—Fauj musahab फौज मुसाहब army minister.

—Firanghi or Firanghee फिरंगी European; in Medieval India it was a general term for all Europeans.

—Gadariya गडरिया a shepherd.

—Gaddi गद्दी throne or seat of authority

—Ghat घाट steps on the bank of a river or tank used for bathing.

—Ghari घड़ी sixty fourth part of a day and night.

—Gumashta गुमाश्ता a representative; in Medieval India a gumashta was usually employed by land-owners for looking after their economic matters.

—Gurubhai गुरूभाई fellow brother.

—Gurzbardar गुर्जबरदार a mace bearer.

—Gusain गुसाई a vaishnava religious head.

—Hakim हकीम a physician.

—Hakim हाकिम officer.

—Halwai हलवाई community of sweet-sellers.

—Halika हालीका current non-conterfeit coins.

—Haqiqat हकीकत a statement of facts.

—Harkara हरकारा a scout; a spy; a man of secret service.

– Hasbul hukum हसबुल हुकुम as commanded; a document issued by a minister or a high officer which is agreeable to the royal authority.

—Hath हाथ cubit.

—Haveli हवेली a dwelling house; headquarter of revenue administration.

—Hazari हजारी a commander of a thousand; an artillery captain; it was a military title during Mughal period.

—Hukum हुक्म order.

—Hundi हुण्डी a bill of exchange.

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—Hundawan हुण्डावन commission charged at the time of payment of a hundi.

—Huzur musahab हुजूर मुसाहब minister for home affairs.

—Ijara इजारा especially employed to denote price; profit; a lease-land held at a defined rent or revenue; a contract; monopoly.

—Ijaradar इजारादार one who holds *ijara*.

—Ilakedar इलाकेदार the person who holds charge of an estate.

—Inam इनाम a gift from a superior to inferior

—Intikhab khat इन्तिखाब खत abstract of a letter.

—Jadula जडूला first cropping of hair from a child's head.

—Jagir जागीर assignment of land.

—Jagirdar जागीरदार the holder of any assignment of revenue.

—Jagir-sawar जागीरसवार assignment of land for maintaining a specified number of horses for campaigns.

—Jagir tankhwah जागीर तनख्वाह assignment of land in lieu of salary.

—Jai Huzur musahab जय हुजूर मुसाहब minister for home affairs.

—Jalus (san) जलूस regnal year.

—Jamadarkhana जमदरखाना royal treasury or store.

—Jama जमा income revenue.

—Jamadar जमादार Headman.

—Jamim-e-ahadnama जमीम-ए-अहमदनामा an enclosure to a contract deed.

—Jawahirkhana जवाहिरखाना a storehouse for jewellery and other valuables.

—Jehadi party/Jehadi जेहादी crusadors.

—Jharshahi झाडशाही a coin struck in the state unit bearing the effigy of a tree; particularly used for a Jaipur coin.

—Kachhi काछी boatmen's community.

—Kachwansi कचवांसी a measurement; 1/20th part of a biswansi.

—Kaldar कलदार British coin.

—Kalangi कलंगी a plume; an ornament which is worn on the turban.

—Kamdar कामदार an agent of the jagirdar who attends to his revenue matters.

—Kapad-dwara कपडद्वारा wardrobe, afterwards a treasurehouse of the valuables of the rulers of Jaipur.

—Karinda कारिन्दा work incharge.

—Karinda Raj कारिन्दा राज work-in-charge appointed by the State.

—Karkun कारकुन work incharge.

—Karkuni कारकुनी the work of an incharge.

—Karpardaz कार परदाज़ work incharge.

—Katra कटरा a circular market town.

—Karz कर्ज़ debt.

—Kauri कौडी a small shell used as a coin

—Kayastha कायस्थ a respectable community of scribes or accountants.

—Khalsa खालसा a group of assignments held directly by Imperial or State administration.

—Khalsa jamiyatdars खालसा जमीयतदार one who maintains troops for State service.

—Khanazad खानाज़ाद a person brought up under royal care.

—Khandani खंडनी exaction on any pretext; usually collected by the Marathas as tribute.

—Kharch खर्च expenditure.

—Kharita खरीता a letter.

—Kharif खरीफ winter crop

—Khasa खासा royal.

—Khasgata खासगत personal.

—Khat खत a letter or deed.

—Khat ishtiyaq खत इश्तियाक a letter full of prayers

—Khazana खज़ाना treasury.

—Khewati खेवटी name of a measuring chain used in Medieval India.

—Khilat or Kilat खिलअत a dress consisting of five pieces; a dress of honour.

—Kirkiraqkhana किरकिराक़खाना a storehouse for valuable woollen clothes.

—Kothi कोठी mansion.

—Kotwali कोतवाली police station.

—Kunj कुंज a house; a grove.

—Kunjara कुंजड़ा a vegetable seller

—Lavajma लवाजमा paraphernalia

—Luhar or Lohar लुहार blacksmith.

—Madhoshahi माधोशाही a coin struck during the time of M. S. Madho Singh I at Sawai Madhopur.

—Madhva Sanyasi मध्व सन्यासी ascetics of the Madhva sect who followed the principles of Madhvacharya.

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—Mahakama Khas महकमा खास Council of state.

—Mahal महाल an administrative sub-division.

—Mahant महंत the head of a religious establishment,

—Mahawat महावत keeper of an elephant.

—Mahazarnama महज़रनामा written collective attestation.

—Mahi Maratib माही मरातिब insignia of honour.

—Malaiwali मलाईवाली a woman who sells cream.

—Mamla मामला tribute.

—Mansab मनसब title and rank conferred by Mughal emperors.

—Manshur मंशूर *see* introduction.

—Mashalchi मशालची a torch bearer; in Mughal India often used for an employee who used to look after the dinner table.

—Matalba मतालबा financial claims.

—Matami or matmi मातमी amount realized at the time of sanctioning a Jagir in the name of a successor; condolence visit of a ruler to a deceased jagirdar's house.

—Mauza मौजा a village.

—Mochi मोची shoe maker.

—Mohtmid मोतमिद manager; custodian.

—Mohtmim मोतमिम officer-in-charge.

—Muafi मुआफी grants exempted from rent; rent-free grant.

—Muafidar मुआफीदार holder of a tax free land.

—Muchalka मुचलका a bond; written agreement.

—Mufti मुफ्ती an officer in Mughal India who propounded law to be executed by a Qazi.

—Muhalla मुहल्ला a locality.

—Muharir मुहरिर a clerk.

—Mukhtar मुख्तार an agent or a representative.

—Mukhtar-i-am मुख्तार-ए-आम holder of the power of attorney.

—Munsarim Purejat मुंसरिम पुरेजात controller of the puras, founded by the rulers of Amber-Jaipur.

—Muqaddam मुकद्दम the headman of a village.

—Muqaddama मुकदमा a suit of law.

—Murgikhana मुर्गीखाना a poultry house.

—Murid मुरीद a disciple, a follower.

—Musammat मुसम्मात a lady.

—Mutsaddi मुत्सद्दी a clerk, an official at the *pargana* level, who kept check on the grants.

—Naga नागा a class of Hindu mendicants who carry arms and in medieval India fought for the rulers of Rajputana. (Nagas are mostly Dadupanthis).

—Nagawar नगवार counted, itemwise.

—Naib subedar नायब सूबेदार a deputy governor.

—Naib vazir नायब वजीर a deputy minister.

—Nazar नजर present.

—Najar नज्जार a carpenter.

—Naqal hukm नकल हुकुम copy of an order.

—Naqal kagad नकल कागद copy of a document.

—Naqal khat नकल खत copy of a letter.

—Naqal khat bainama नकल खत बयनामा copy of a sale-deed.

—Naqal muafiq asal नकल मुआफिक true copy.

—Naqal parwana नकल परवाना copy of a royal order.

—Naubat नौबत honour of royal drums.

—Naurangshahi नौरंगशाही a coin current in the time of Aurangzeb.

—Navisht नविश्त a bond.

—Navisht ijara नविश्त इजारा bond for collecting revenue from villages on lease.

—Navisht kiraya नविश्त किराया rent deed

—Nazarana नजराना presentation fee.

—Nazim नाजिम a provincial officer

—Neem नीम half.

—Nirkh Bazar निरख बाजार market rate.

—Nirguna निर्गुण having no attributes.

—Nishan निशान order issued by a member of royal family.

—Nizamat निजामत an administrative unit.

—Nyota/neota न्योता invitation, amount charged from jagirdars on the occasion of a marriage celebrated in the royal family.*

—Pag पाग a turban.

—Palki पालकी Palanquin.

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*Ordinarily neota was realized at the rate of Rs. 25/- to Rs. 100/- per thousand of the original grant. Jagirdars rendering service to the state were usually granted a jagir of Rs. 1000/- per horse and Rs. 500/- per foot soldier.

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—Panch hazari पंच हजारी a noble holding a military rank of five thousand horses.

—Panch Sardars पंचसरदार committee of five sardars.

—Parati परती barren land.

—Parati parjot परती परजोत cultivable land.

—Parcha परचा a note written on a piece of paper.

—Parcha पारचा a brocade piece.

—Pargana परगना an administrative unit.

—Parjot परजोत a piece of tilled land.

—Parwana परवाना a royal order.

—Parwana naqal परवाना नकल copy of a royal order.

—Parwana rahdari परवाना राहदारी an order for collecting toll tax.

—Pasi पासी a community of persons, who extract juice from palm tree for selling.

—Pata पटा a type of sword used by Dadupanthis.

—Patar पातर a dancing maid.

—Patel पटेल headman of a village.

—Patshah पातशाह emperor.

—Patta पट्टा a grant deed.

—Peshagi पेशगी advance.

—Peshkash पेशकश tribute.

—Piau प्याऊ water hut.

—Pipal पीपल

—Potadari पोतादारी the office of a treasury officer.

—Pura पुरा a small township.

—Qabalah कबालह a deed of transfer of property.

—Qabooliyatnama कबूलियतनामा a written consent, acceptance, the counterpart of a lease

—Qabooliyat theka कबूलियत ठेका a written consent for a contract.

—Qabzul vasul कब्जुल वसूल a receipt; an acknowledgement paper used by the treasurer for payment to the government servant.

—Qanoongo कानूनगो an officer who was responsible for realizing revenue, keeping records for tenure, value, extent and transfer of land.

—Qasba कस्बा a small town.

—Qaulnama कौलनामा a written contract.

—Qaul qarar कौल करार a written agreement with terms.

—Qiladar or Qiledar किलादार या किलेदार keeper of a fort.

—Qiledari किलेदारी the office of the keeper of a fort.

—Rabi रबी the spring crop.

—Rahakalah रहकला wheeled field-piece; a small cannon.

—Rahdar राहदार the collector of tolls.

—Rahdari राहदारी toll tax.

—Rajavi राजवी of royal family.

—Raj Samvat राज संवत् Fasali san.

—Rajashahi राजाशाही state coin.

—Rakhi dakshina राखी दक्षिणा gift offered for tying a sacred thread on the wrist on the full moon day of Shravan.

—Rangi रंगी dyer.

—Ras रास one head of cattle especially a horse.

—Rasid रसीद receipt.

—Razinamah राजीनामा a written assent; amicable adjustment.

—Rikab रिकाब enroute; a stirrup; emperor's immediate entourage.

—Risalah रिसाला a troop of horses.

—Risaldar रिसालदार cavalery officer.

—Roznamcha रोजनामचा daily account book.

—Ruqqa रुक्का a letter.

—Ruqqa khas रुक्का खास personal letter written by a ruler.

—Sagun सगुण with attributes.

—Sahib kalan Bahadur साहिब कलां बहादुर Governor General.

—Sahukar साहूकार a banker.

—Salakh सलख last day of a month of thirty days according to Islamic Calendar.

—Sal Samvat साल संवत revenue year coinciding with the current year.

—Sampraday सम्प्रदाय sect.

—Samvat संवत Vikram era which follows Lunar system and is used in Nepal and India. It is 57 years ahead of the Christian era

—Sammati patra सम्मति पत्र a letter of opinion.

—Sanad सनद usually a grant; in medieval India there were different types of *sanads* depending on the nature of grants.

—Sanyasi सन्यासी an ascetic.

—Sardar सरदार a chief.

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—Sarkar सरकार the territorial unit or a chief.

—Sarkhel सरखेल a general; a commander in Maharashtra.

—Saropa or Siropao सरोपा या सीरोपाव a dress of honour.

—Sarpech सरपेच an ornament for turban.

—Sat hazari सात हजारी noble enjoying a military status of 7000 horses.

—Serkiya सिरकिया a community of thatchers.

—Seva puja सेवा पूजा worship and rituals.

—Shastra शास्त्र scriptures.

—Shivaratri शिवरात्रि a sacred day to Shiva, which falls on the thirteenth day of dark half of Phalgun, (February-March).

—Sipahsalar सिपहसालार a general

—Siphala सिफाला earthen tiles which are used for covering a roof.

—Siphalaposh सिफालापोश roof covered with earthen tiles.

—Siqdari शिकदारी office of a revenue officer.

—Sikka hali ka सिक्का हाली का current coins.

—Siropao सिरोपाव a dress of honour.

—Siyaha-i-Huzur सियाहा-ए-हूजूर revenue account of the state.

—Siyahanawis सियाहानवीस an officer who writes siyaha (revenue accounts).

—Sri Diwan श्री दीवान used for the Maharana of Mewar.

—Sriji श्री जी used for the Maharaja of Jaipur.

—Swad स्वाद initial for consent.

—Swami स्वामी a religious head.

—Suba सूबा a province.

—Subedar सूबेदार the governor of a province.

—Subedari सूबेदारी the office of a governor.

—Taharir तहरीर a written statement.

—Tahvildar or tehavildar तहवीलदार a cash keeper; a custodian of stores.

—Taluqdar तालुकदार a land holder; an officer of a taluka.

—Tamakhuwala तमाखूवाला a tobacco-seller.

—Tamakhufarosh तमाखूफरोश a tobbacco-seller.

—Tamassuk तमस्सुक a bond; a hand-note.

—Tamoli or tamboli तंबोली a betel-leaves seller.

—Tankhwah तनख्वाह salary; also the cash-value of a land grant.

—Taudar तौदार *see* tahavildar.

—Tash kharita ताश खरीता a letter container made of a fabric called *tash.*

—Teep टीप a note.

—Tehsil तहसील an administrative unit.

—Tehasildar or tehsildar तहसीलदार an officer who collects revenue.

—Teli तैली oil-seller.

—Thakur ठाकुर a fief holder, usually a rajput.

—Thana थाना a station; a military post.

—Thanedar थानेदार an officer in-charge of a *thana.*

—Thikana ठिकाना the estate of a fief.

—Tibara तिबारा a veranda with three open gates.

—Tiklidar टिकलीदार spotted.

—Teen hazari jat तीन हजारी जात a noble holding the status of three thousand horses and men.

—Toji तोजी account sheet.

—Topkhana तोपखाना an arsenal; artillery.

—Top Lashkar shikan biranji तोप लश्कर शिकन बिरंजी brazen assessory for artillery.

—Tulsipatra तुलसीपत्र a leaf of *tulasi* plant; the holy basil plant of Geymum sanctum.

—Tughra or tughara तुगरा decorative signature; it is written in ornamental style.

—Turrah तुर्रा an emblem of honour, worn as a part of turban; a crest.

—Vairagi or bairagi वैरागी a person who has subdued all worldly emotions and leads the life of a mendicant.

—Vakil वकील a person invested with authority to act for another.

—Varat or varata वरात an order for payment.

—Vasanti वसन्ती a shade of yellow.

—Vatan वतन homeland.

—Vazir वजीर minister.

—Vrat व्रत fast.

—Vrindavan coins वृन्दावन सिक्का coins minted at Vrindavan.

—Waqaya वक़ाया accounts of incidents.

—Yad dasht याद दाश्त a memo.

—Zamindar जमींदार a land holder.

—Zamindari जमींदारी an office or holdings of a Zamindar.

—Zargar जरगर a goldsmith or an embroiderer.

—Ziledar जिलेदार an officer in-charge of a district (an administrative unit).

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MUGHAL EMPERORS

Akbar	1556-1605
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Shahjahan	1627-1658
Aurangzeb	1658-1707
Bahadurshah	1707-1712
Jahandarshah	1712
Farrukhshiyar	1712-1719
Muhammad Shah	1719-1748
Ahmad Shah	1748-1754
Alamgir II	1754-1759
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Akbar II	1806-1837
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Raja Bhao Singh	1614-1621
Mirza Raja Jai Singh	1621-1667
Raja Ram Singh	1667-1689
Raja Vishnu Singh	1689-1699
Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh	1699-1743
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Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, Empress of India	1837-1901

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2. Major Nathaniel Alves	1834-1839
3. Lt Col. John Sutherland	1839-1848
4. Col. John Low	1848-1853
5. Lt. Col. Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence	1853-1857
6. Col. George St. Pierre Lawrence	1857-1864
7. Lt. Col. E. K. Elliot	1864-1865
8. Lt. Col. William Frederick Eden	1865-1867
9. Lt. Col. R. H. Keating	1867-1870
10. Col. J. C. Brooke	1870-1873
11. Col. Lewis Pelly	1873-1874
12. Mr. Alfred C. Lyall	1874-1878
13. Major Edward R. C. Bradford	1878-1887
14. Col. C. K. M. Walter	1887-1890
15. Col. G. H. Trevor	1890-1895
16. Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite	1895-1898
17. Mr. A. H. T. Martindale	1898-1905

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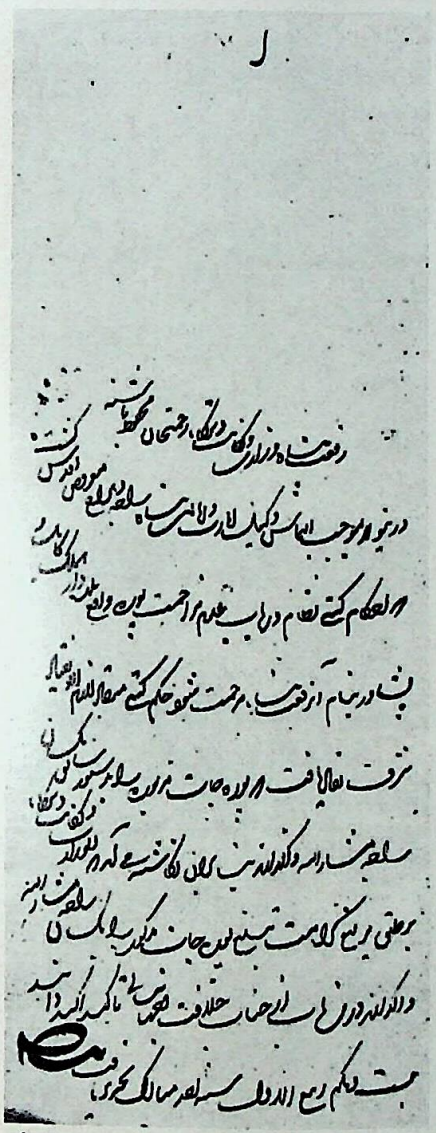

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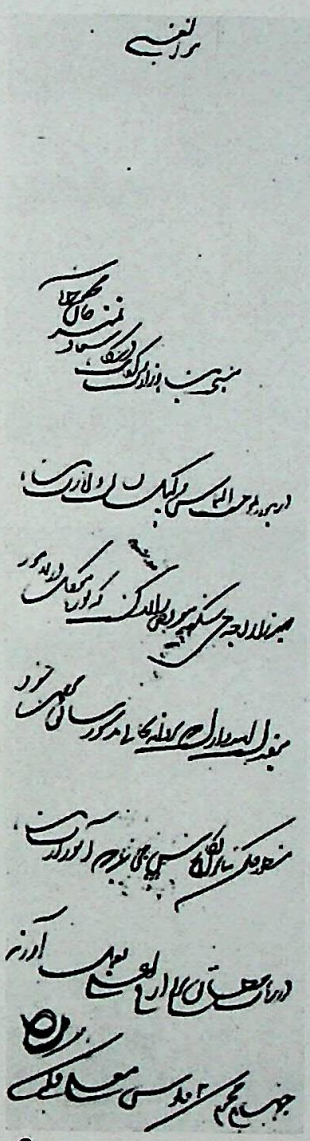

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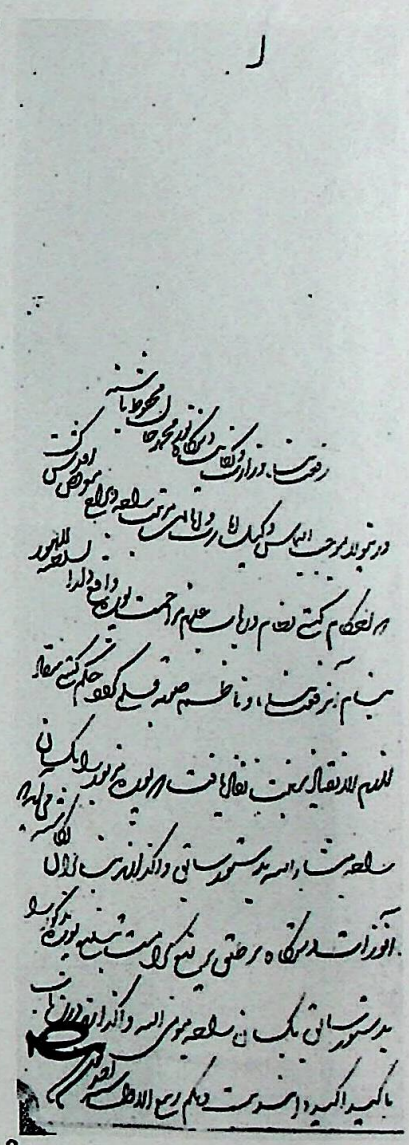

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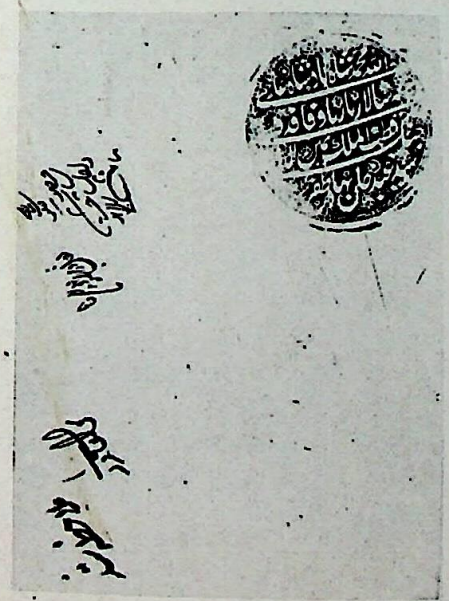

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2. *Parwana*, Imperial Court to Saadatmand Khan, AD 1715, re. *pura* at Lahore, no. 6

3-4. *Parwana*, Imperial Court to Noor Mohammad Khan, AD 1720, re. *pura* at Lahore, no. 7 *r* and *v*

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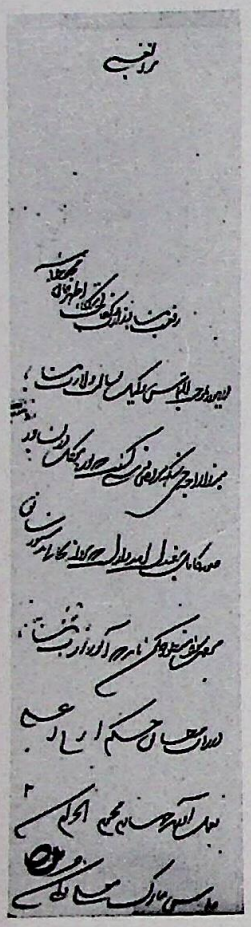

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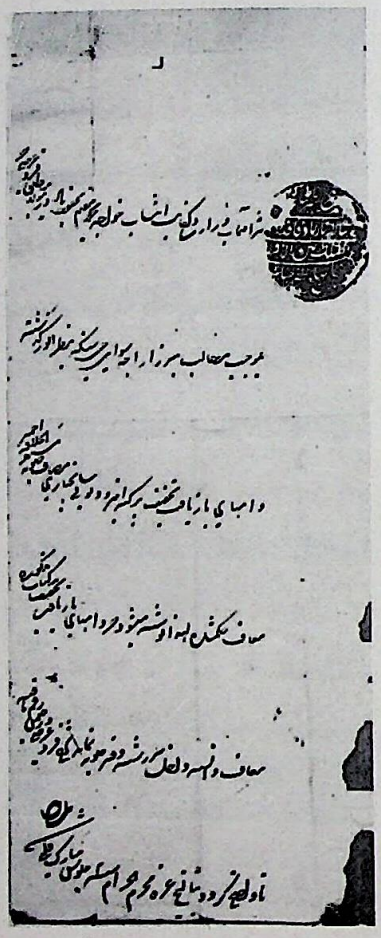

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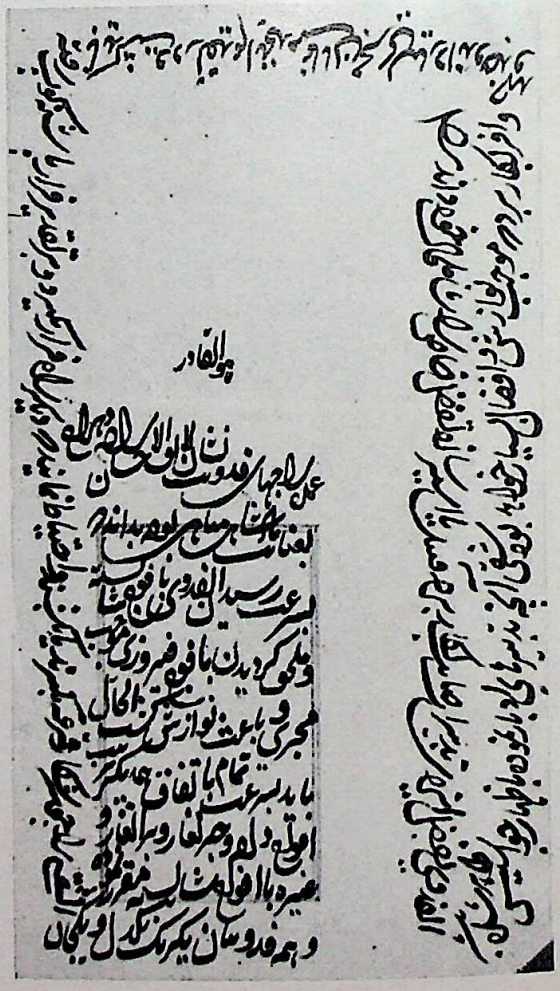

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5. *Parwana*, Mughal Court to Athar Khan, AD 1715, re. *puras* at Peshawar, no. 13

6. *Parwana*, Mughal Court to Khwaja Muhammad Muqim, AD 1715, re. restoration of *jagir* in Amber, no. 20

7. *Kharita*, Mughal Court to Maharaja (Sawai Jai Singh), undated, re. Emperor's pleasure on the arrival of Maharaja, no. 25

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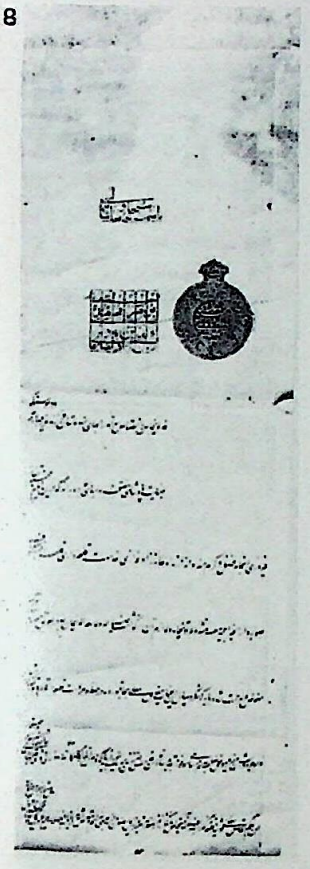

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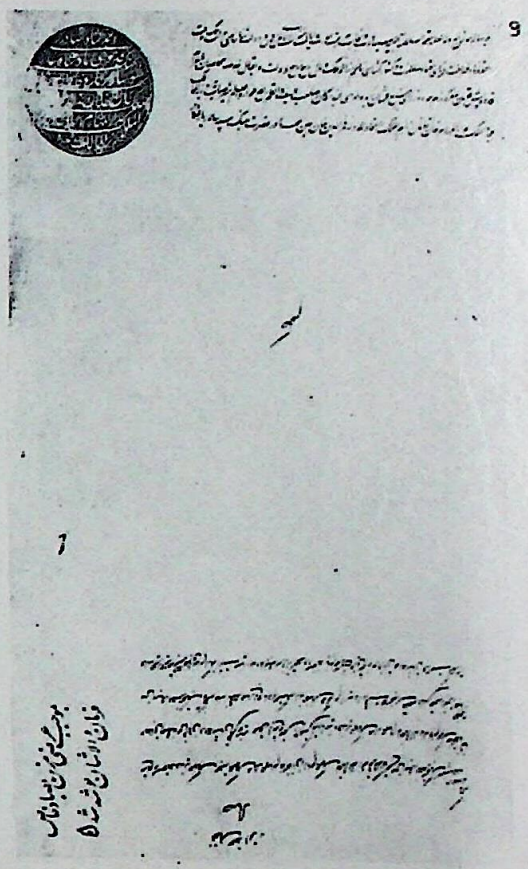

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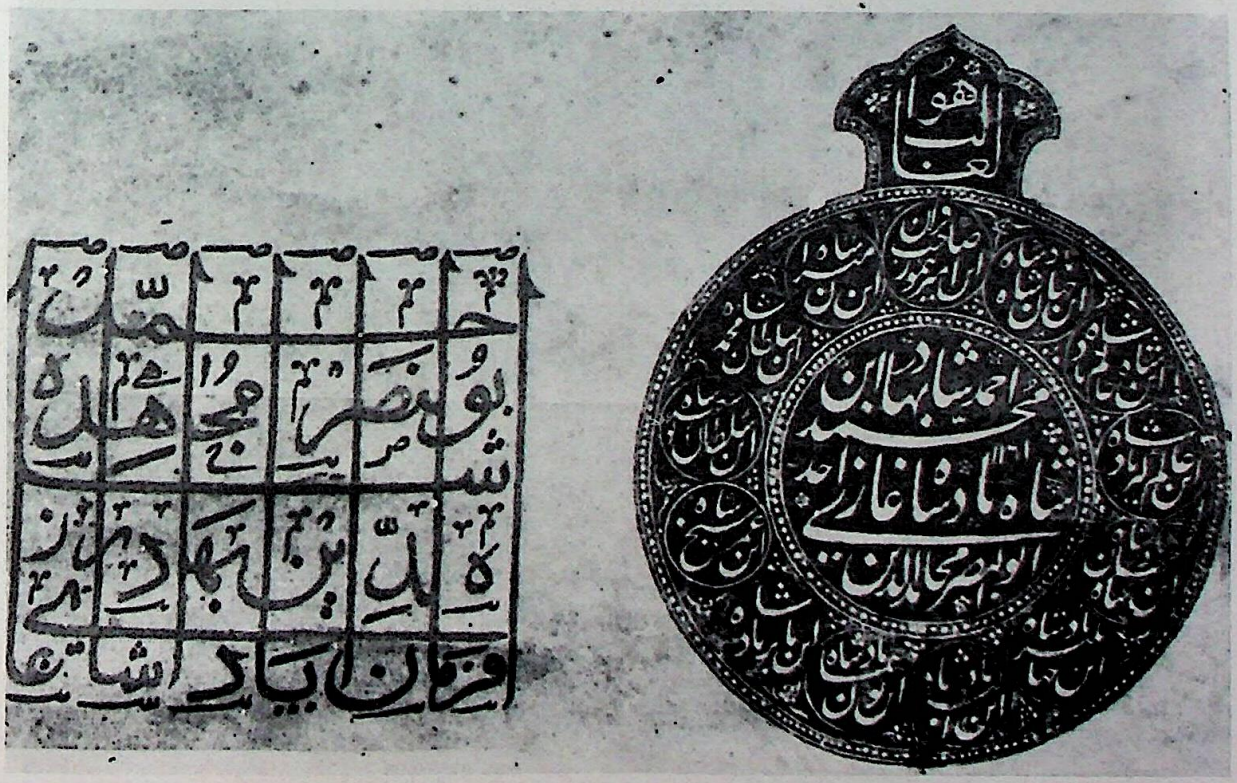

8-9. *Farman*, Mughal Court to M.S. Madho Singh (I), AD 1754, re. grant of Ranthambhor Fort, no. 26 *r* and *v*.

10. A detail showing seal and *tughara* of no. 26

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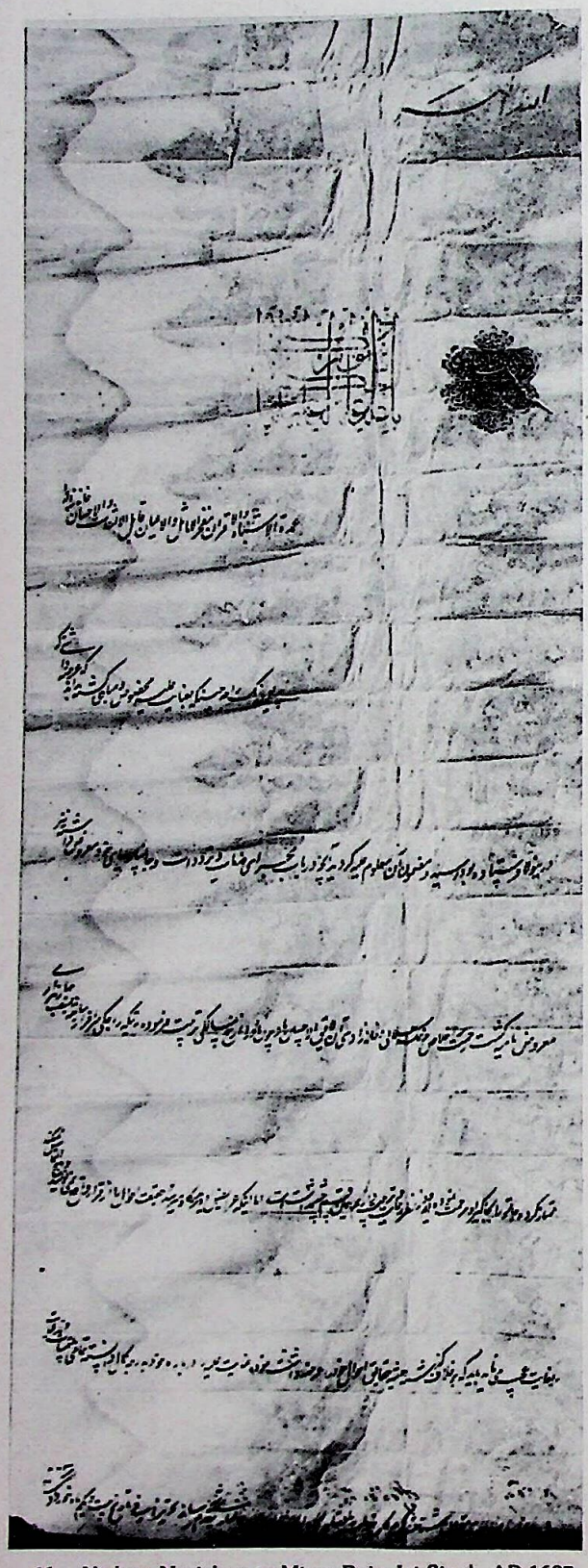
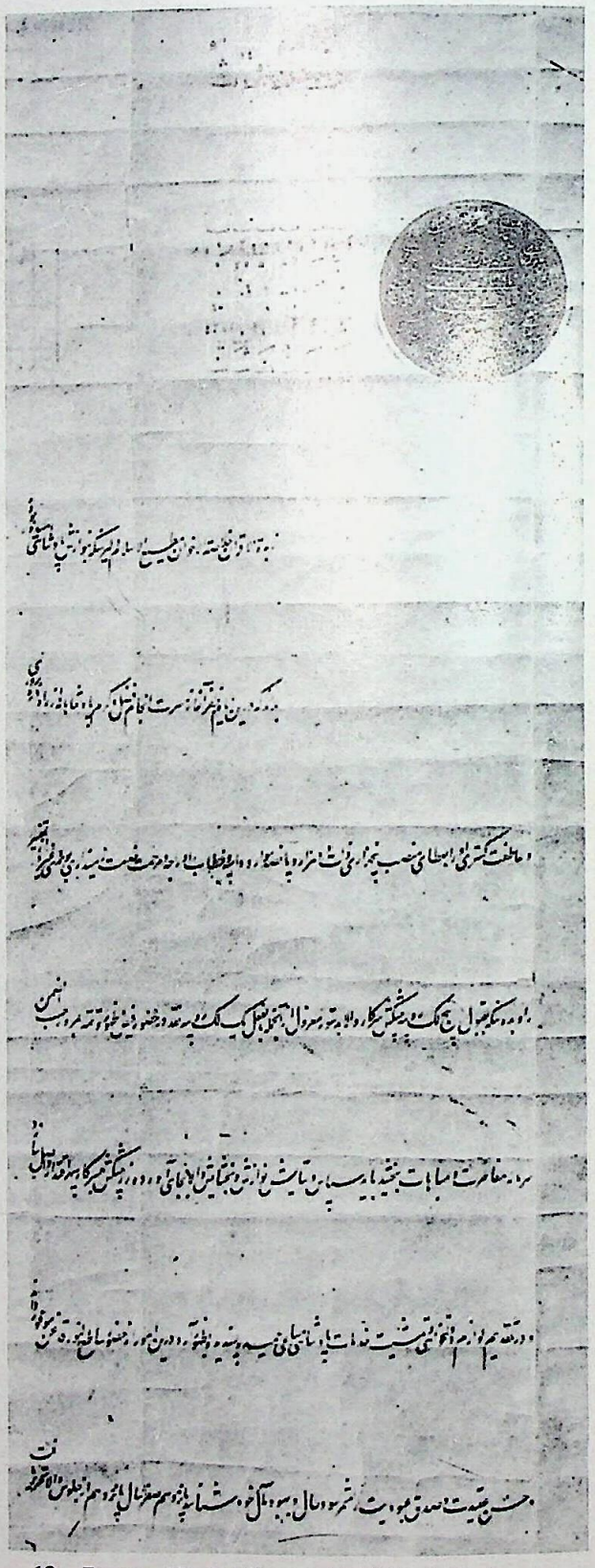


11. *Nishan*, Nurjahan to Mirza Raja Jai Singh, AD 1627, re. award of *mansab*, no. 28



12. *Farman*, Mughal Court to Dalel Singh Hada, re. grant of Bundi and *mansab*, no. 29

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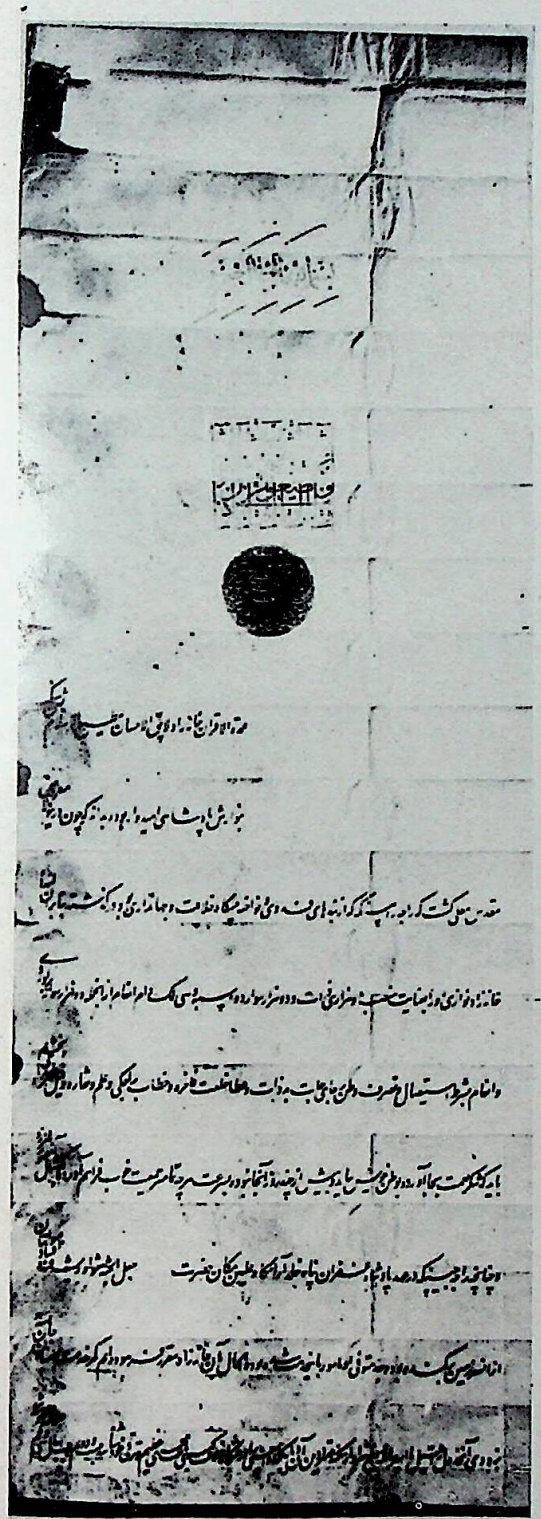
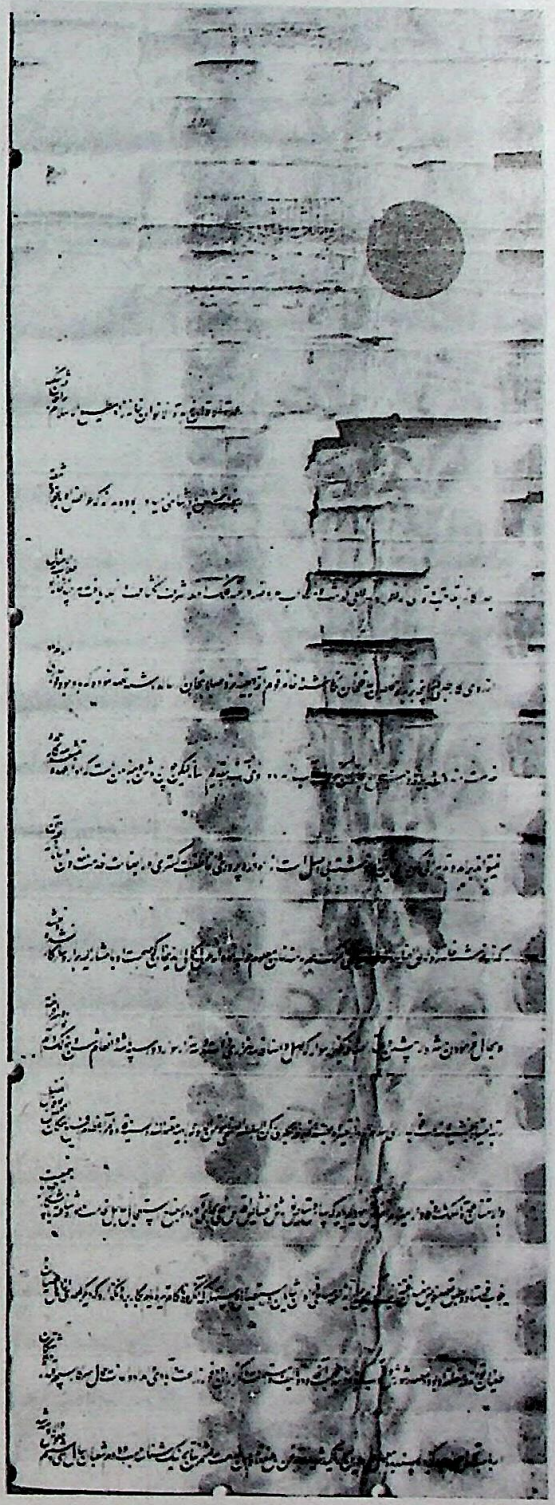


13. *Farman*, Imperial Court to Maharaja Bishan Singh, AD 1688, re. grant of *mansab*, *inam* and *khilat*, no. 31



14. *Farman*, Emperor Aurangzeb to Maharaja Bishan Singh, AD 1694, re. grant to *faujdari* of Mathura, no. 33

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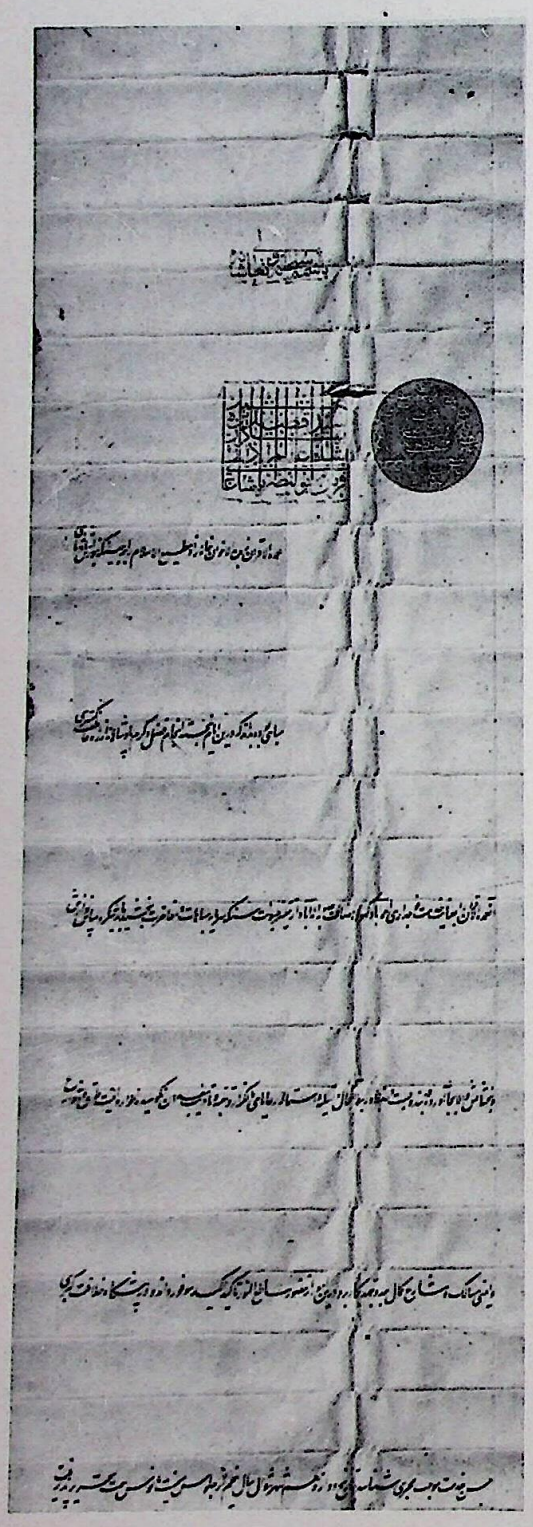
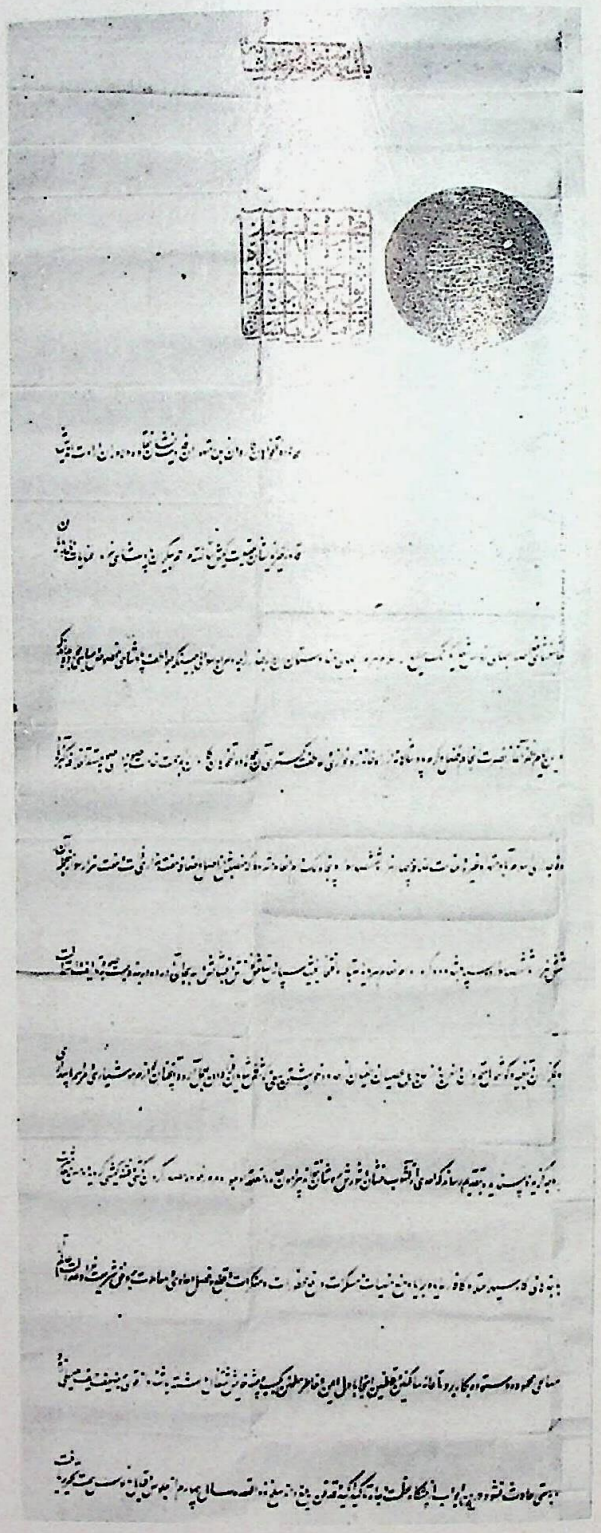


15. *Farman*, Mughal Court to M.S. Jai Singh, AD 1713, re. *faujdari* of Ahmedabad, no. 34



16. *Farman*, Mughal Court to Sawai Jai Singh, AD 1722, re. *subedari* of Akbarabad (Agra), no. 37

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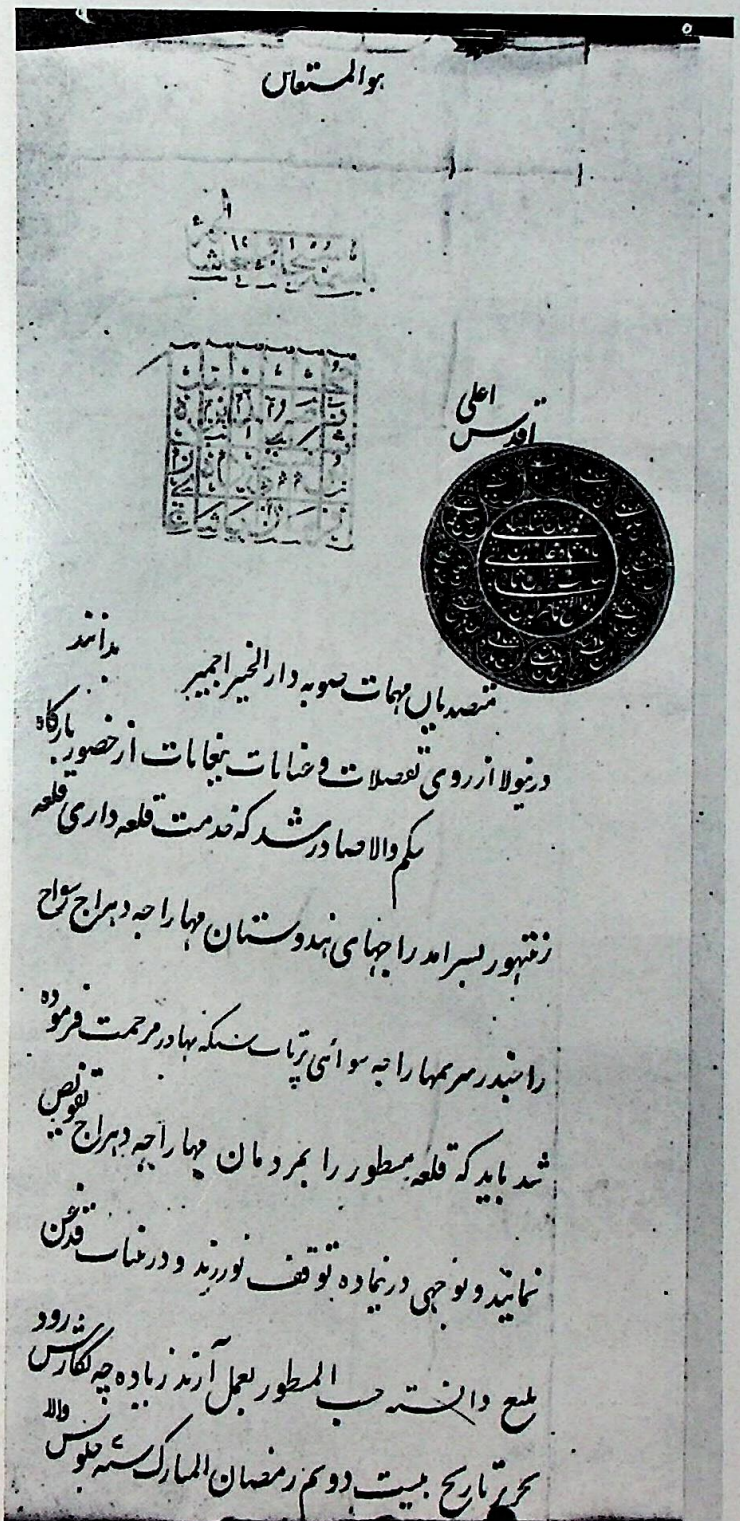
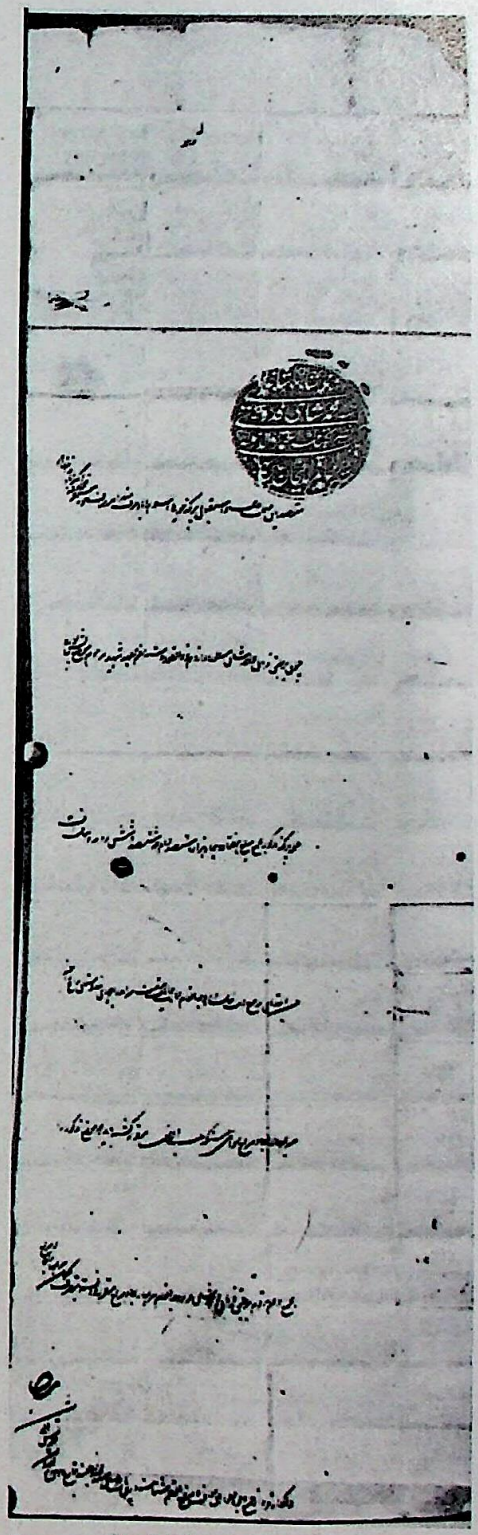


17. *Farman*, Emperor Shah Alam II to M.S. Madho Singh I, AD 1765, re. *qiledari* of the fort of Ranthambhor, no. 38.



18. *Parwana*, Mughal Court to the *mutsaddis* of Mathura and M.S. Jai Singh, AD 1725, re. grant of *inam*, no. 59

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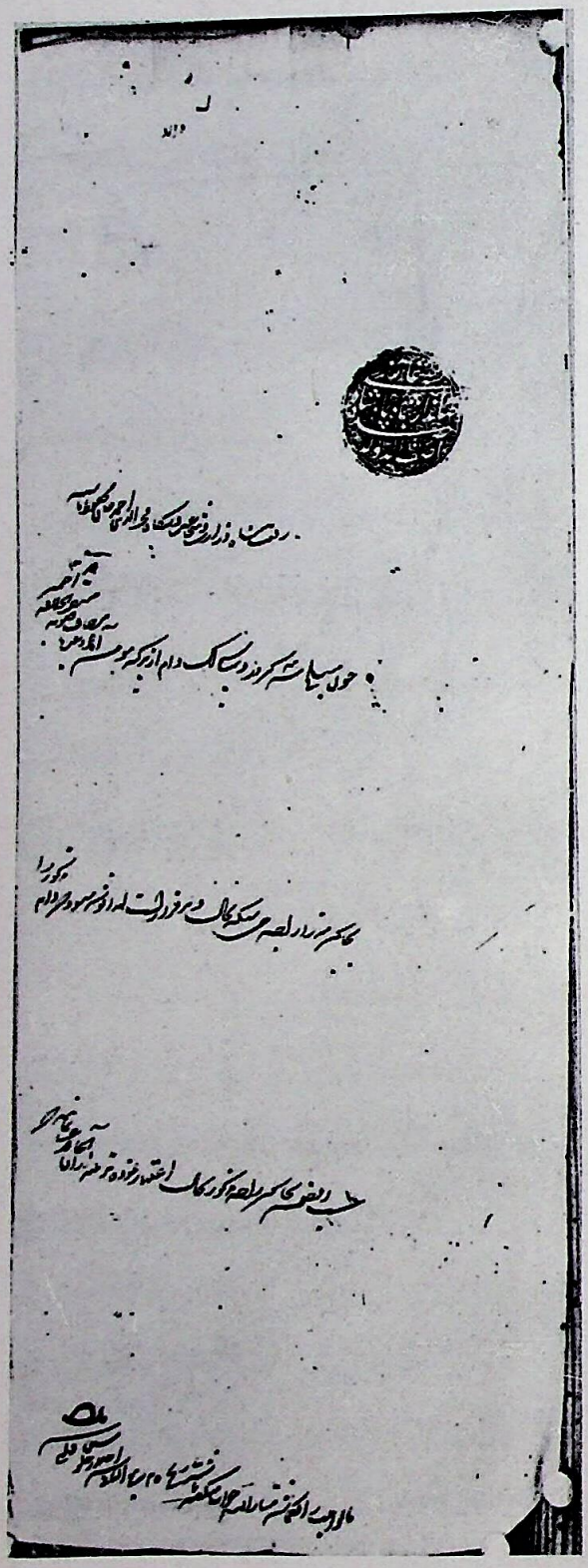

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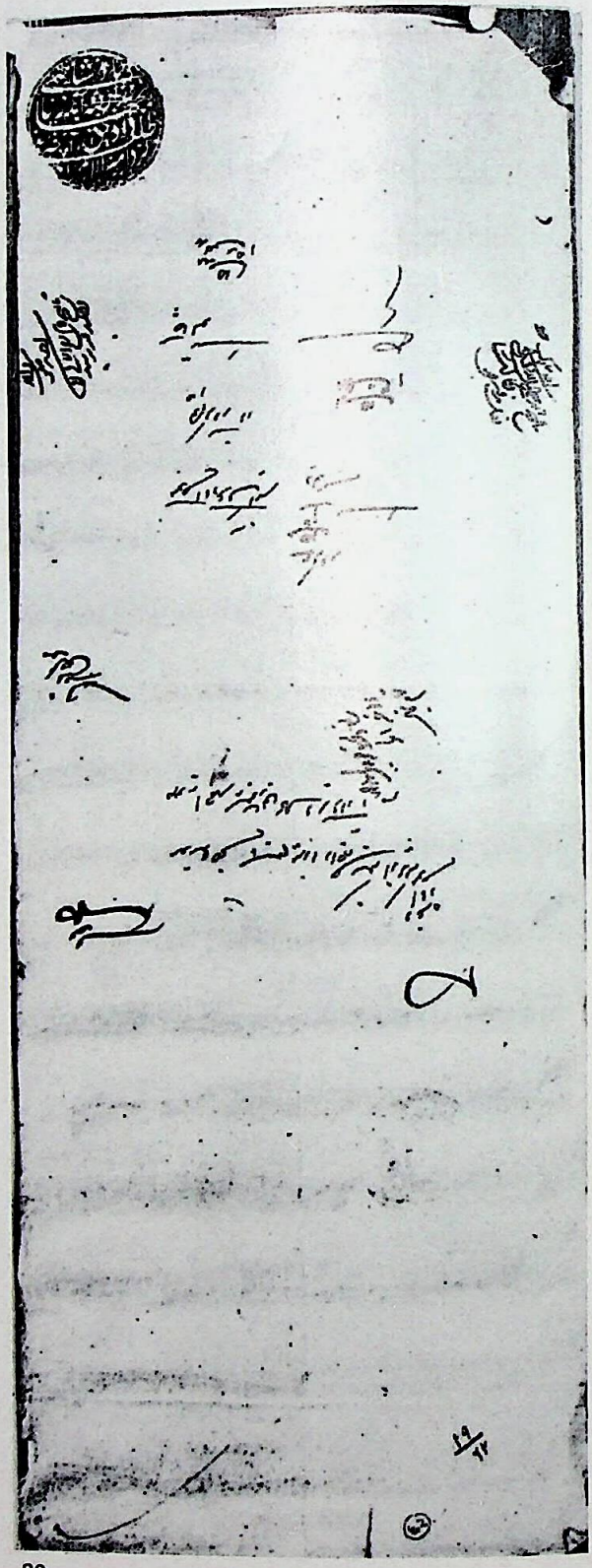

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19-20. *Parwana*, Mughal Court to Fakhruddin Ahmad Khan, AD 1712, re. *jagir* in Mominabad (Vrindavan), no. 62 and 63, Najafgarh

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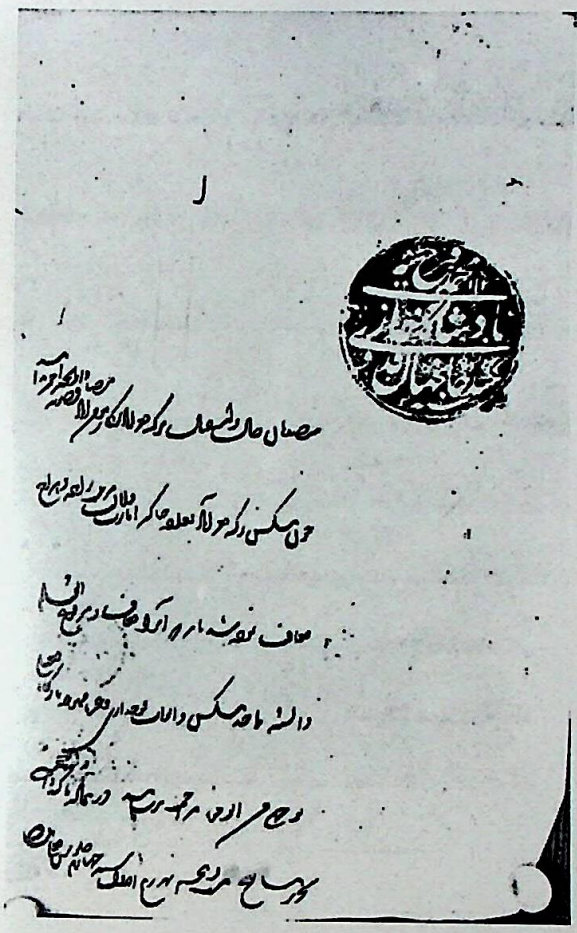
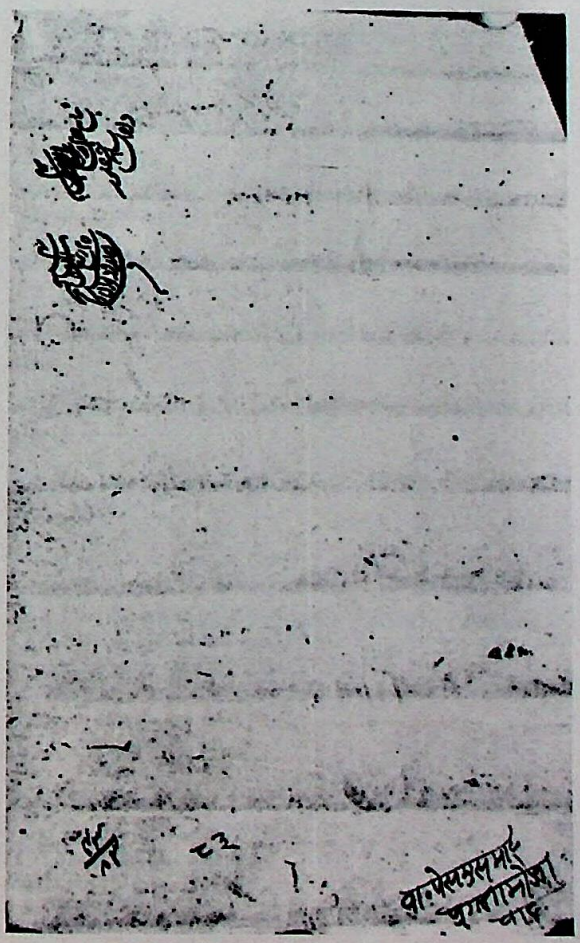


21-22. *Farman*, Mughal Court to the *muqaddams* of *pargana* Moazzamabad, *sarkar* Mominabad, AD 1717, re. condonment of *peshkash*, no. 83 *r* and *v*



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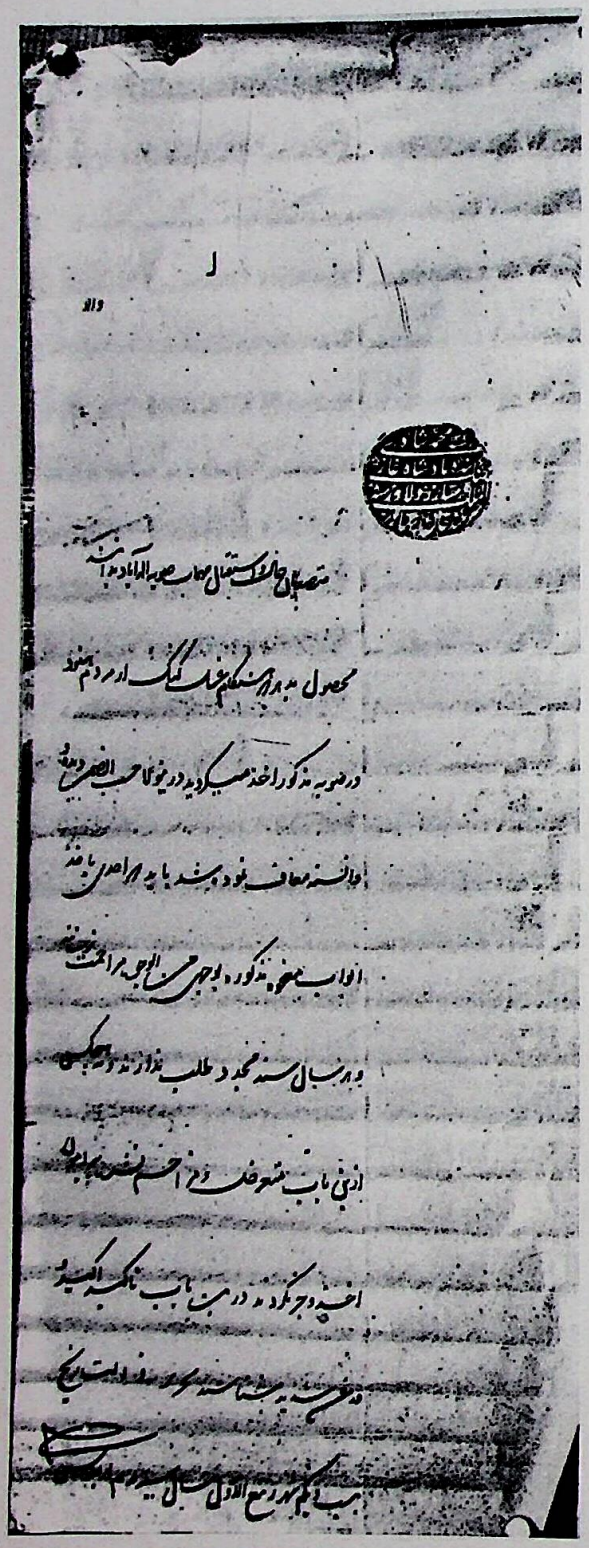

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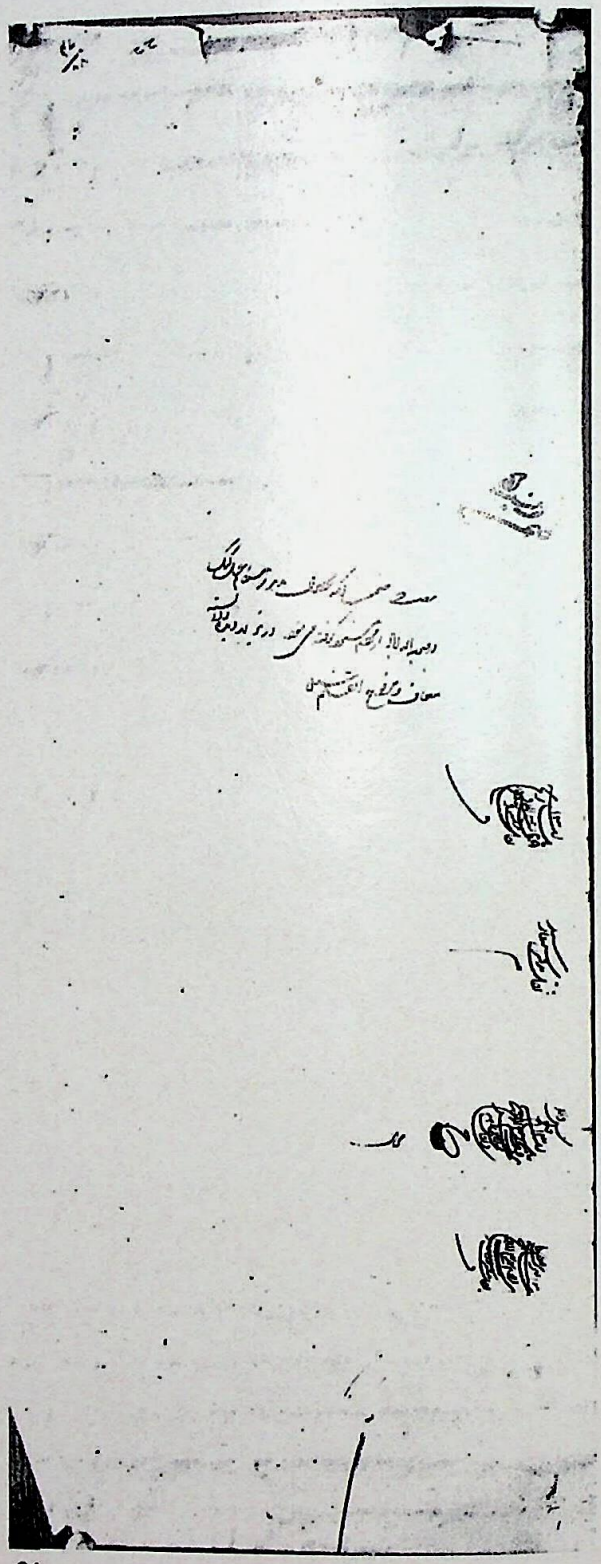

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23-24. *Parwana*, Mughal Court to the *mutsaddis* of *suba* Allahabad, AD 1732, re. withdrawal of the tax for bathing in Ganga at Allahabad, no. 88 *r* and *v*

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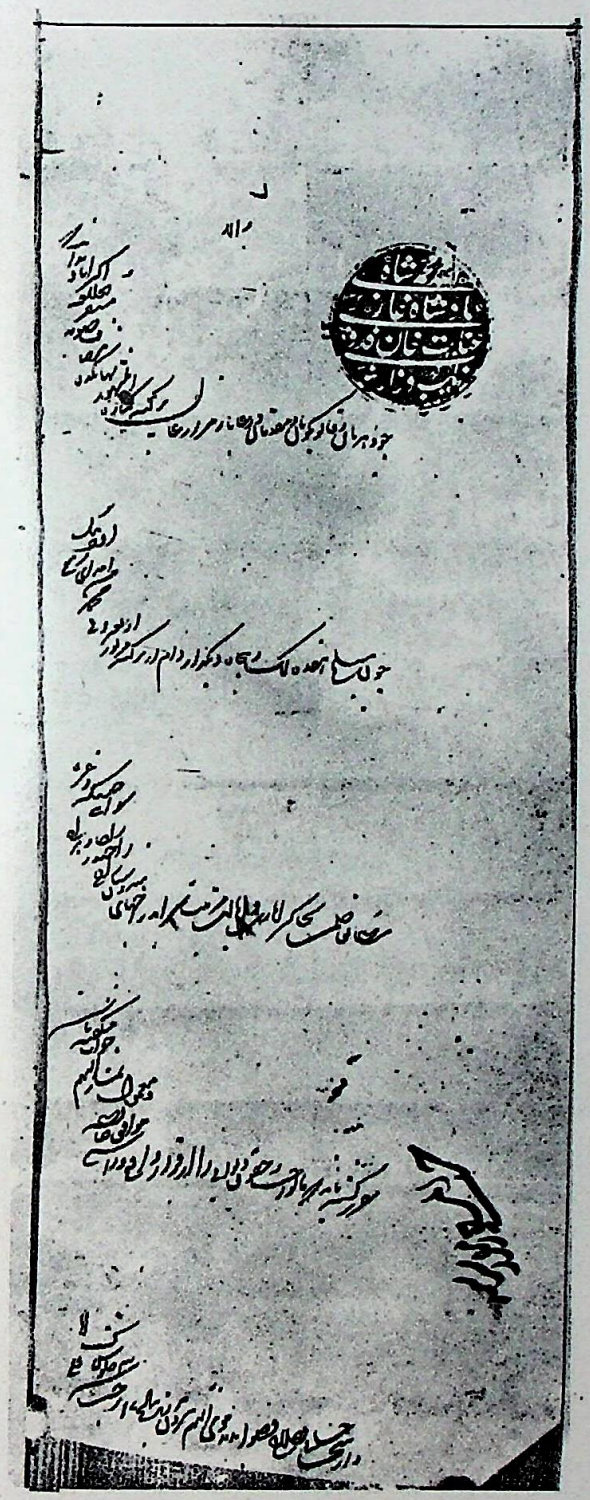

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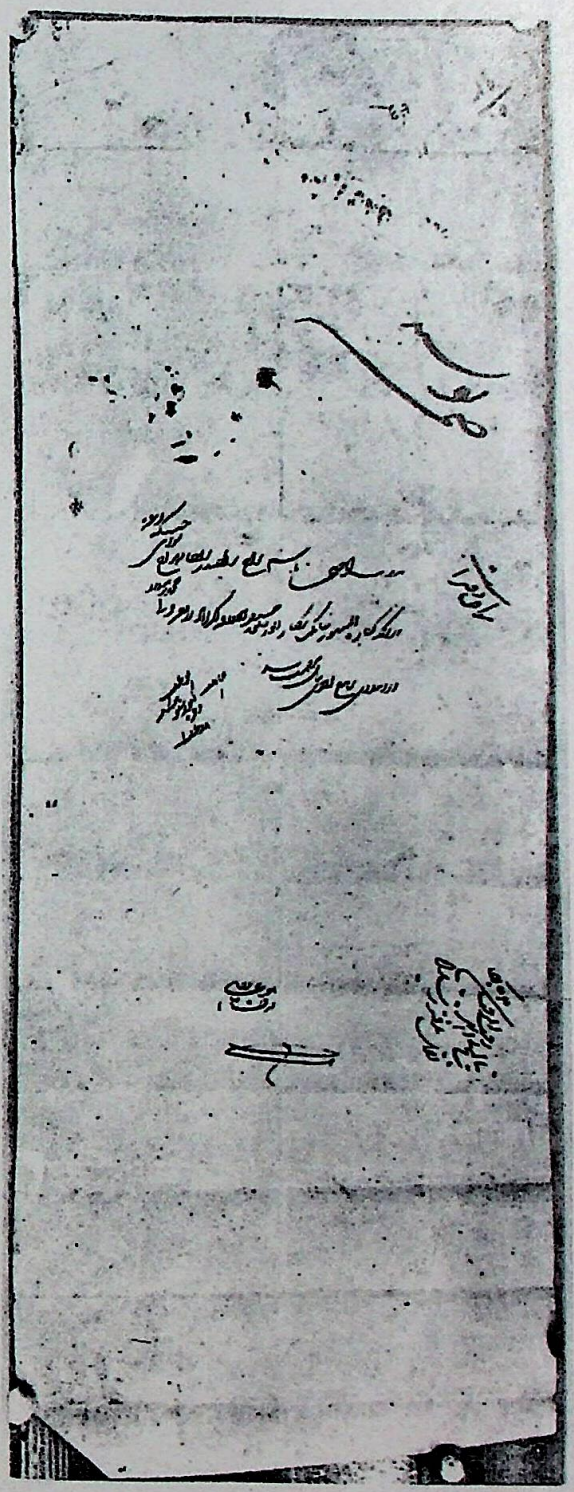

26.

25-26. *Parwana*, Mughal Court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Kiara (Bhangarh), AD 1722, re. grant of *jagir*, no. 93 *r* and *v*

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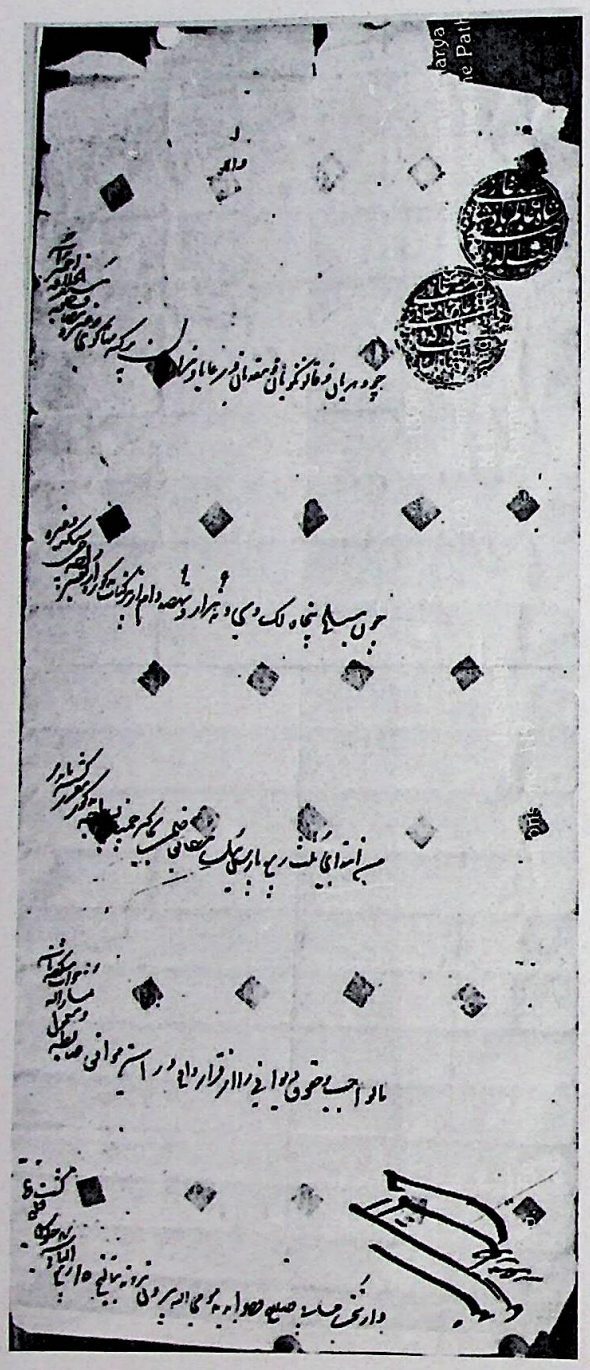

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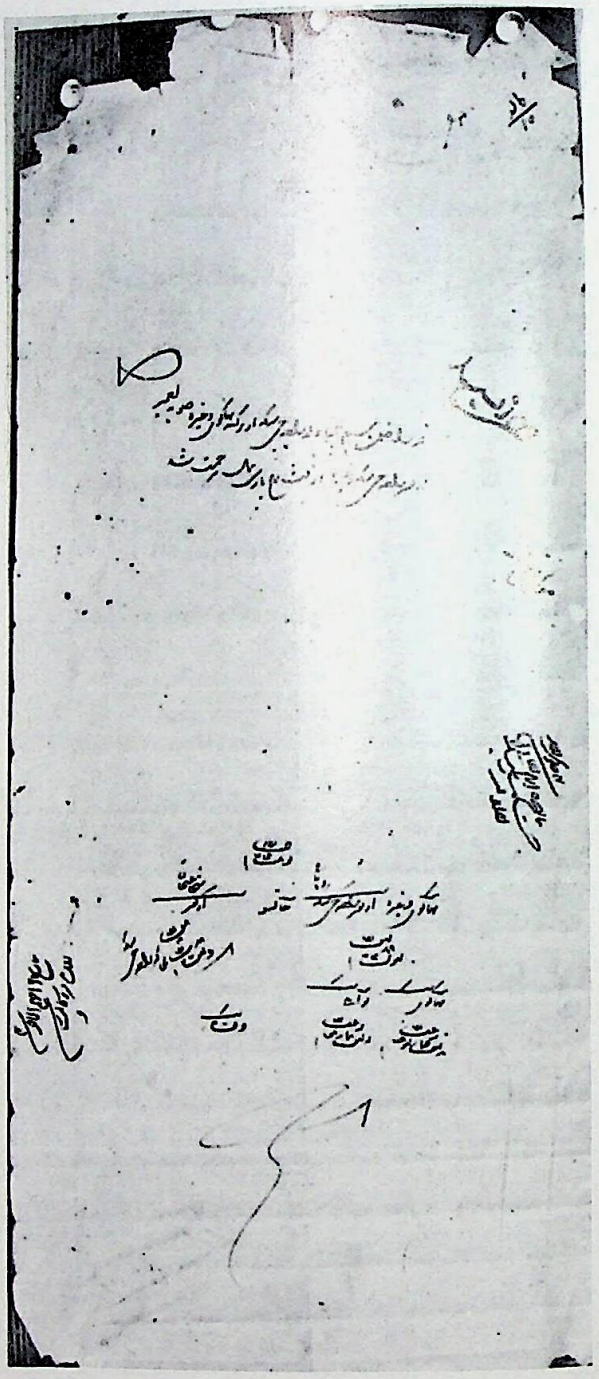

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27-28. *Parwana*, Mughal Court to *chaudharis* and *qanoongos* of *pargana* Phagi, AD 1710, re. grant of *jagir* in the name of S. Jai Singh's son, no. 94 *r* and *v*

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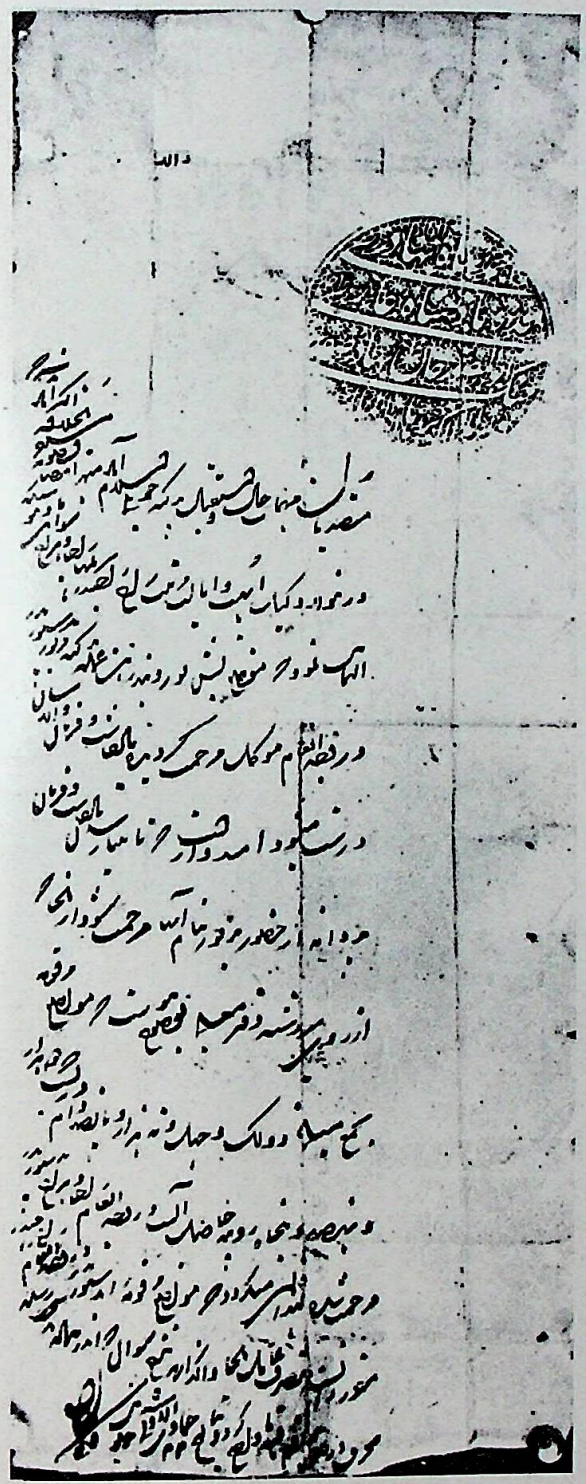

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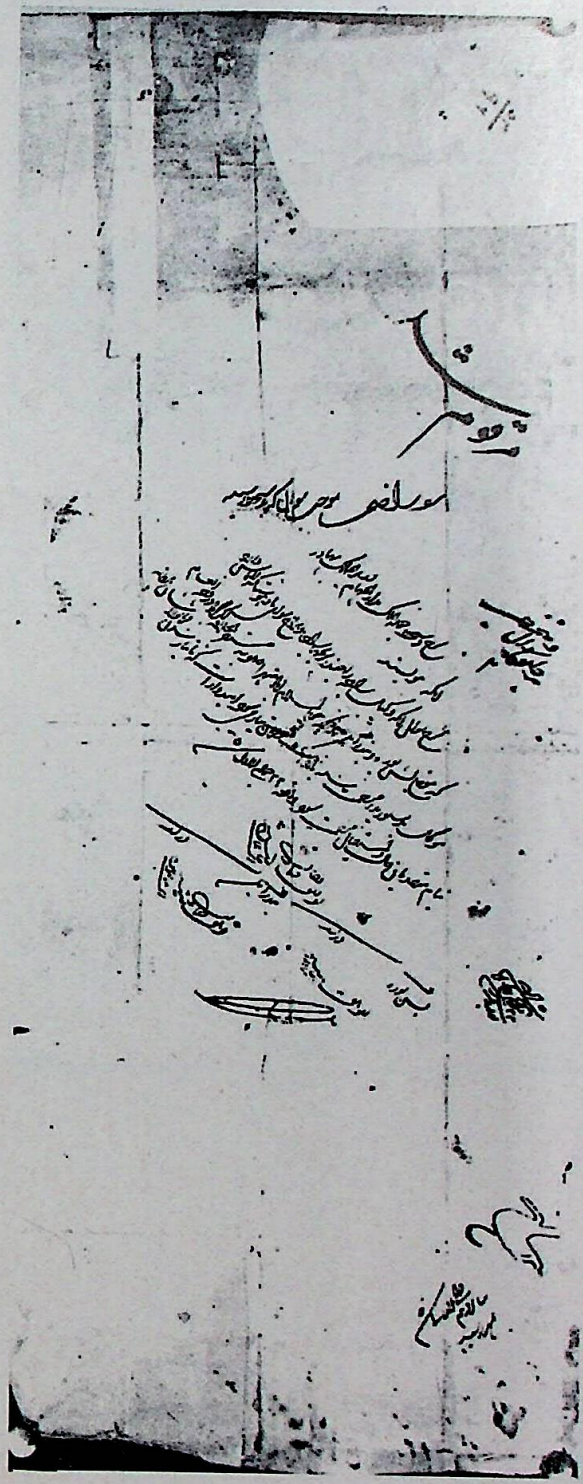

30.

29-30. *Parwana*, Mughal Court to the *mutsaddis* of Islamabad (Mathura), AD 1759, re. grant of villages, no. 96 *r* and *v*

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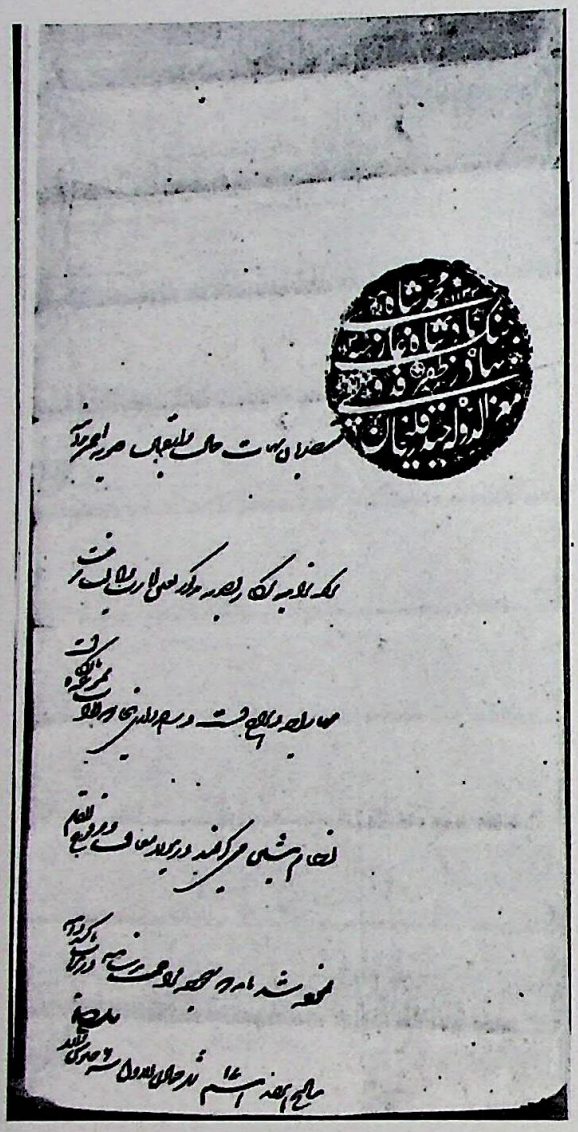
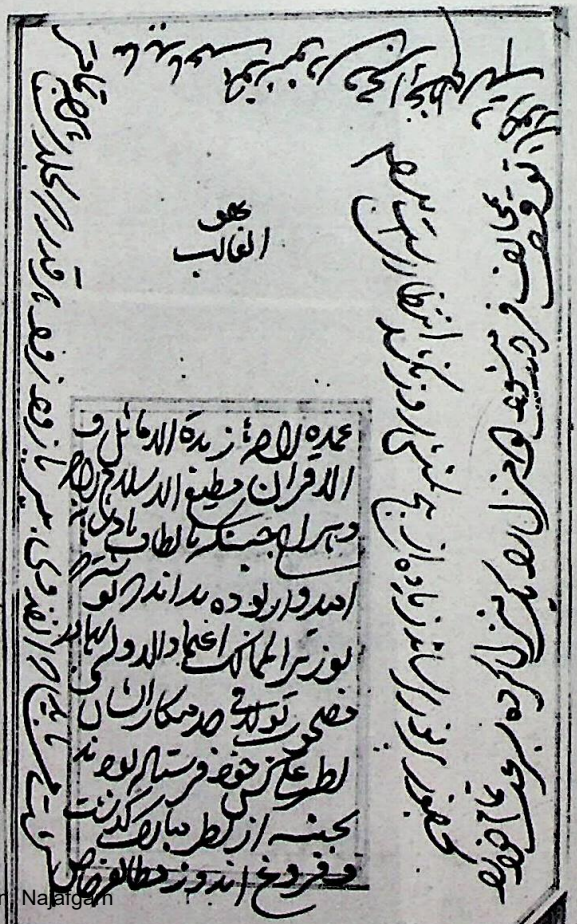


31. *Parwana*, Mughal Court to the *mutsaddis* of Ajmer, AD 1724, re. withdrawal of *rahdari* tax, no. 97



32. *Kharita*, Mughal Court to M.S. Jai Singh, undated, inviting the Maharaja for consultations, no. 101

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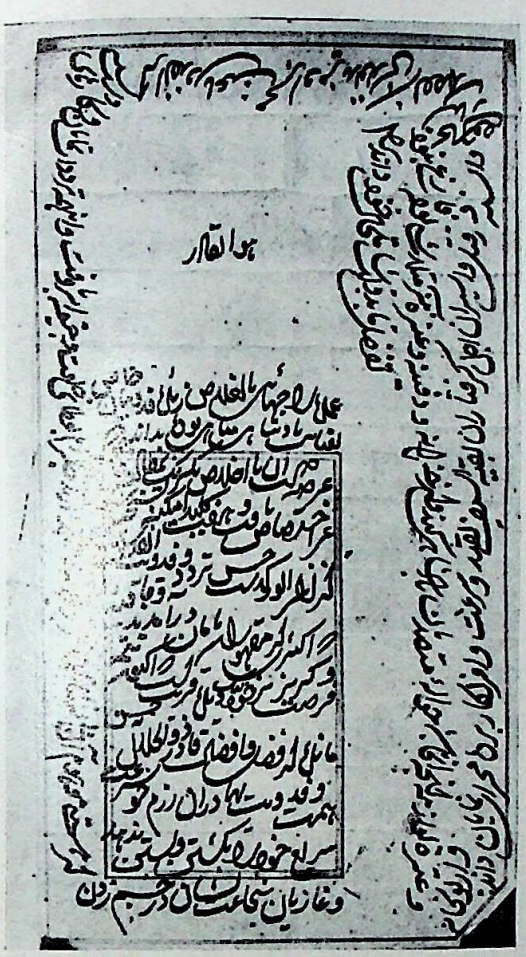

33. *Kharita*, Mughal Court to M.S. Jai Singh, undated, re. receipt of keys of the forts, no. 102

34. *Kharita*, Mughal Court to M.S. Jai Singh, undated, re. grant of the *subedari* of Malwa with honours, no. 115

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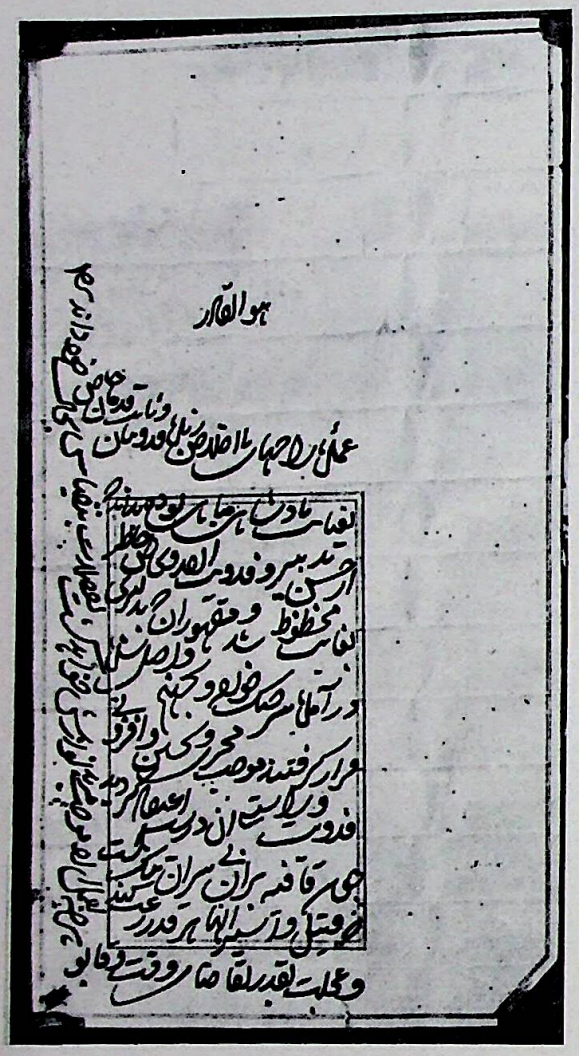

35. *Kharita*, Mughal Court to M.S. Jai Singh, AD 1725, re. appreciation of services, no. 118

36. *Farman*, Emperor Muhammad Shah to M.S. Jai Singh, AD 1720, re. inviting for consultations, no. 119

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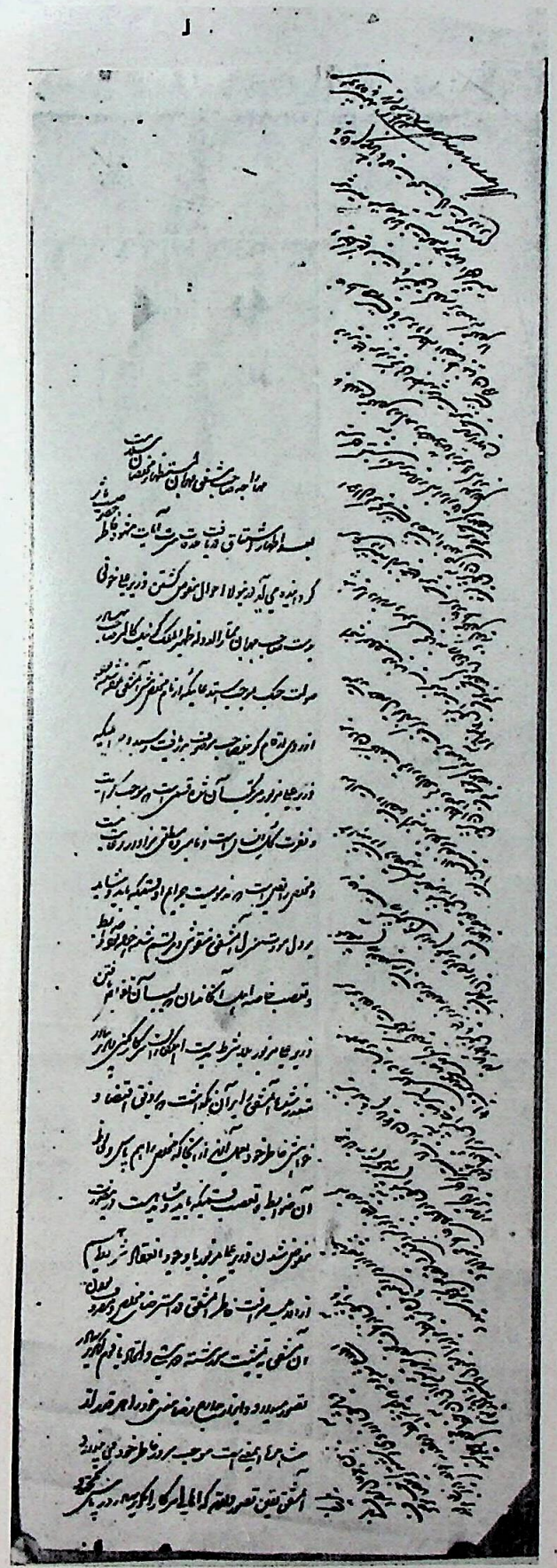
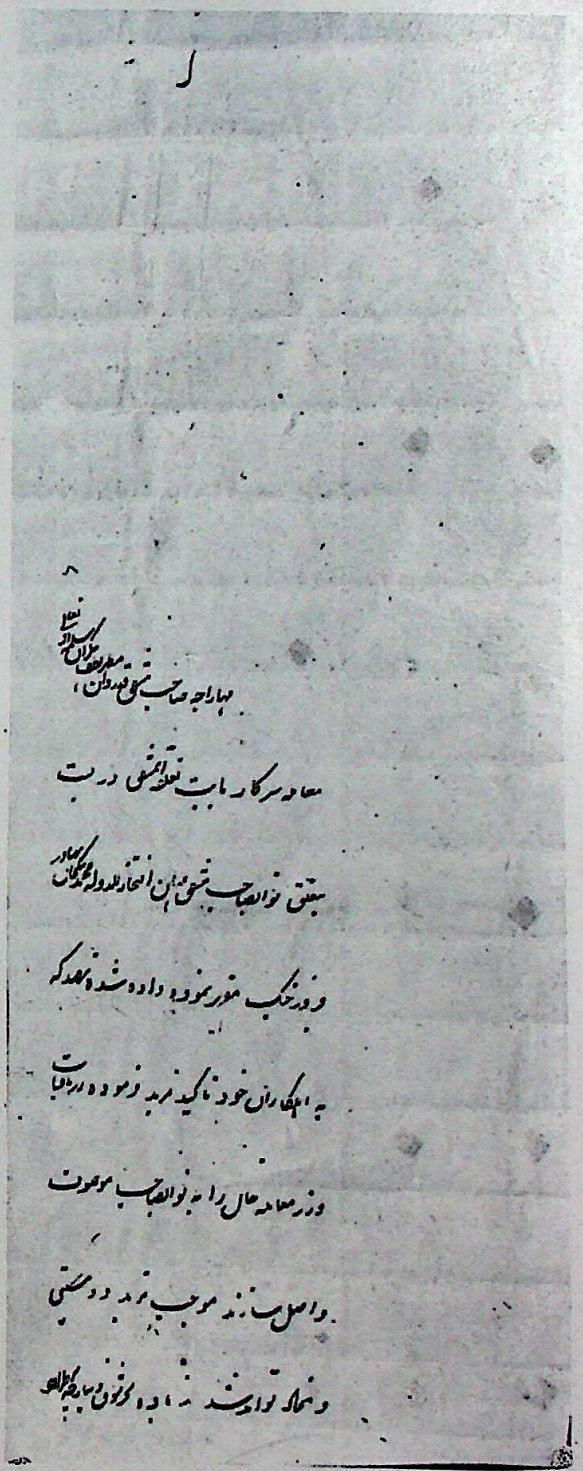


37. *Kharita*, Governor General to M.S. Pratap Singh, undated, re. Wazir Ali of Avadh, no. 125



38. *Kharita*, Mughal Court to M.S. Pratap Singh, undated, re. arrears of tribute, no. 144

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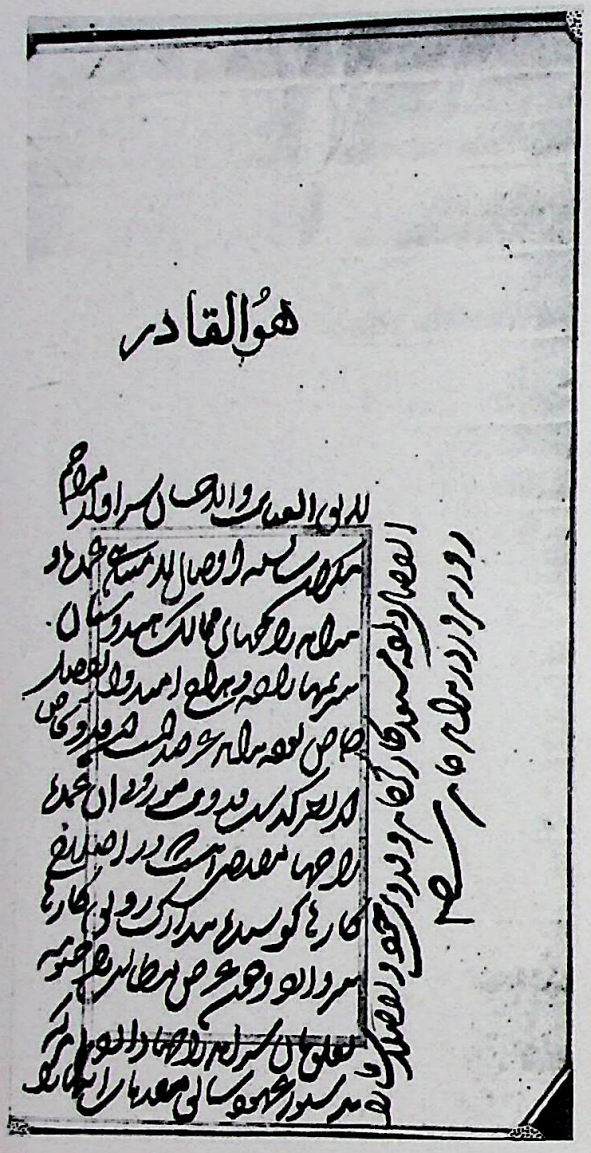
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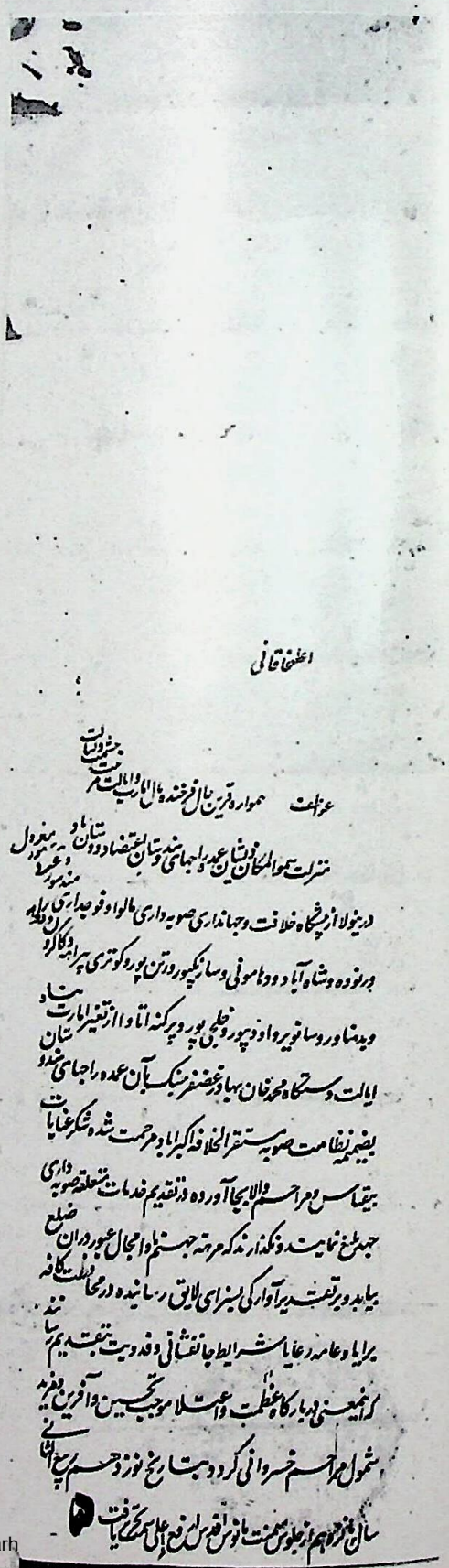
39. *Farman*, Mughal Court to M.S. Jai Singh, AD 1721, complimentary, no. 147


اعلیحضرت قاآنی

عواطف همواره قرین حال فرخنده مآل امارت و ایالت مرتبت حشمت و نبالت

منزلت سمو المکان ذیشان عمده راجهای هندوستان اعتضاد دوستان باد

درینولا از پیشگاه خلافت و جهانداری صوبه داری مالوا و فوجداری مندسور و غیره معزول

و رنوده و شاه آباد و دهامونی و سارنگپور و رتن پور و کوتری پیرامه و کاکرون و دوله

و بدهناور و سانویر و اودیپور و خلجی پور و پرگنه اتاوا از تغیر امارت پناه

ایالت دستگاه محمد خان بهادر غضنفر جنگ بآن عمده راجهای هندوستان

بضمیمه نظامت صوبه مستقر الخلافه اکبرآباد مرحمت شده شکر عنایات

بیقیاس و مراحم والا بجا آورده در تقدیم خدمات متعلقه صوبه داری

جهد بلیغ نمایند و نگذارند که مرتبه جهنم ماوا مجال عبور در آن ضلع

بیابد و بر تقدیر آوارگی بسزای لایق رسانیده در محافظت کافه

برایا و عامه رعایا شرایط جانفشانی و فدویت بتقدیم رسانند

که این معنی در بارگاه عظمت و اعتلا موجب تحسین و آفرین و مزید

شمول مراحم خسروانی گردد بتاریخ نوزدهم ربیع الثانی

سال پانزدهم از جلوس میمنت مانوس اقدس ارفع اعلی سمت تحریر یافت

40. *Farman*, Mughal Court to M.S. Jai Singh, AD 1732, re. *subedari* of Malwa, no. 154

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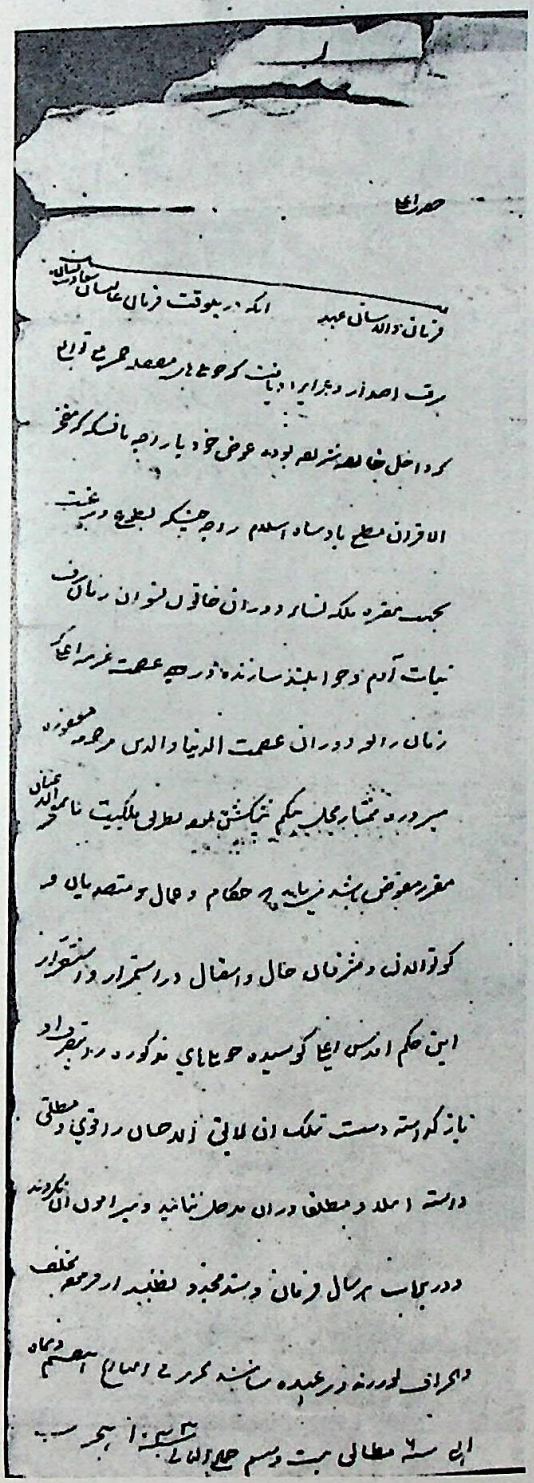

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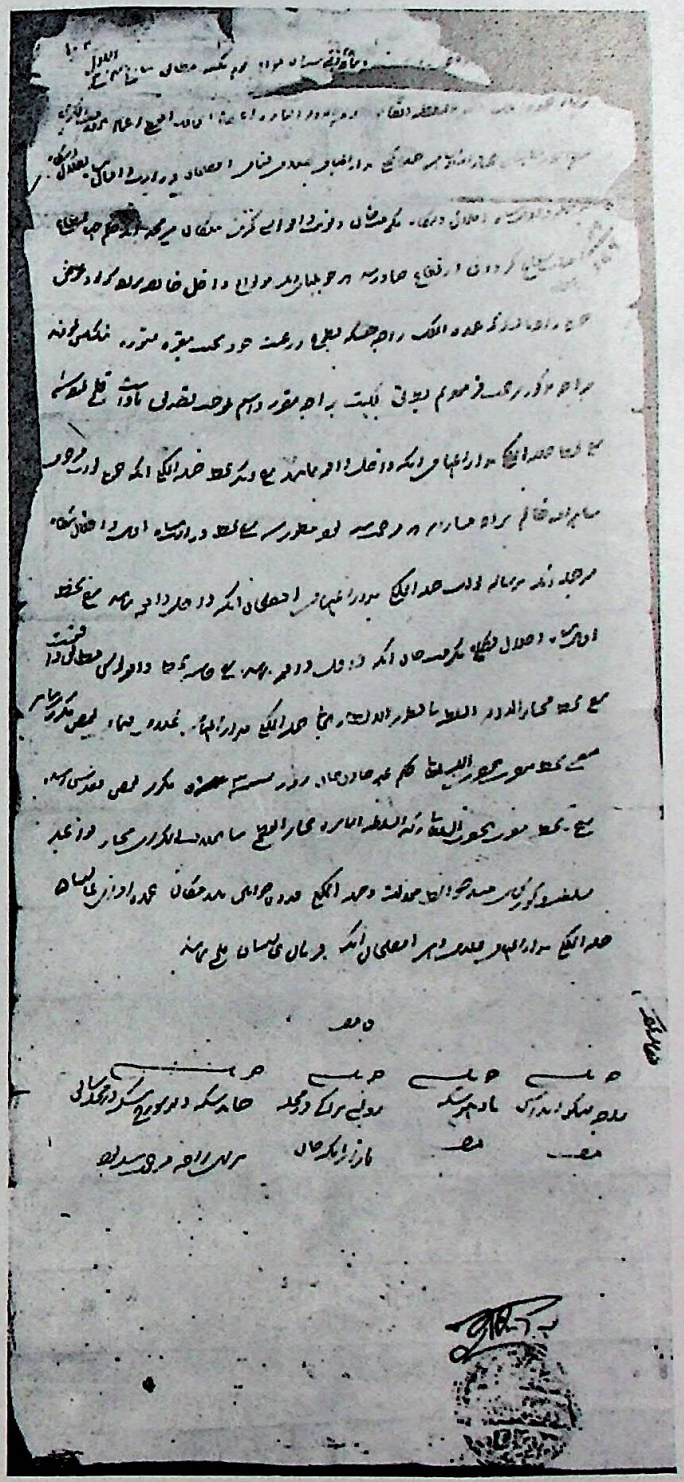

42.

41-42. *Farman* **Mughal Court to Maharaja Jai Singh (Mirza), AD 1633, re. acquisition of land for the Taj, no. 176 r and v**

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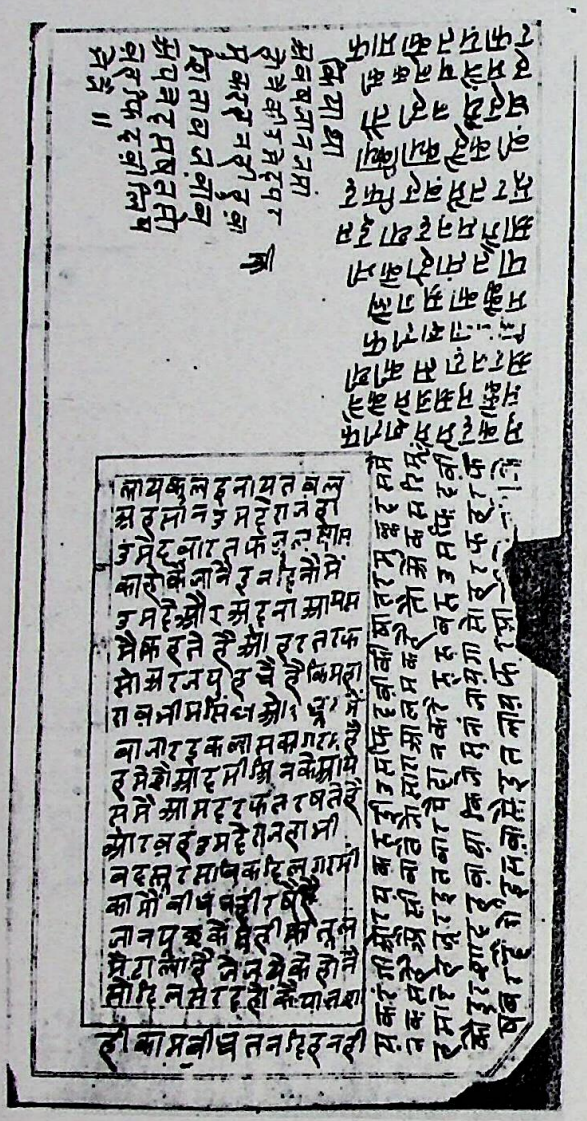

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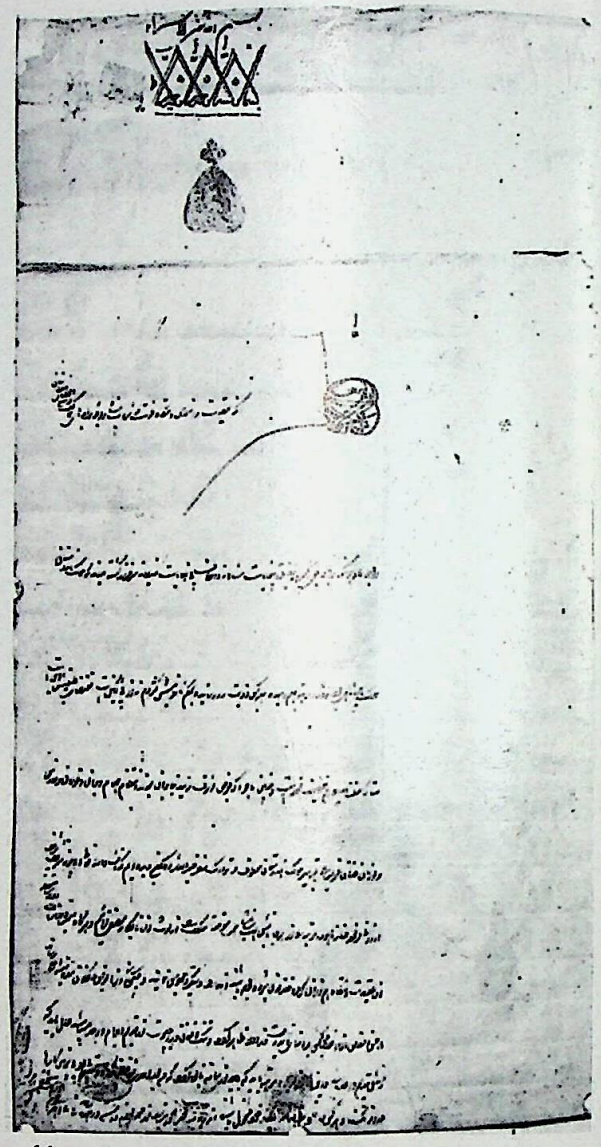

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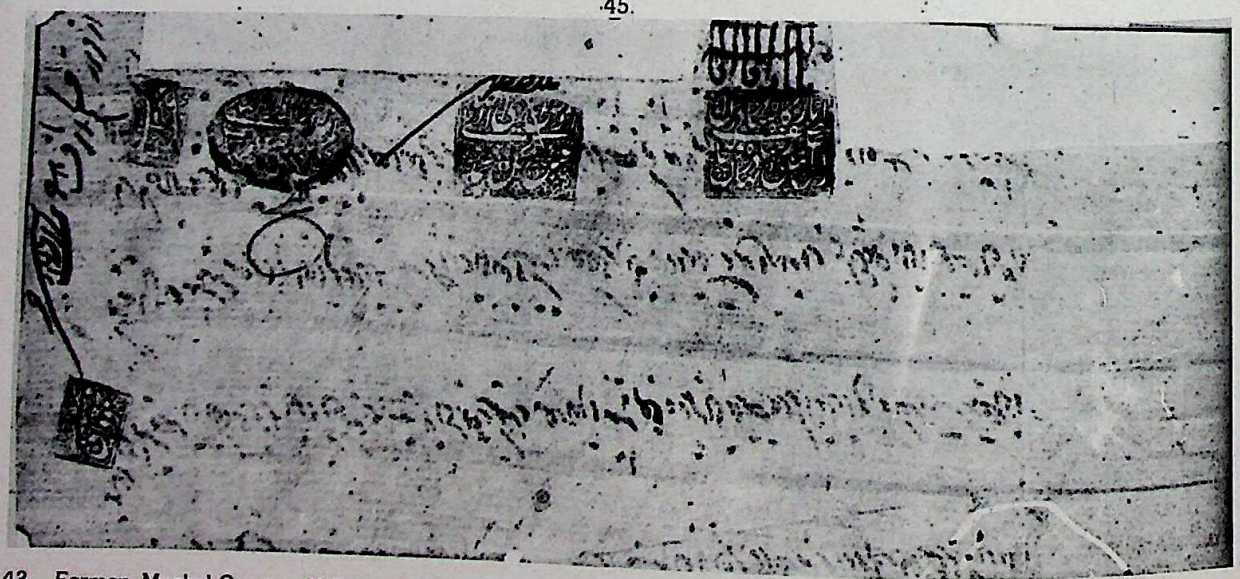

43. *Farman*, Mughal Court to M.S. Jai Singh, undated, re. complaint against Maharao Bhim Singh etc, no. 192

44-45. *Farman*, Ahmad Shah Durrani to M.S. Madho Singh I, AD 1759, re. help against the Marathas, no. 197

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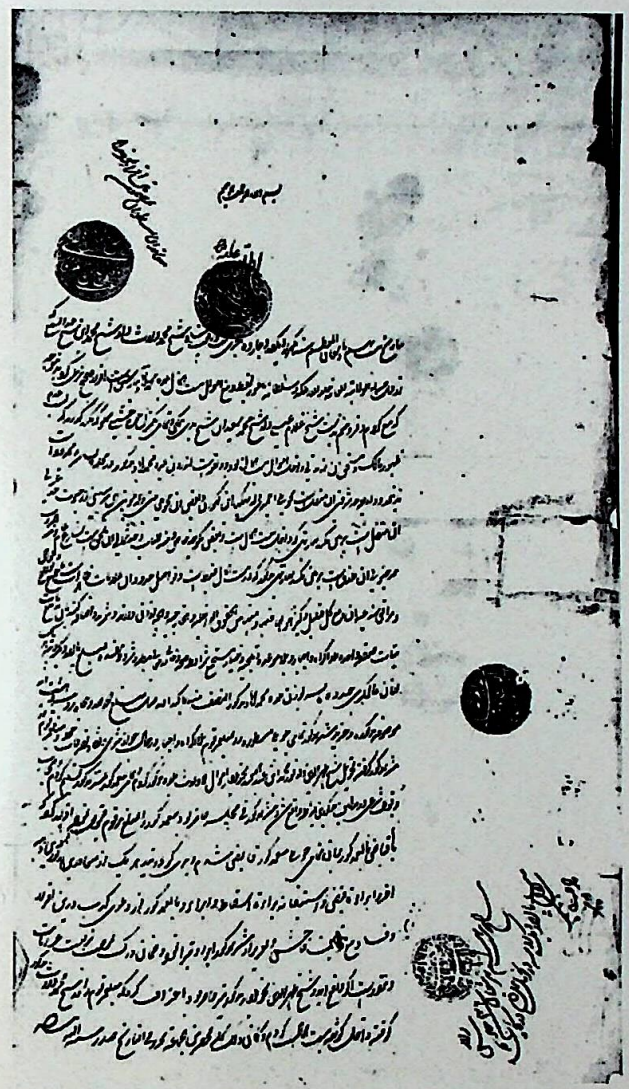
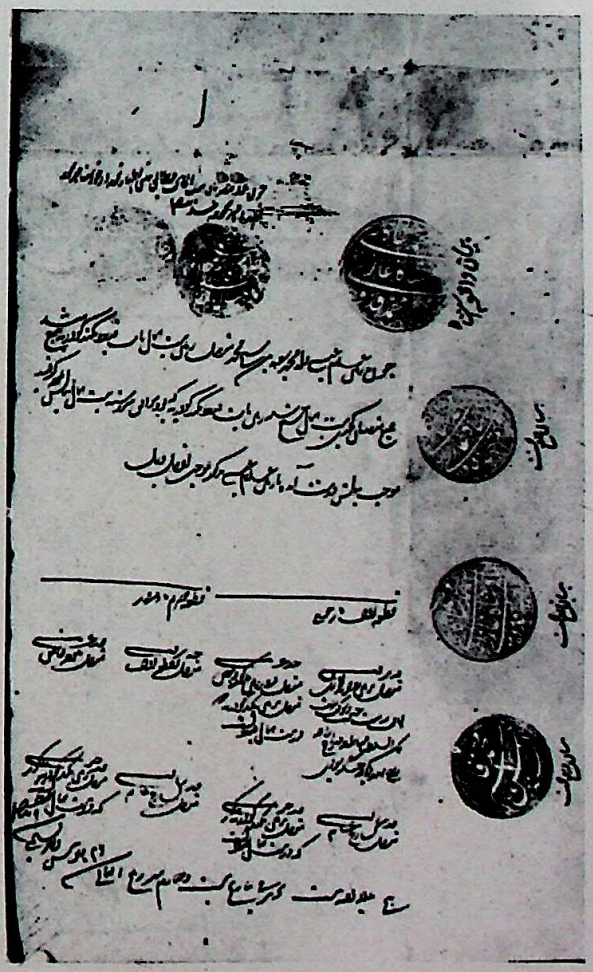


46. *Qabalah*, executed between Sheikh Muhammad Waris and Sheikh Ghulam Isa, AD 1703, no 200



47. *Yad-dasht*, AD 1743, re. purchase of land, no 205

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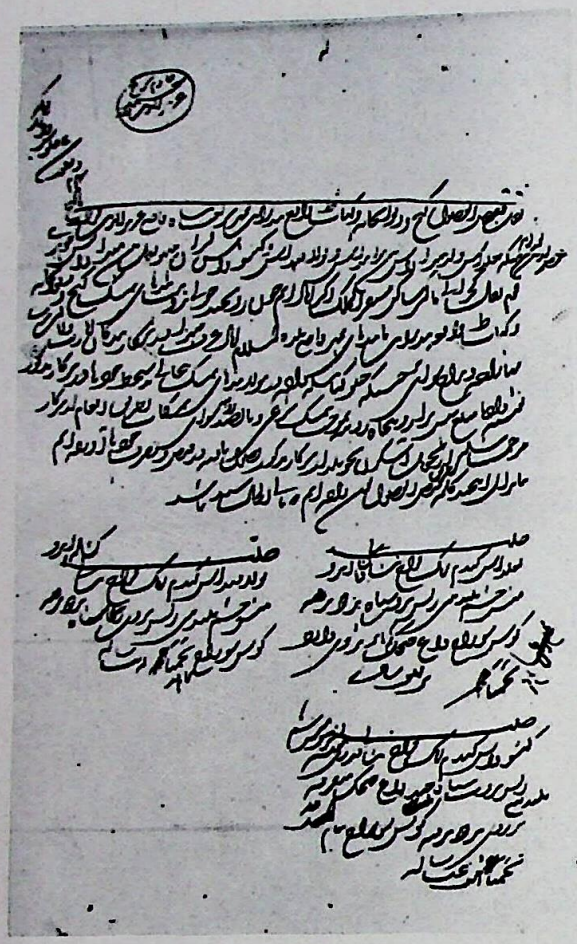
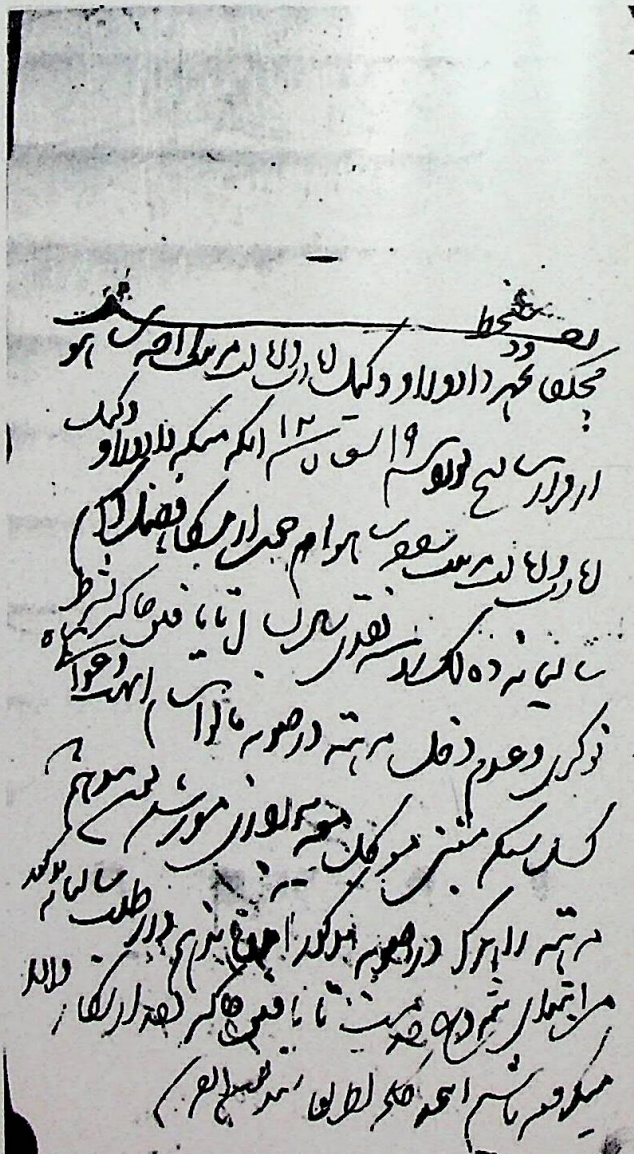


48. Receipt, Laldas to M.S. Jai Singh, AD 1725. re. *ghat*, *kunj* and *dewankhana* at Vrindavan, no. 213



49. *Muchalka*, Dadu Rao, *vakil* of Raja Sahu to M.S. Jai Singh, AD 1730, re. appointment of Kushal Singh to check the Marathas in Malwa, no. 252

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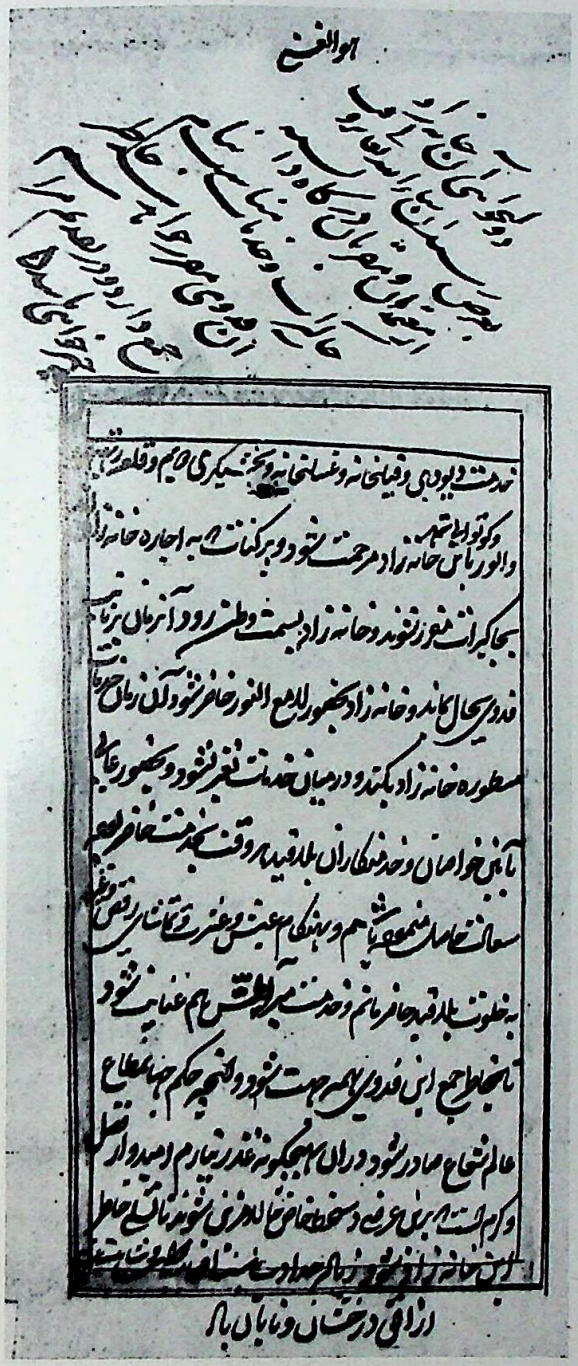
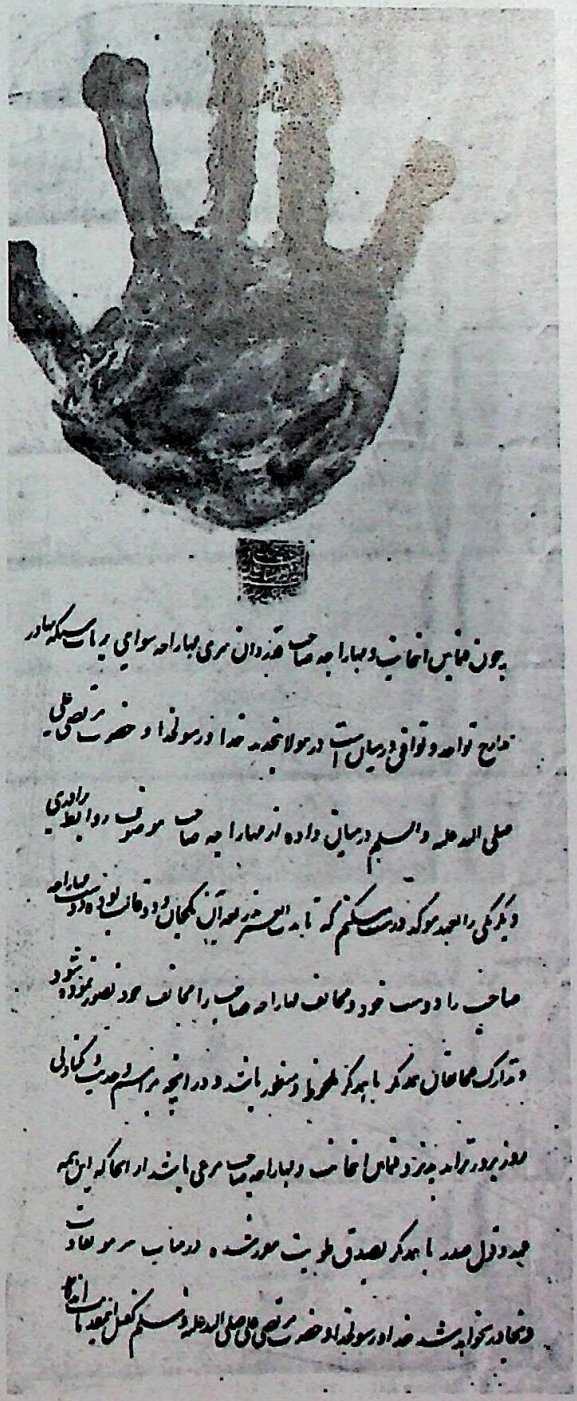


50. *Arzi*, M.S. Ishwari Singh to the Mughal Court, undated, re. grant of service in the Imperial Court, no. 280



51. *Qaulnama* of friendship, Nawab Afrasiyab Khan to M.S. Pratap Singh, undated, no. 281

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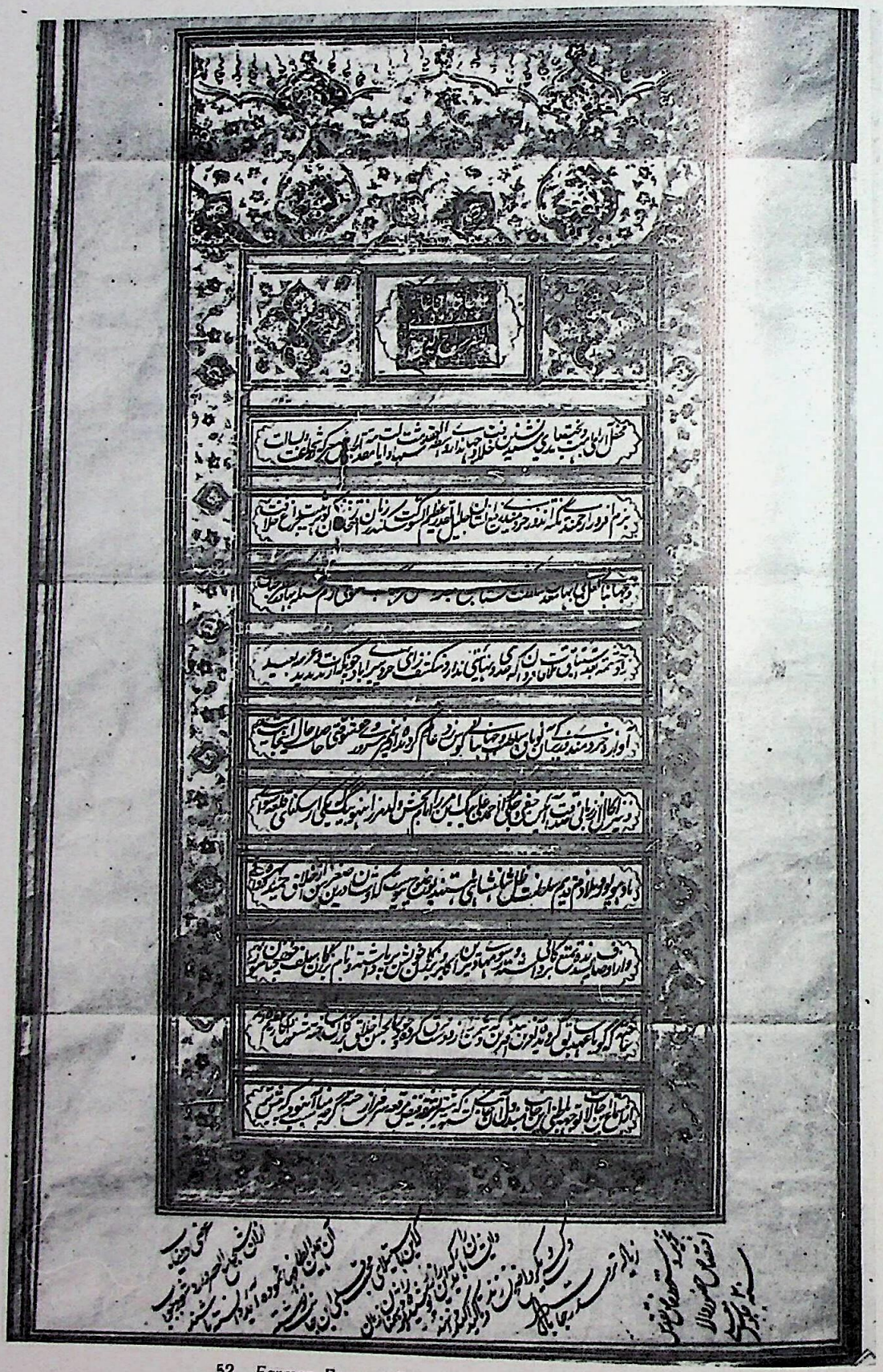

52. *Farman*, Emperor Bahadur Shah II to M.S. Ram Singh II, AD 1839, complimentary, no. 282

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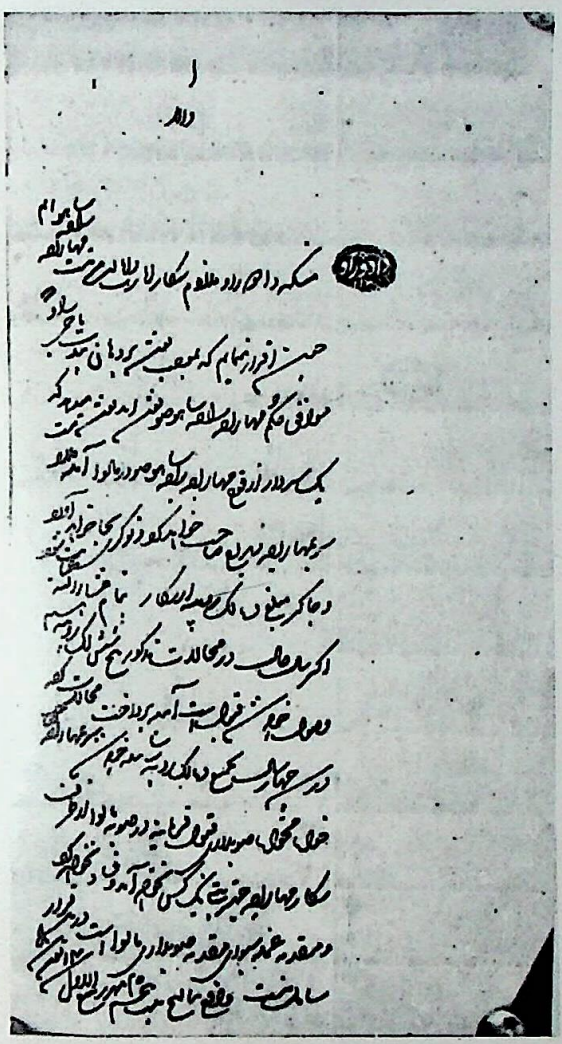
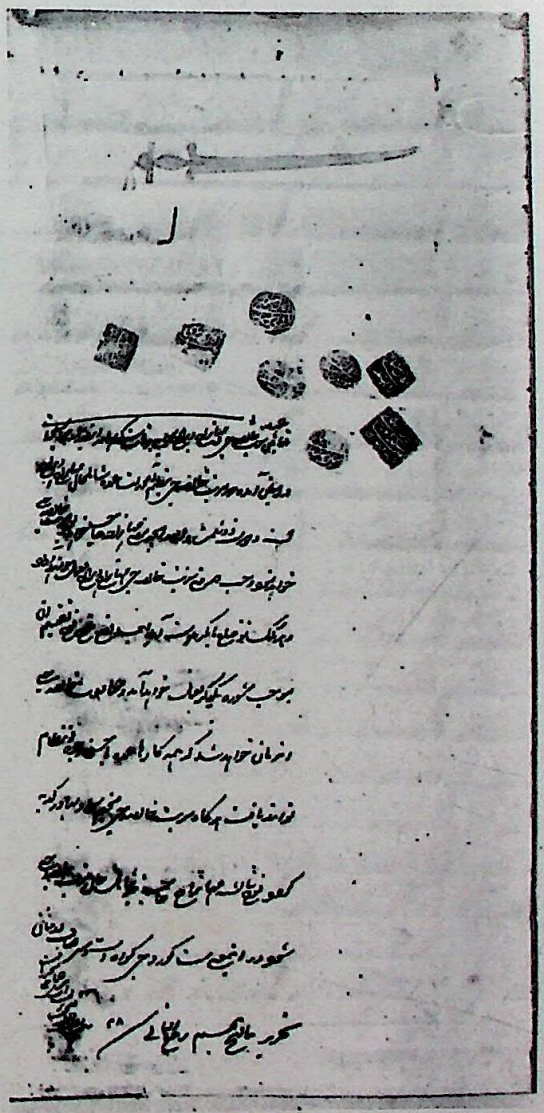


53. *Ahadnama* between M.S. Jai Singh and Sahu Chhatrapati, AD 1732, re. arrangements in Malwa. no. 290



54. *Ahadnama* of friendship between M.S. Pratap Singh and the Sikhs, AD 1787, no. 297

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Treaty between the [illegible] His Highness [illegible] Ram Singh, Maharaja of Jeypore [illegible] C., Agent to the Governor General for the part by Major William H Beynon, Political Agent at the Court of Jeypore, under authority from Lieut Colonel [illegible] States of Rajpootana in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Honorable Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas, K.P. G.M.S.I., P.C. &c &c &c, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and on the other part by Nawab Mohamed Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, in virtue of the full powers conferred on him by Maharaja Ram Singh aforesaid.

Subject to the conditions contained in the following Agreement the Government of Jeypore will lease to the British Government its right of manufacturing [illegible] within the limits of the territory bordering on the Sambhur Lake, as hereinafter defined in Article IV, and of levying duties on Salt produced within such limits.

Article II.

This lease shall continue in force until such time as the British Government desires to relinquish it; provided that the British Government shall give notice to the Government of Jeypore of its intention to terminate the arrangement two full years previous to the date on which it desires the lease to cease.

Article III.

To enable the British Government to carry on the manufacture and sale of Salt at the Sambhur Lake, the Jeypore Government shall empower the British Government and all Officers appointed by the British Government for such purpose, to enter, and search, in case of suspicion, houses and all other places enclosed or otherwise within the limits hereinafter defined, and to arrest and punish with fine, imprisonment, confiscation of goods or otherwise, any and all persons detected within such limits in the violation of any of the rules or regulations which may be laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale or removal of Salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling.

Article IV.

The strip of territory bordering on the shores of the Lake, including the town of Sambhur and twelve other hamlets, and comprising the whole of the territory now subject to the joint jurisdiction of the States of Jeypore and Joudhpore shall be demarcated, and the whole space enclosed by such line of demarcation, as well as such portions of the Lake itself or of its dry bed as are now under the said joint jurisdiction, shall be held to constitute the limits within which the British Government and its Officers are authorized to exercise the jurisdiction referred to in Article III.

Article V.

Within the said limits, and so far as such measures may be necessary for the protection or furtherance of the manufacture, sale or removal of salt, the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of the rules laid down in accordance with Article III of this Agreement, the British Government or the Officers by it empowered shall be authorized to occupy land for building or other purposes, to construct roads, erect barriers, houses or buildings, and to remove buildings or other property. If any land, paying land revenue to the Government of Jeypore, be occupied under the authority of the British Government for any of the purposes aforesaid, the British Government shall pay to the Government of Jeypore an annual rent equal to the amount of such revenue. In every case in which any [illegible] involving injury to private property shall be done by the British Government or its officers, under this Article, due and sufficient notice shall be given to the Government of Jeypore, and in all such cases proper compensation shall be paid by the British Government on account of such injury. In case of dispute between the British Government or its officers and the owner of such property, as to the amount of the compensation, such amount shall be determined by arbitration. The erection of any buildings within the said limits shall not confer on the British Government any proprietary right in the land, which on the termination of the lease shall revert to the Government of Jeypore with all buildings or materials left thereon by the British Government. No temples or places of religious worship shall be interfered with.

Article VI.

Under the authority of the Jeypore Government the British Government shall constitute a Court, presided over by a competent Officer who shall usually hold his office within the abovementioned limits, for the trial and punishment, on conviction, of all persons charged with violations of the rules and regulations referred to in Article III, or offences connected therewith; and the British Government is authorized to cause the confinement of any such offenders sentenced to imprisonment either within the aforesaid limits or within its own territories as may seem to it most fitting.

Article VII

From and after the date of the commencement of the lease the British Government will from time to time fix the price at which salt manufactured within the said limits, other than the Salt to be delivered under the second clause of this Article, shall be offered for sale. The Jeypore Government shall be entitled to receive annually at the place of manufacture, from the British Government, for the consumption of the Jeypore State, any quantity of Salt which the Jeypore Government may demand, not exceeding one hundred and seventy five thousand (175,000) British Indian maunds, paying for the same at the rate of nine (9) annas (British Currency) per maund. The Jeypore Government will be at liberty to sell such salt at any price that it may fix.

Article VIII.

Of the stocks of Salt owned jointly by the Governments of Jeypore and Joudhpore, and existing within the said limits at the commencement of the lease, the share belonging to the Jeypore Government, being the half of the stocks abovementioned, shall be transferred by the said Government to the British Government on the following terms. In accordance with [illegible] the Government of Jeypore will transfer its share or five hundred and ten thousand (510,000) British Indian Maunds of Salt to the British Government free of cost. The price to be paid for the share of the Jeypore Government in the remainder of the said stocks shall be reckoned at six and a half annas (6½) per British Indian Maund, and payment shall be made at this rate by the British Government to the Government of Jeypore; provided that the said payment of six and a half annas per maund to the Government of Jeypore shall only commence when Salt exceeding of eight hundred and twenty-five thousand (825000) British Indian maunds is sold or exported by the British Government in any year, and then only on the share of such excess which belongs to the Government of Jeypore; and until the aggregate of such yearly excess amounts to the full quantity of the stocks of salt transferred, over and above the said three hundred and ten thousand British Indian Maunds, the British Government shall not pay the royalty of 20 per cent on the sale price of such excess, as provided in Article XII. In reckoning the said eight hundred and twenty five thousand maunds the amount of salt issued for the consumption of the Jeypore State under clause 2 of Article VII shall be included.

Article IX.

No tax, toll, transit duty or due of any kind whatever shall be levied by the Jeypore Government, or shall be, or be permitted to be levied by any other person, on any salt manufactured or sold by the British Government within the said limits, or while in transit through the Jeypore territory and covered by a British pass, en route to any place outside the Jeypore territory; provided that on all salt delivered under Article VII or sold for consumption within the territory of Jeypore, the Government of that State shall be at liberty to levy whatever tax it may please.

Article X.

Nothing in this agreement shall be held to bar the sovereign jurisdiction of the Jeypore Government, within the aforesaid limits, in all matters, civil and criminal, not connected with the manufacture, sale or removal of Salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling.

Article XI.

The Government of Jeypore shall be relieved of all expenses whatever connected with the manufacture, sale and removal of Salt, and the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling within the limits aforesaid; and, in consideration of the lease granted to it, the British Government agrees to pay to the Jeypore Government, by two half yearly instalments, an annual rent of one hundred and twenty five thousand (125000) Rupees British currency on account of the share of the Jeypore Government in the Salt sold within the said limits, and one hundred and fifty thousand Rupees (150000) British currency in compensation for loss in Salt revenue levied by the Jeypore Government and surrendered under the present Agreement; and the total sum of such annual rent, amounting to two hundred and seventy five thousand (275000) Rupees British currency shall be paid without reference to the quantity of Salt actually sold in, or exported from, the said limits.

Article XII

If the amount of Salt sold in or exported from, the said limits by the British Government in any year shall exceed eight hundred and twenty five thousand British Indian Maunds, the British Government shall pay to the Government of Jeypore on all such excess, (subject to the exhaustion of the old stocks [illegible] in Article VIII) a royalty at the rate of 20 per cent on the price per maund, which shall have been fixed as the selling price under the first clause of Article VII, [illegible] the same [illegible]

55-56. Agreement between M.S. Ram Singh II and the British, AD 1869, re. Sambhar lake.

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to the [illegible] of [illegible] or whose [illegible] is [illegible] in any [illegible], the accounts rendered by the principal British Officer in charge at Tumkhur shall be deemed [illegible] of the accounts [illegible] sold or exported by the British Government within the period to which they refer. Should that the Jeypore Government shall not be deemed [illegible] of [illegible] to keep a record of sales [illegible] satisfaction.

Article XIII

The British Government agrees to deliver annually 7000 Seven thousand British Indian Maunds of [illegible] Salt, free of all charges, for the use of the Jeypore Dominions, such salt to be delivered at the place of manufacture, to any Officer empowered by the Jeypore Government to receive it.

Article XIV

The British Government shall have no claim on the land or other revenue, unencumbered with salt payable from the lease of Tumkhur or other [illegible] lands included within the limits aforesaid.

Article XV

The British Government shall not sell any salt outside the limits aforesaid within the Jeypore territory.

Article XVI

If any person employed by the British Government, within the said limits, shall have absconded after committing an offence, or if any person shall have [illegible] of his committing a breach of the Rules laid down under Article III, the Jeypore Government shall, on sufficient evidence of his criminality, make every effort to cause his arrest and [illegible] to the British authorities within the said limits, on case of his passing through, or taking refuge in, any part of the Jeypore territories.

Article XVII

None of the additions of this Agreement shall have effect until the British Government shall actually assume charge of the manufacture of salt within the [illegible] The British Government may determine the date of so assuming charge; provided that such date shall be one of the dates following viz. the [illegible] the 1st May or the [illegible] 1870 or the 1st May 1871. If such charge be not assumed on or before the 1st May 1871 the conditions of this Agreement shall be null and void.

Article XVIII

None of the conditions contained in this Agreement shall be in any way set aside or modified without the previous consent of both Governments, and should either party fail or neglect to adhere to these conditions, the other party shall cease to be bound by this Agreement.

[illegible]

Kaushik Mahomed Fazl Ali Khan Bhadoor

W. H. Reynolds
Secretary [illegible]

Signed sealed and exchanged at Simla on the Seventh day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mayo

This Treaty was ratified by the Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Simla, on the seventh of August 1869.

W. S. [illegible]

Secretary to the Government of India
Foreign Department

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57. The Map of Kabul, undated, no. 541

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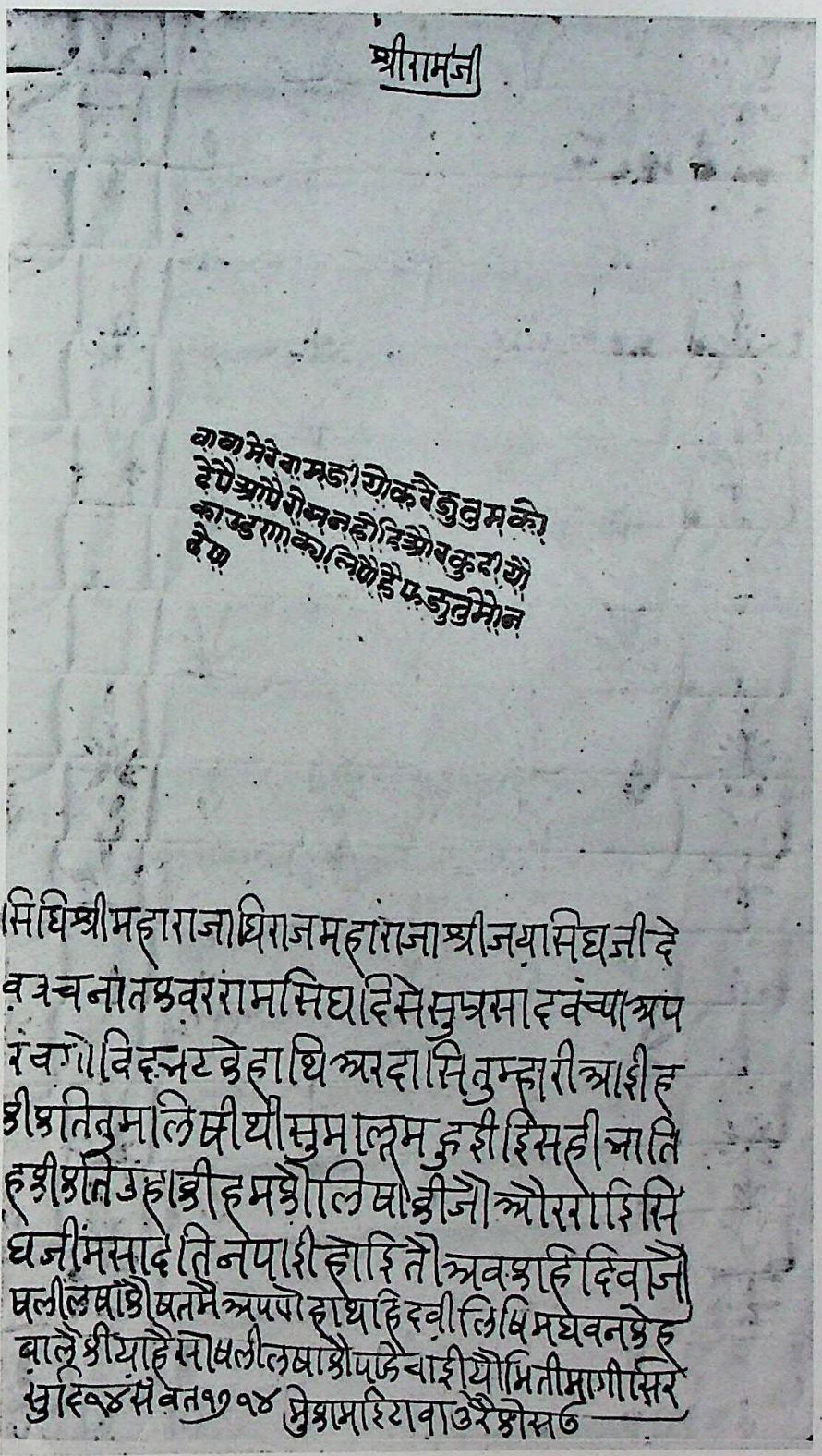

58. *Kharita*, Mirza Raja Jai Singh to Kunwar Ram Singh I, AD 1657, re. domestic affairs, no. 595

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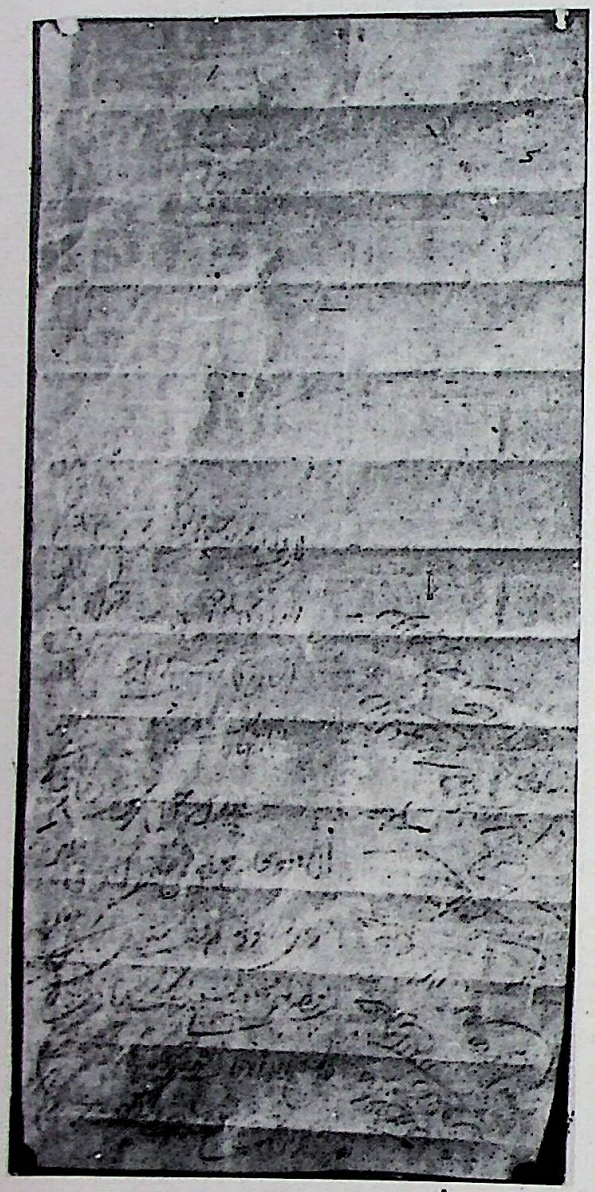
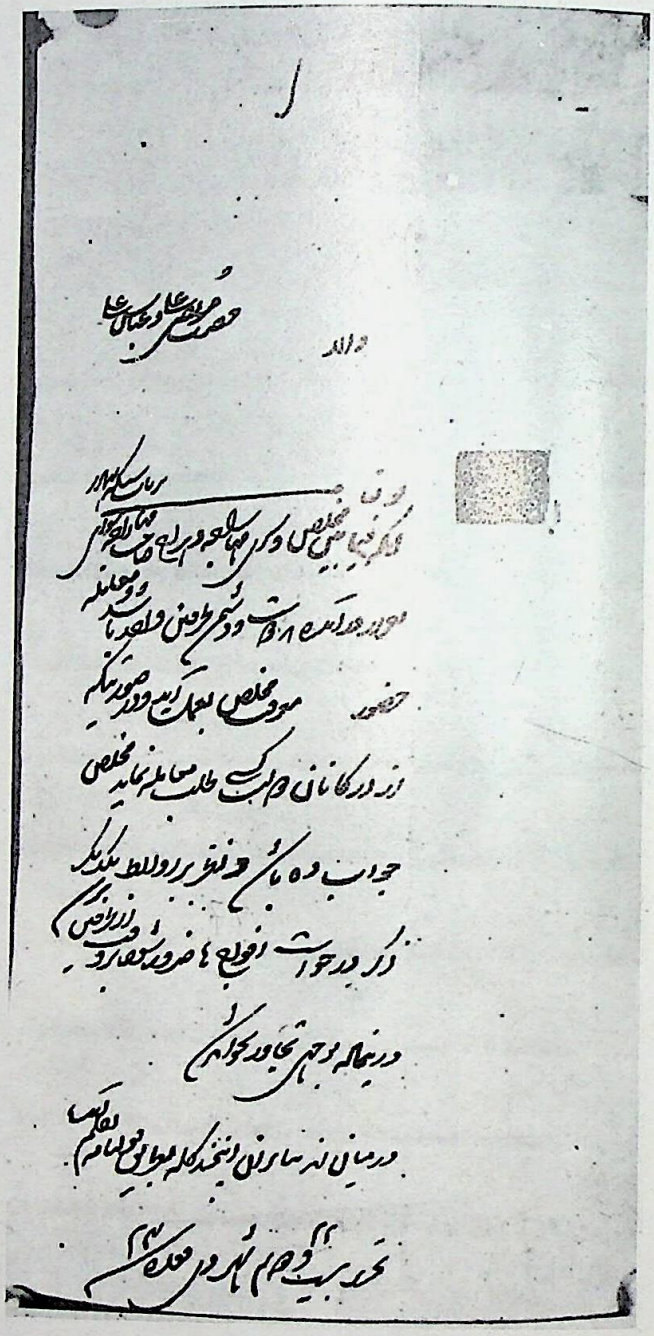
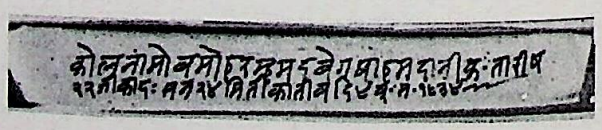


59. *Shuqqah*, Emperor Shah Alam to M.S. Ptatap Singh. AD 1795, re. deputation of Raja Amar Singh and Rai Ratanlal, no. 603



61. *Qaulnama* of friendship between Muhammad Begh Khan Hamdani Feroze Jang and M.S. Pratap Singh, AD 1782, no. 605

60. A detail showing the cover of no. 603



62. A detail showing cover, of no. 605

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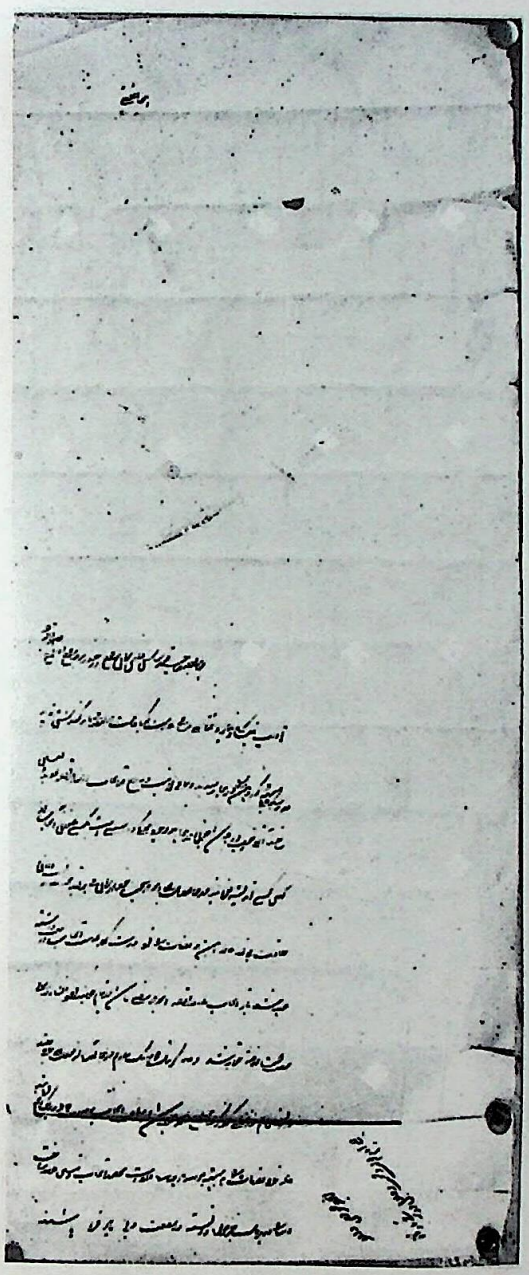
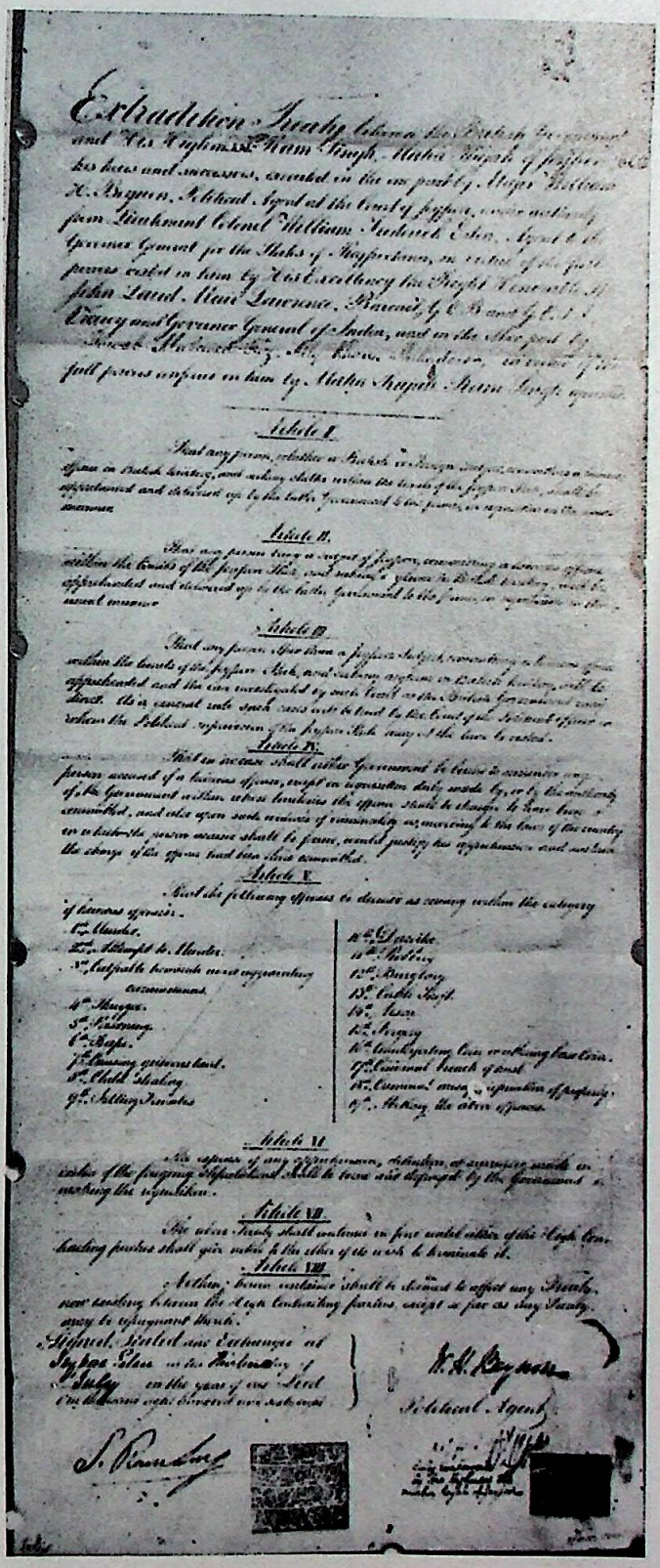


63. *Kharita*, General Perron to M.S. Pratap Singh, undated, re. arrival of Lala Harsukh Rai and Seth Govardhan Das, no. 609



65. Agreement between the Maharaja of Jaipur, S. Ram Singh II and the British Government, AD 1868, re. extradition treaty, no. 626

64. A detail showing cover of no. 609

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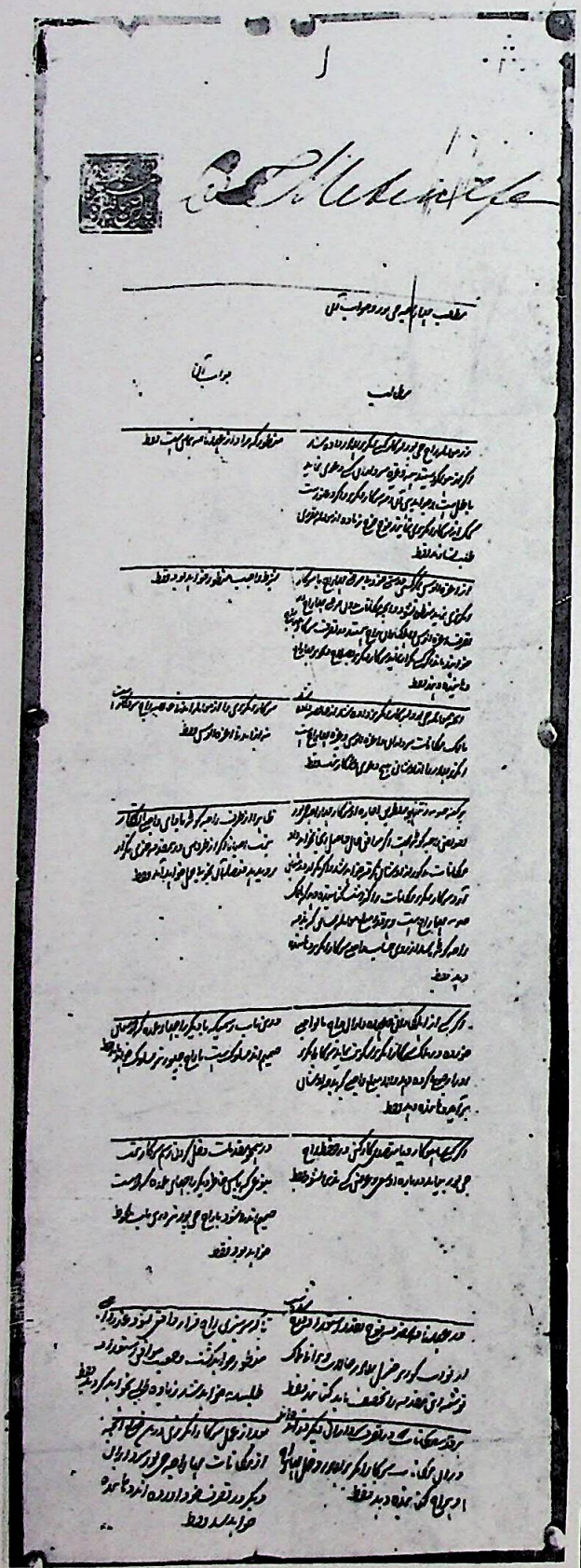
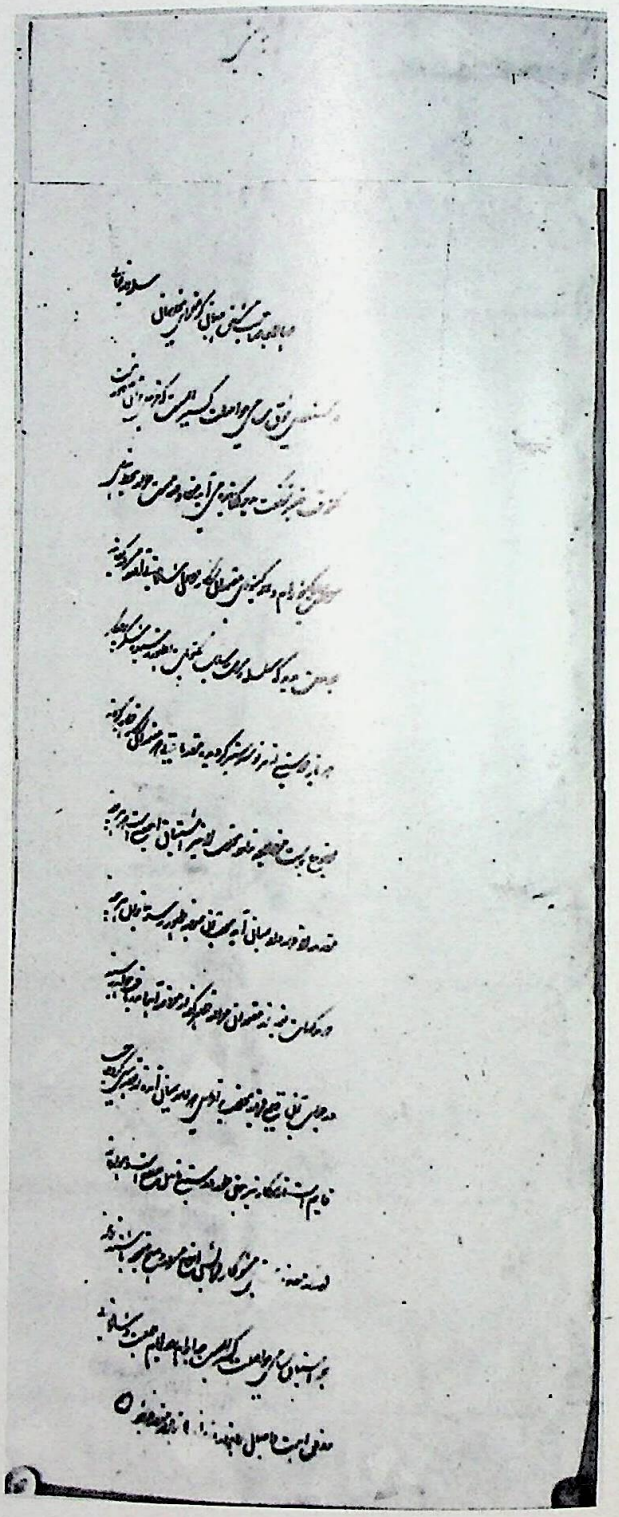
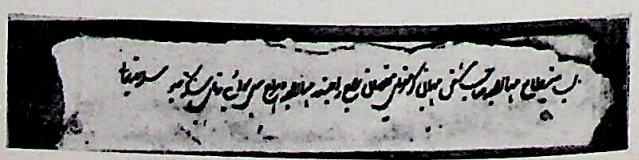


66. Agreement between Charles Metcalfe and M.S Jagat Singh, AD 1806, re. eight conditions of treaty, no. 631



67. *Kharita*, Jaswant Rao Holkar to M.S. Pratap Singh, undated, re. acknowledgment of a letter, no. 640



68. A detail showing cover of no. 640

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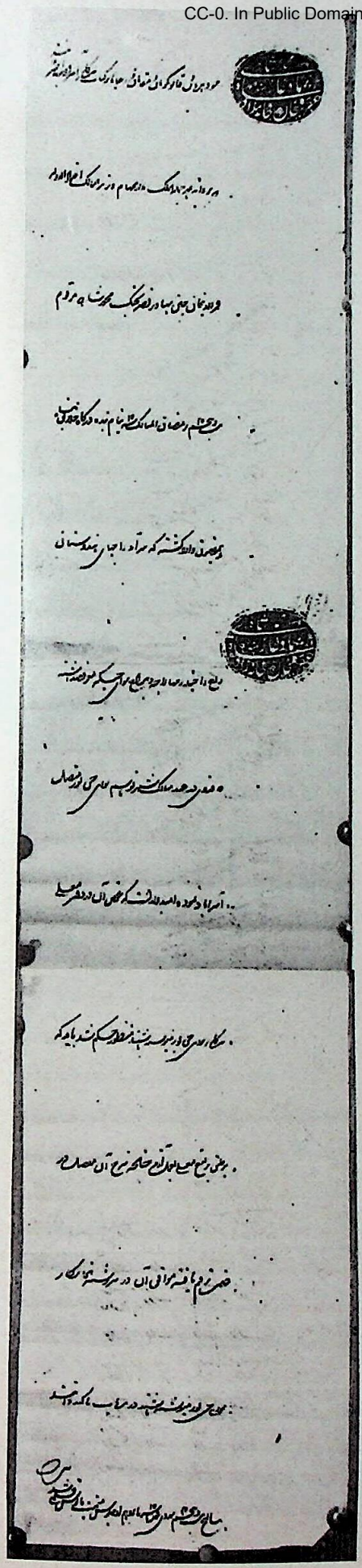

70. *Parwana*, Muhammad Khan Gazanfar Jang to the *mutsaddis* of *suba* Allahabad, AD 1728, re.withdrawal of tax *bader*, no. 643.

69. *Parwana*, Zafar Quli Khan to *chaudharis*, *qanoongos* etc of *sarkar* Amber, re.foundation of the new city of Jaipur, AD 1733 no. 641.

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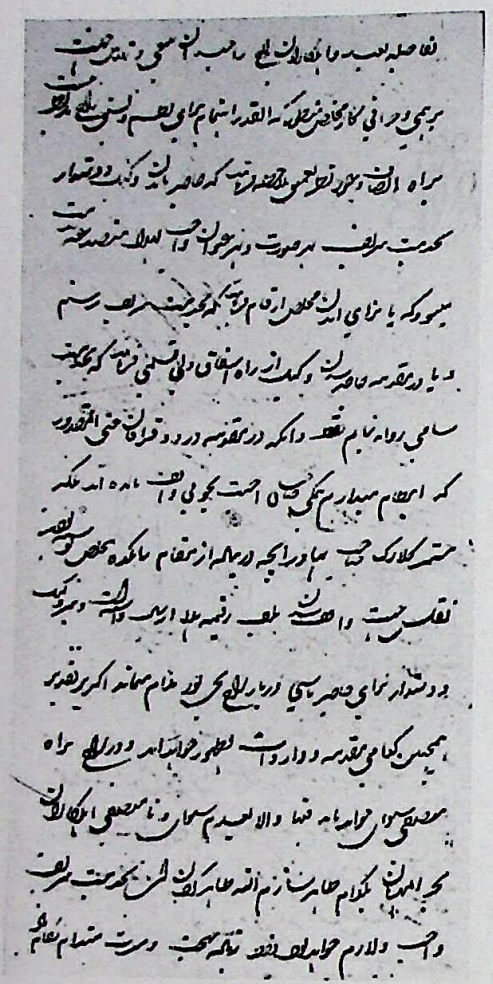

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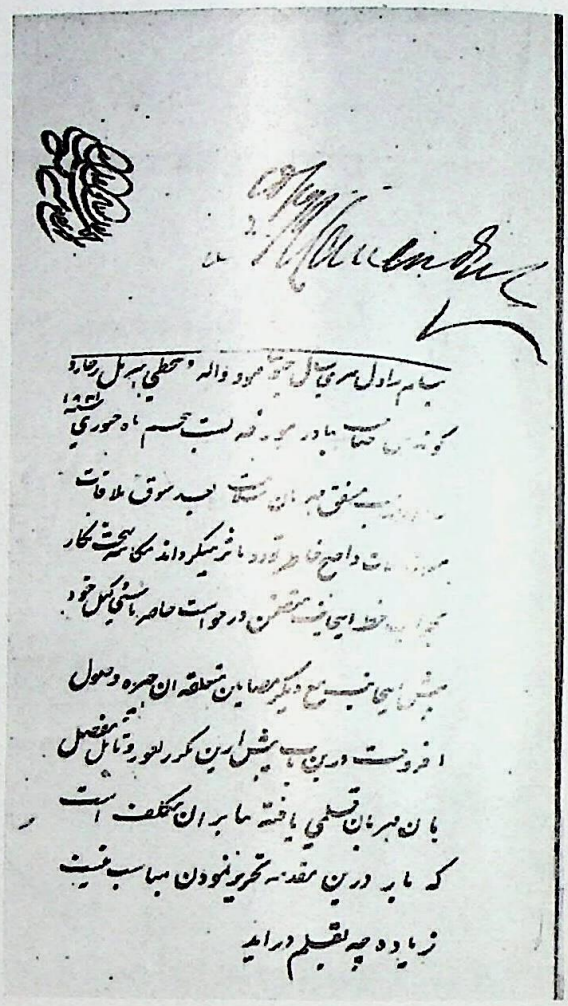

72

73

71-73. Correspondence between Maji Sahiba and Richard Cavendish, re.appointment of a *vakil* at Ajmer by Rawal Bairisal, AD 1831, no. 769.

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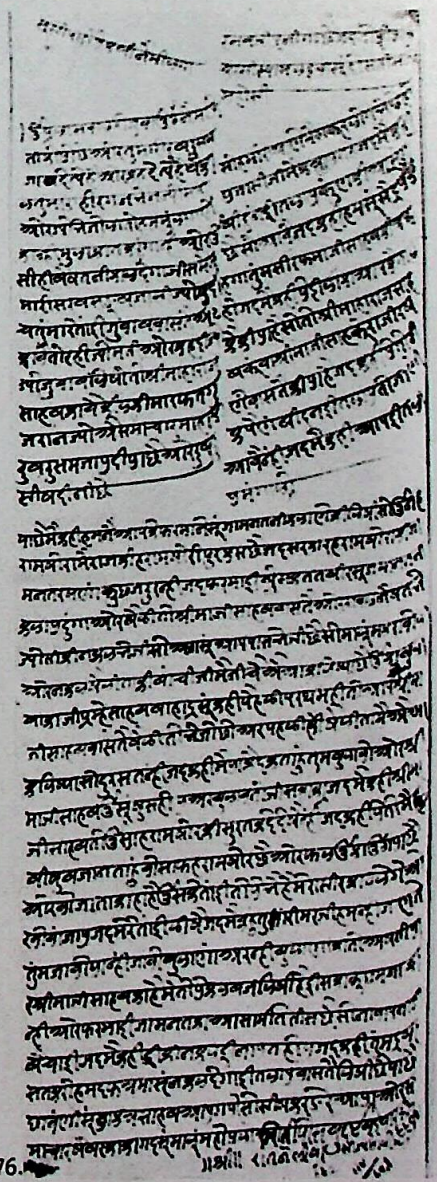

76.

74. Draft reply, Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji) to Mr. Martin, AD 1830, re. sending a *vakil*, no. 810

75-76. *Yad-dasht, (vakil's* note), AD 1830, re. questions put before A.G.G. no. 811 *r* and *v*

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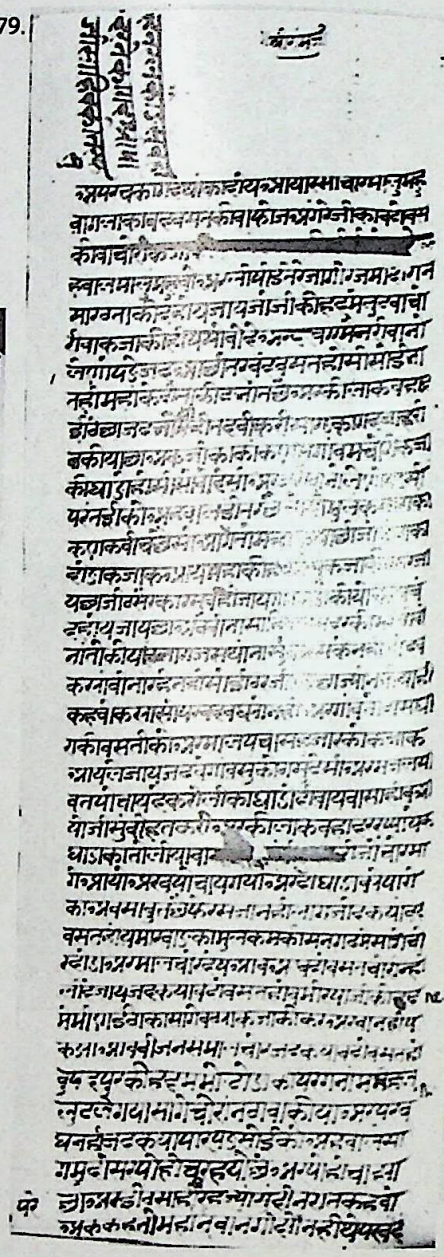

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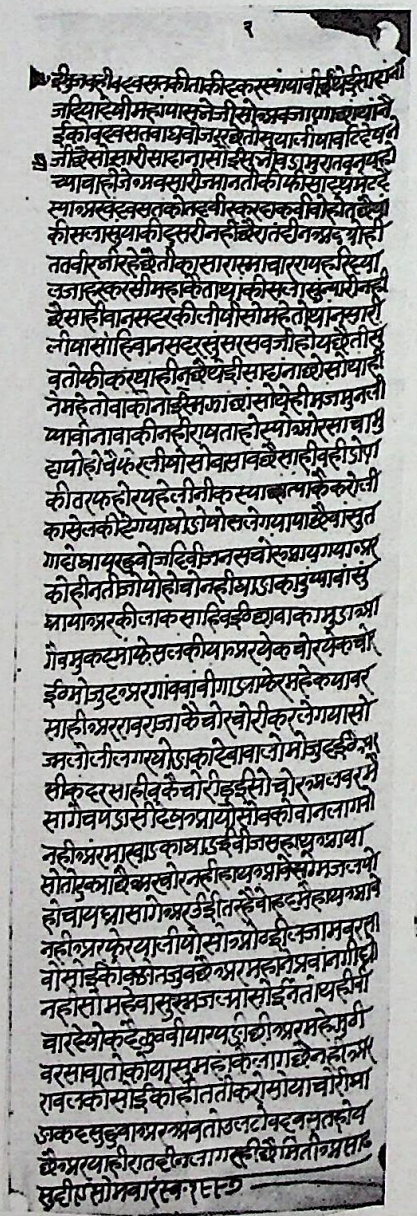

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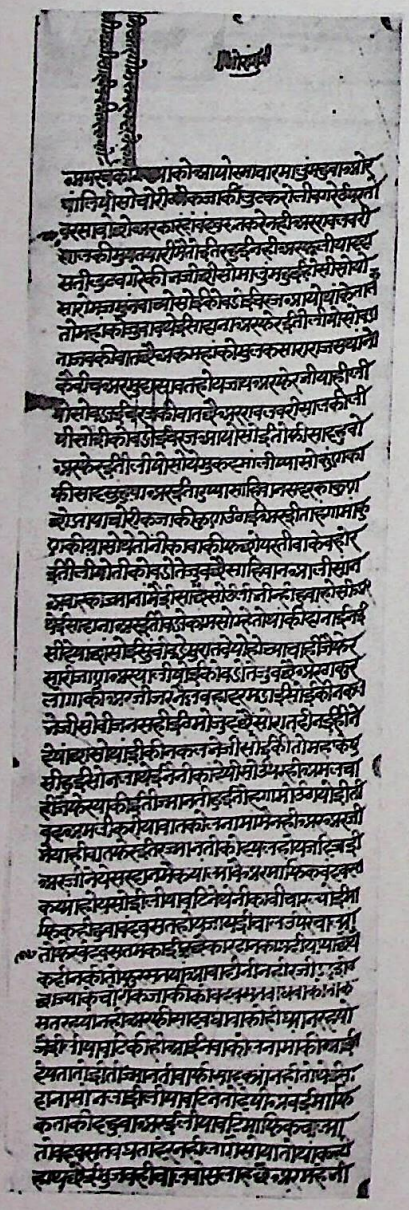

77-78. Draft reply, from Maji Sahiba (Bhattianiji) to Richard Cavendish, AD 1830, re. thefts and robberies in the State, no. 814 (1) & (2)

79. Draft reply, from Maji Sahiba to Richard Cavendish, undated, re. thefts and robberies in the State, no. 816

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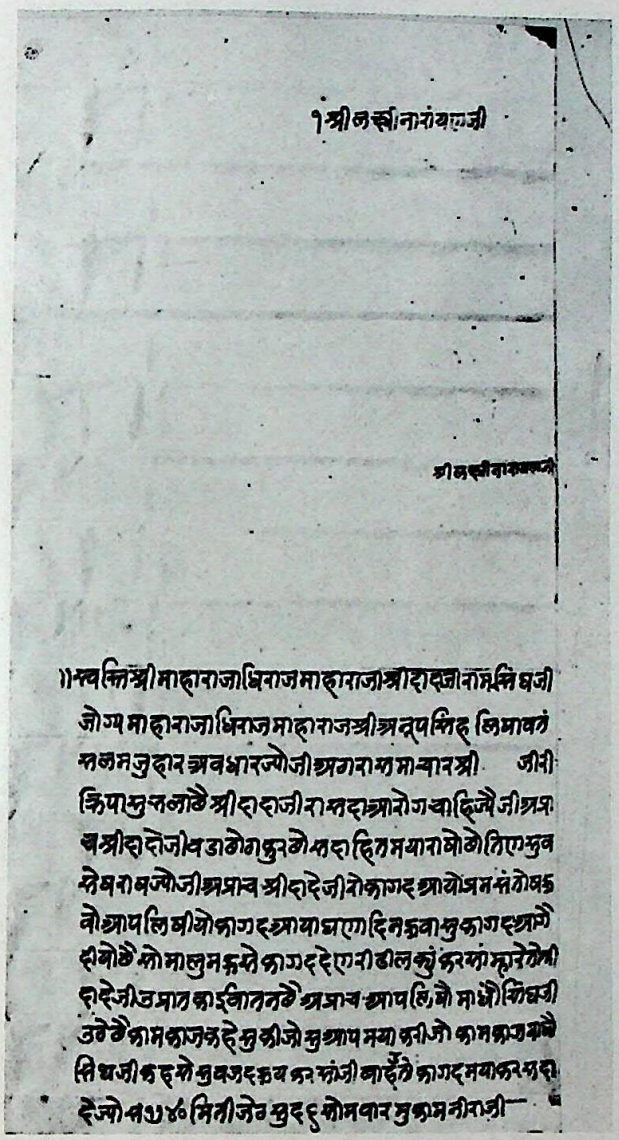
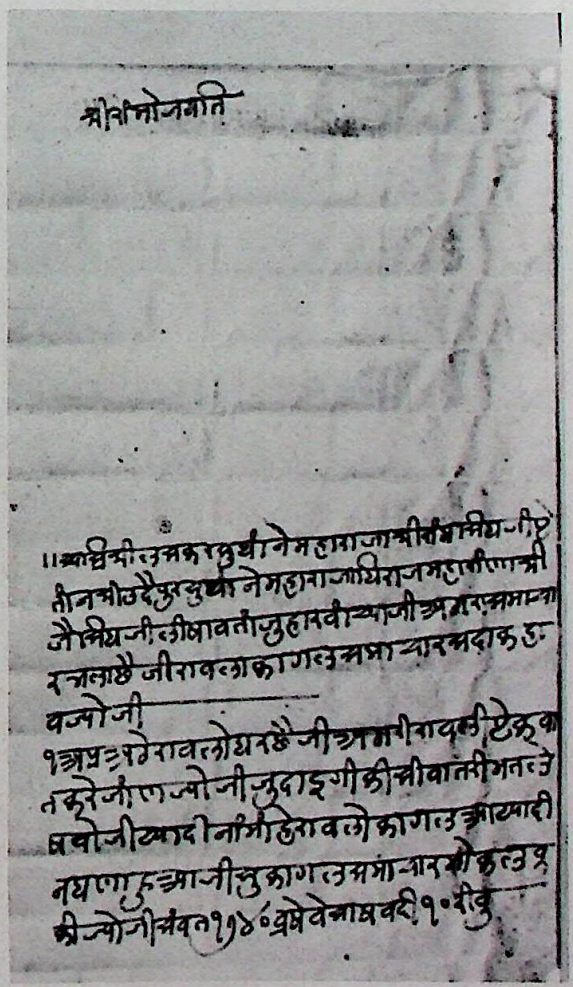


80. *Kharita*, Maharaja Anup Singh of Bikaner to M. Ram Singh I, AD 1683, complimentary, no. 844



81. *Kharita*, Maharana Jai Singh of Udaipur to M. Ram Singh I, AD 1683, complimentary, no. 845

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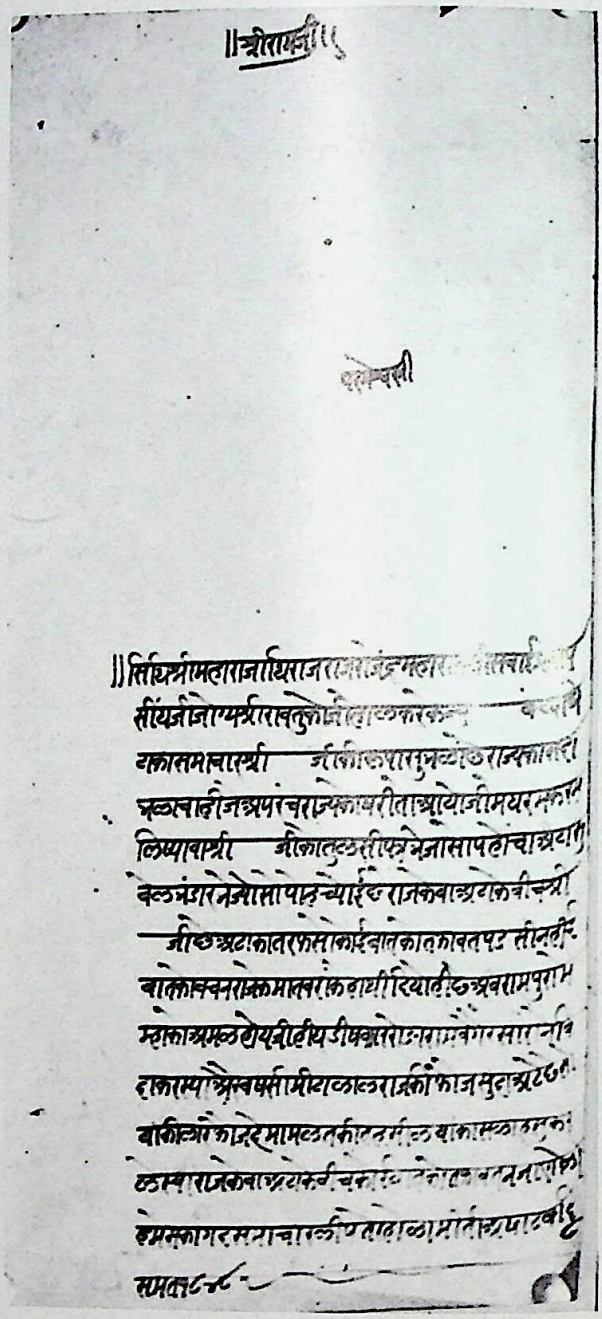
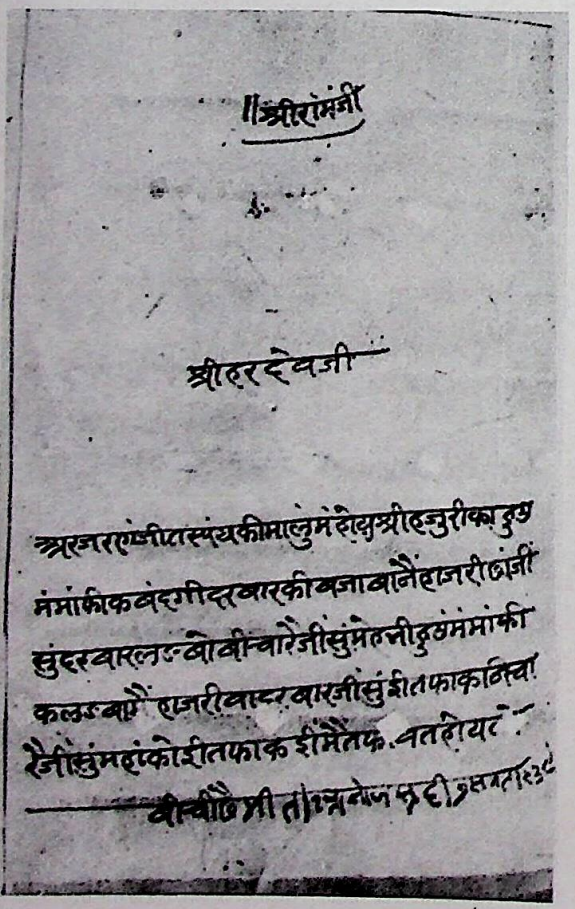
83. *Kharita*, Rao Tukoji Holkar to M.S. Pratap Singh, AD 1792, re. Rampura, no. 847





82. Agreement of friendship between Ranjit Singh Jat of Bharatpur and M.S. Pratap Singh, AD 1782, no. 846

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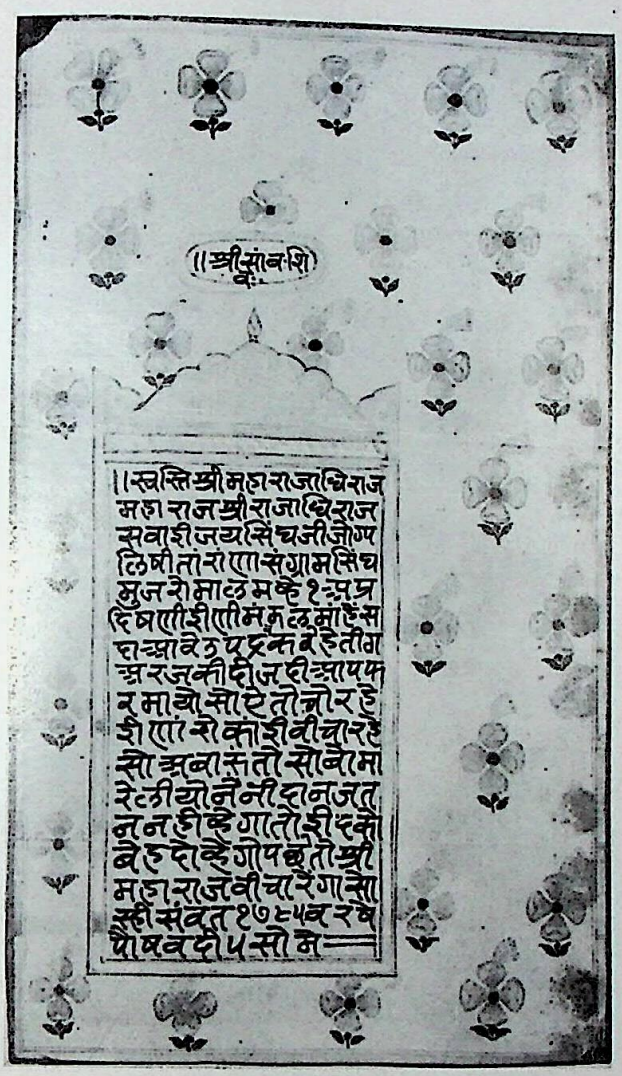
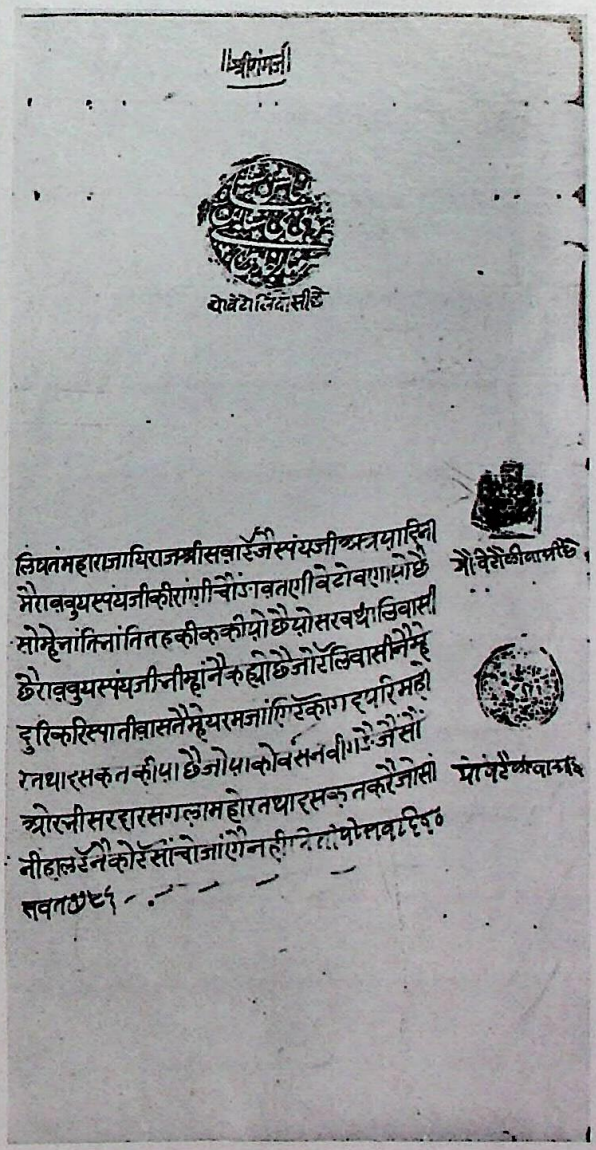


84. *Kharita*, Maharana Sangram Singh of Udaipur to M.S. Jai Singh, AD 1728, re. supression of the Deccanis, no. 854



85. *Mahazarnama*, AD 1729, re. adoption of a son by Rani Chundawat in Bundi, no. 855.

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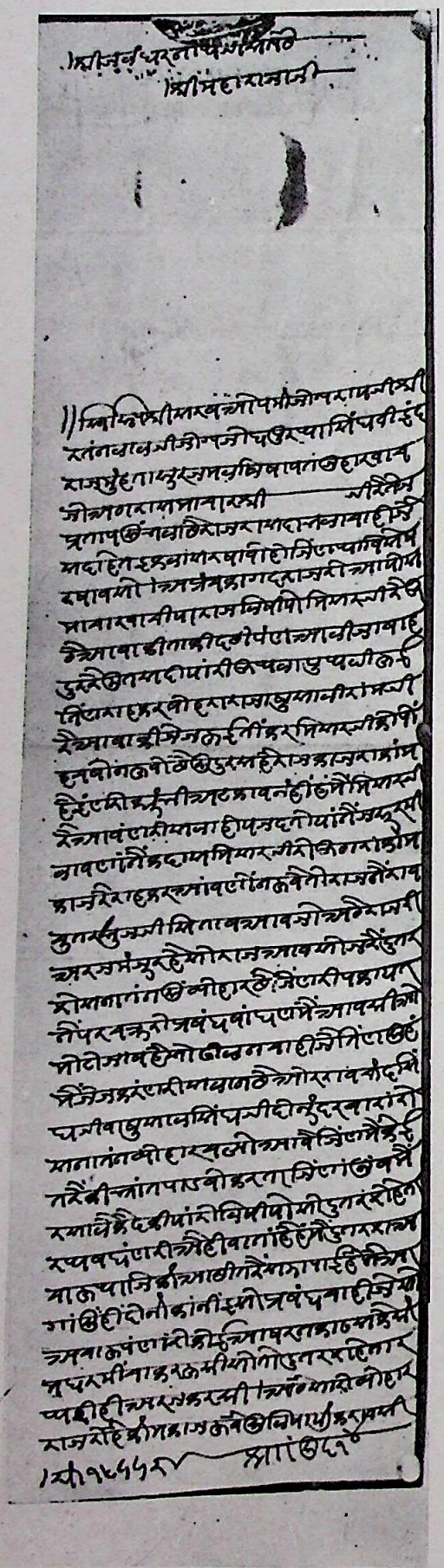
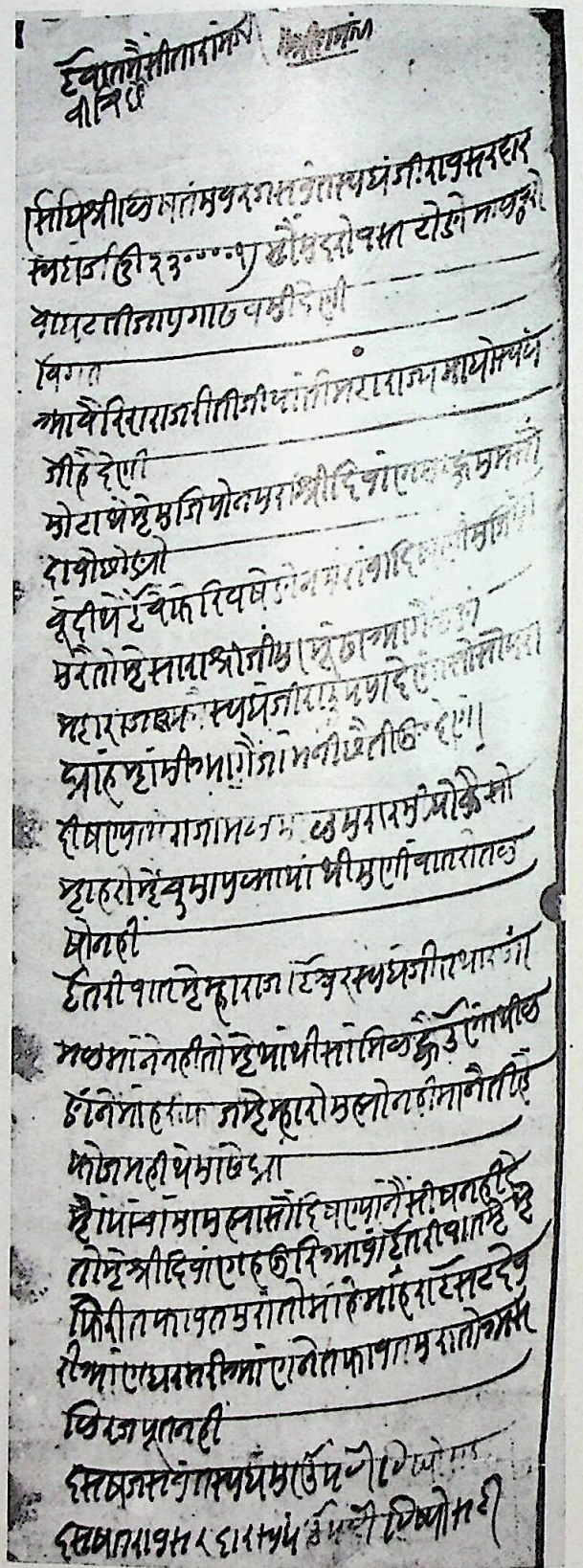


86. *Kagad*, from Mehta Indraraj Surajmal to Rai Ratan Lal, AD 1809, re. calling Mishra Shiva Narain with Rao Chaturbhuj, no 869



87. *Navisht,, jagirdars* of Jaipur to the Maharana of Udaipur, AD 1744, re. settlement with Kr. Madho Singh. no. 872 r

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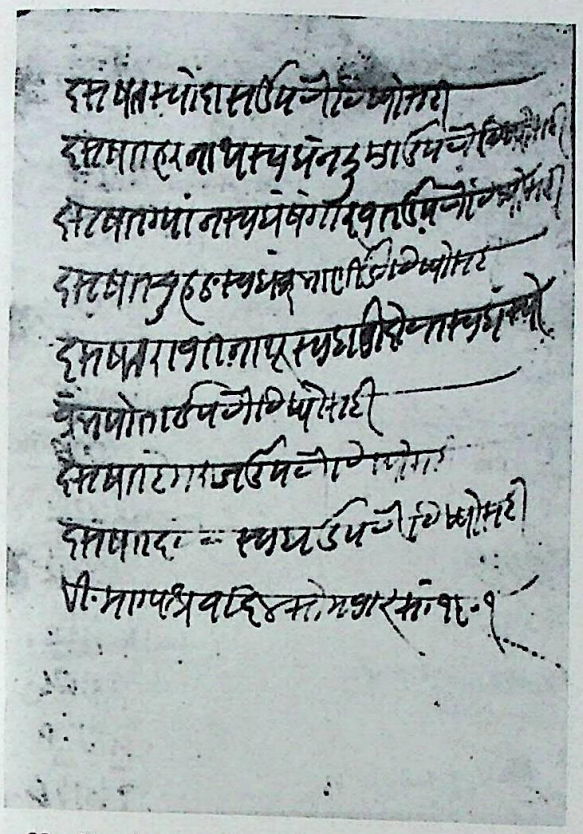
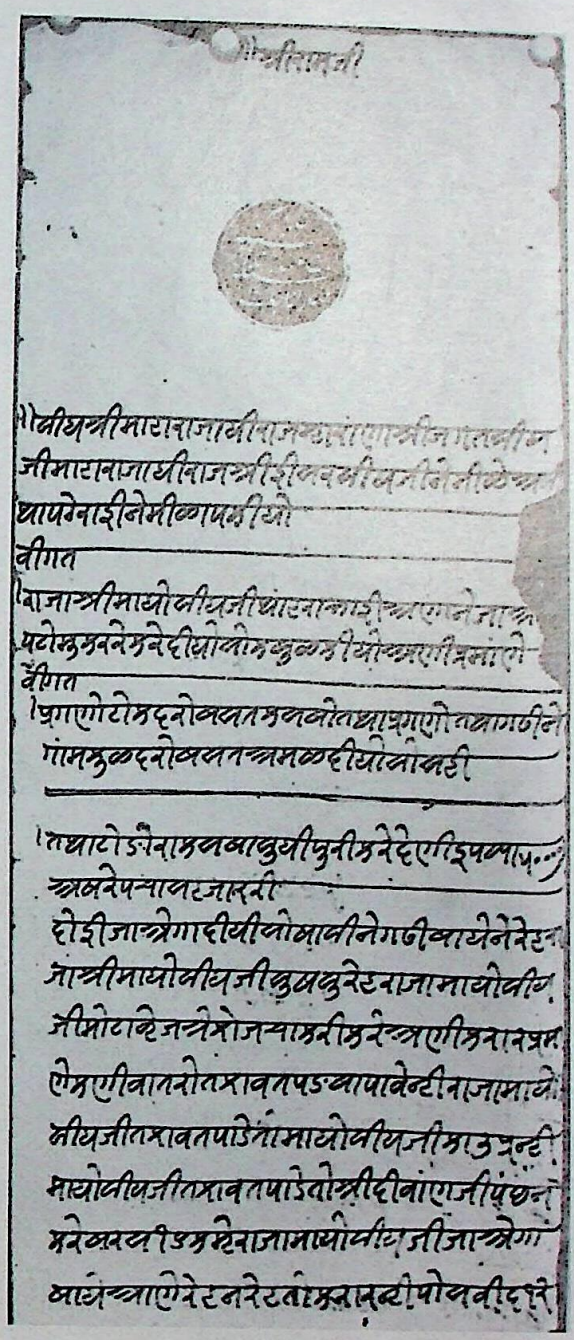


88. *Navishta, jagirdars* of Jaipur to the Maharana of Udaipur, AD 1744, no. 872 *v*



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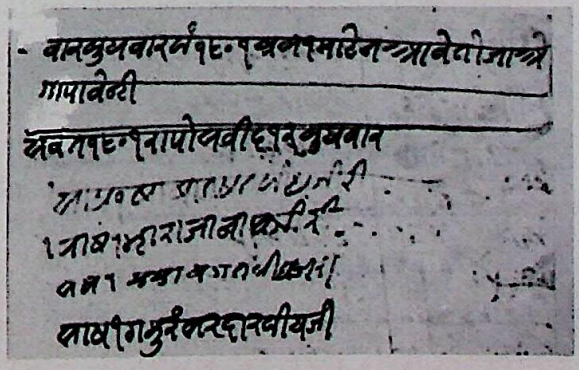

89-90 *Qaulnama*, between Maharana Jagat Singh of Udaipur and M.S. Ishwari Singh, AD 1744, re. *patta* in favour of Raja Madho Singh, no. 879 *r* and *v*

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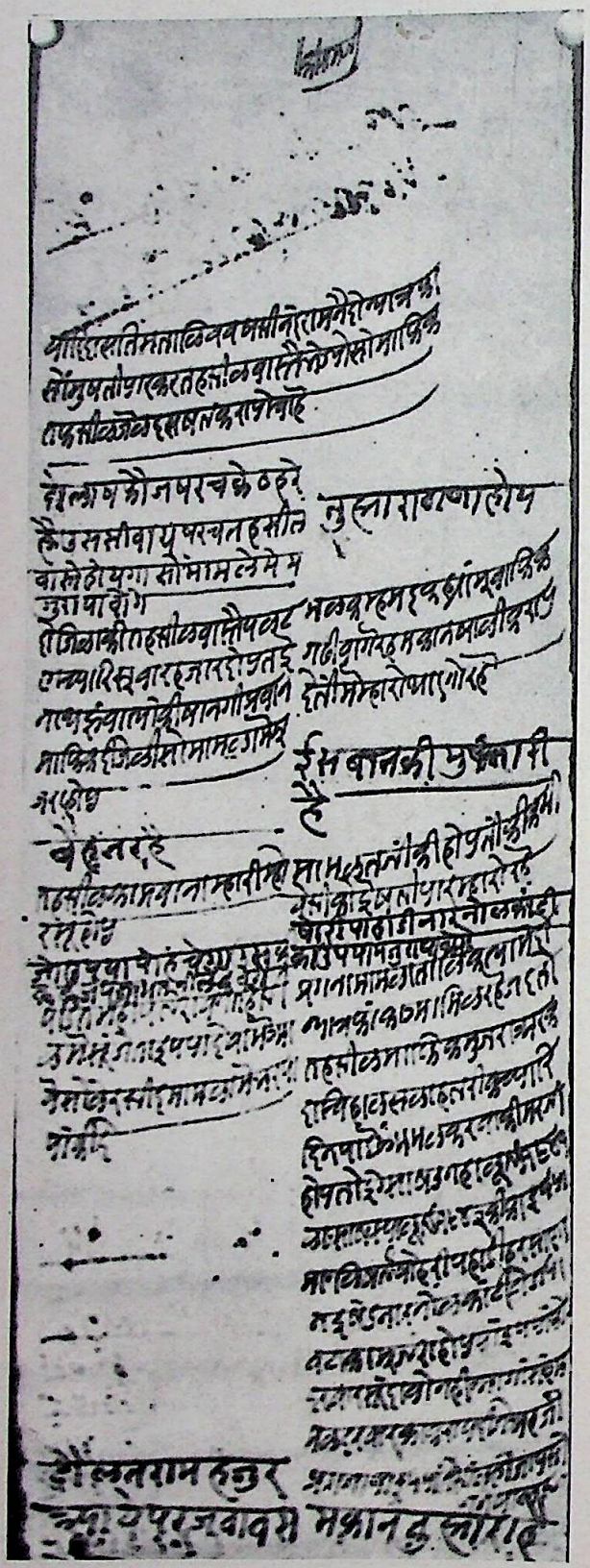

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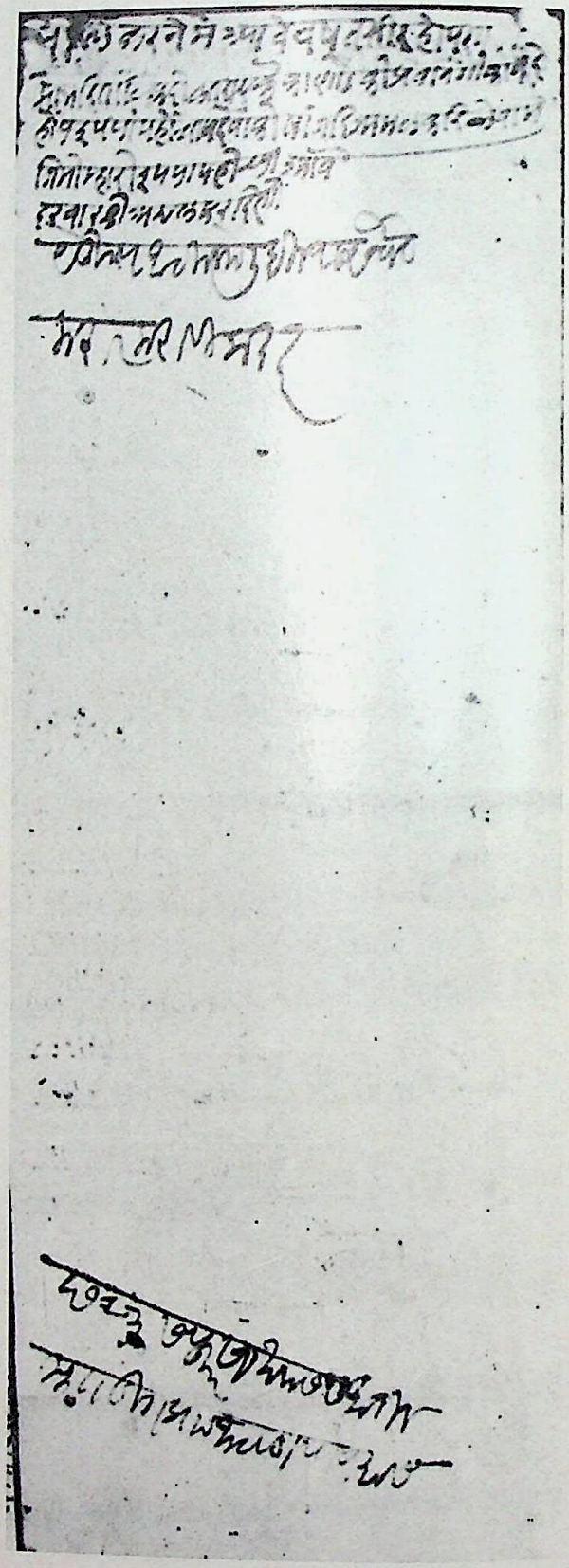

92.

91-92. *Yad-dasht*, Bakhshi Nandram's notes and the Maharaja's orders, undated, no. 894 *r* and *v*

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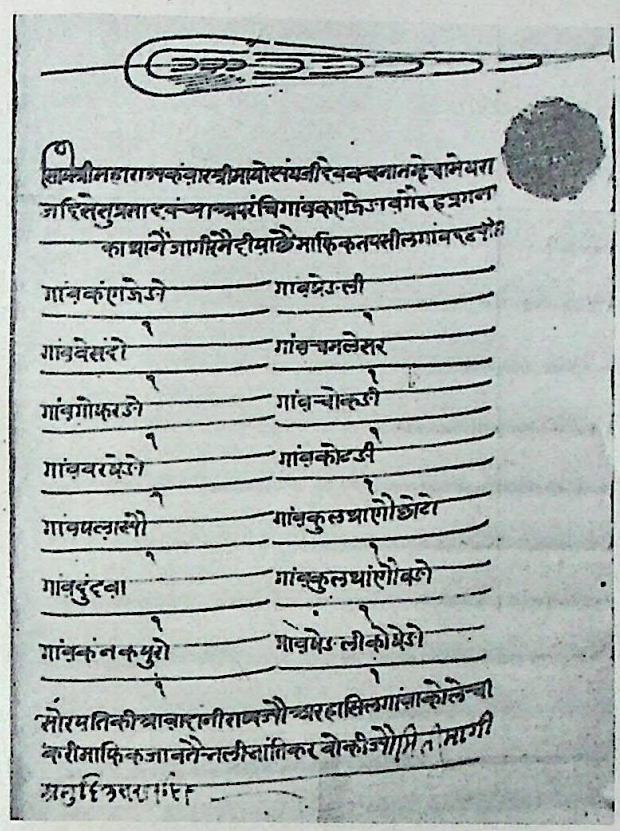
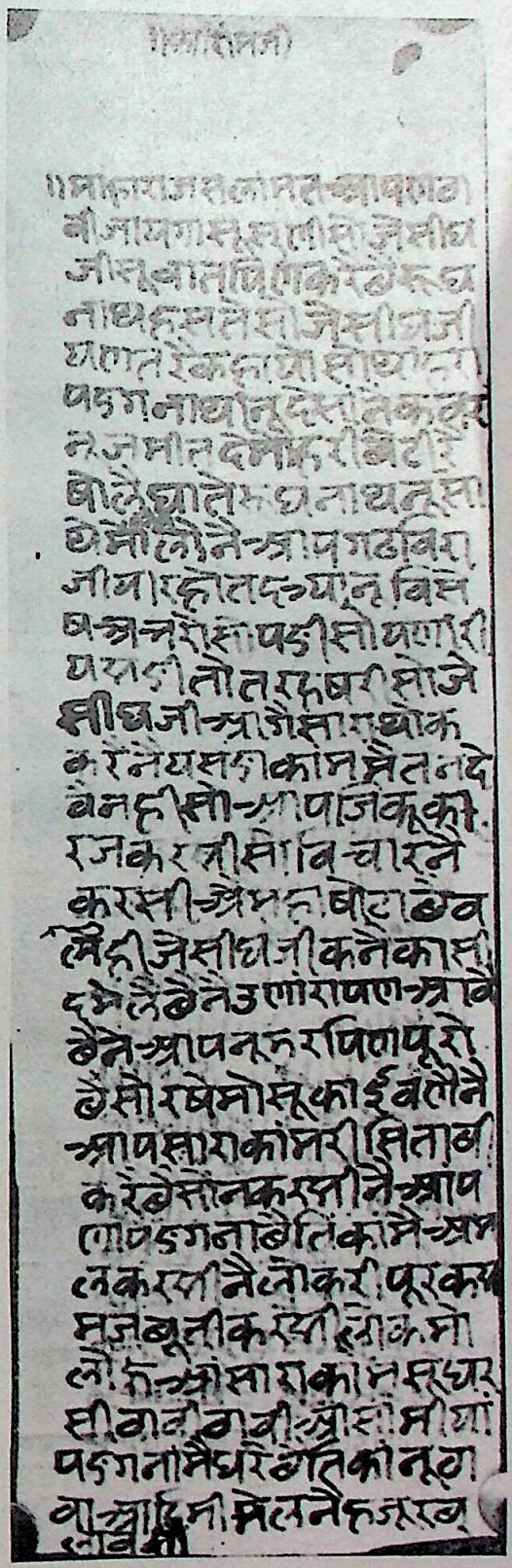
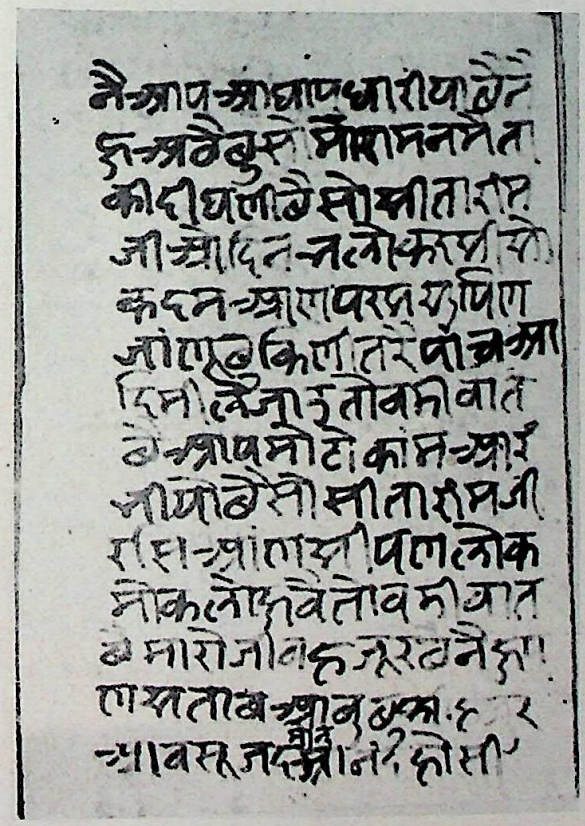


93 *Parwana*, M.K. Madho Singh to Mehta Megh Raj, AD 1729, re. grant of *jagir*, no. 897



94-95. *Kharita*, Maharaja Abhai Singh of Jodhpur to Bakhat Singh, AD 1741, re. killing of the Kachhawahas. no. 898 *r* and *v*



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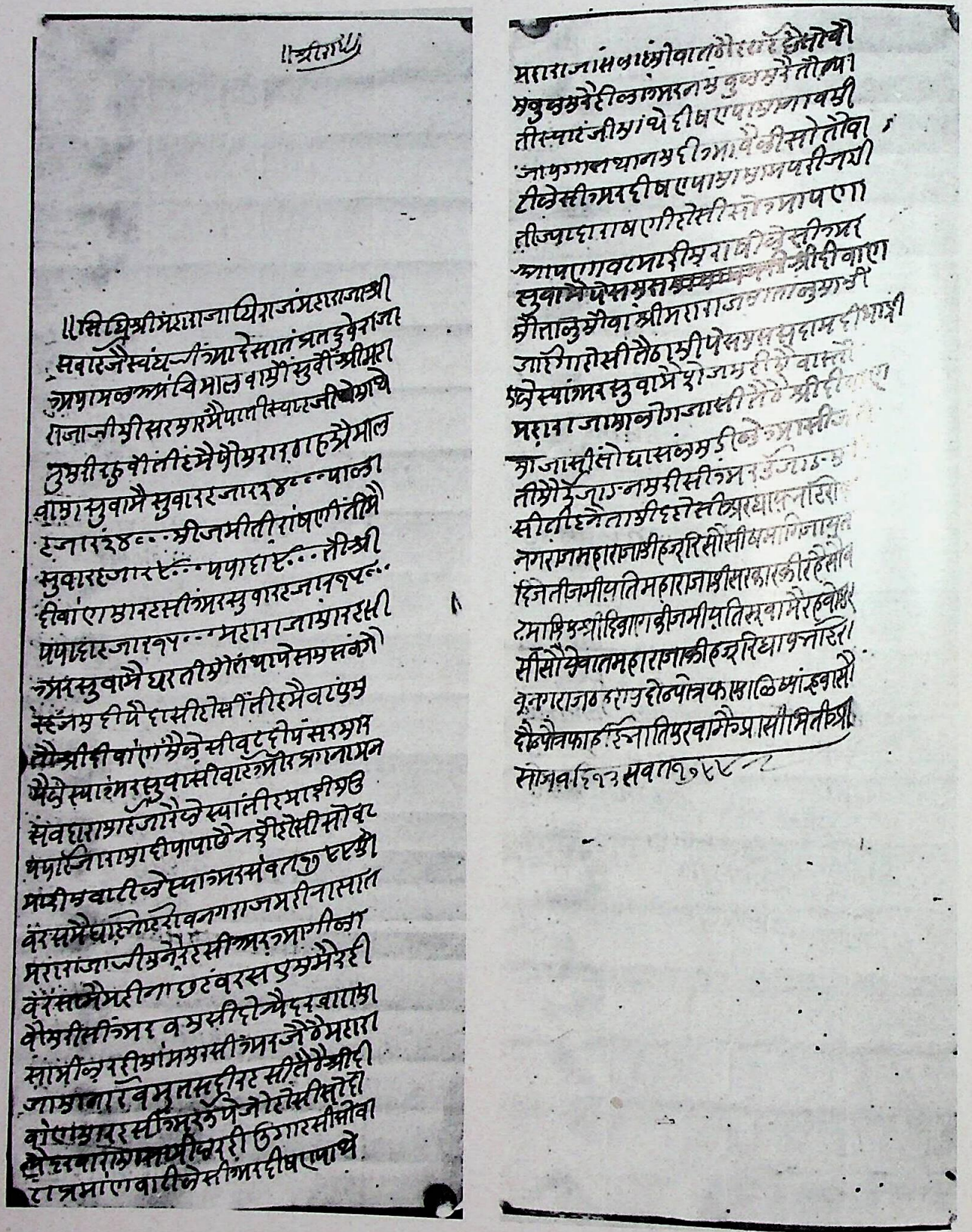

96-97 *Naqal-kagdd*, Raja Ayamal under orders of M.S. Jai Singh to Dhaibhai Nagaraj, AD 1732, re. maintenance of army and division of *peshkash* etc. of Malwa, no. 916 *r* and *v*

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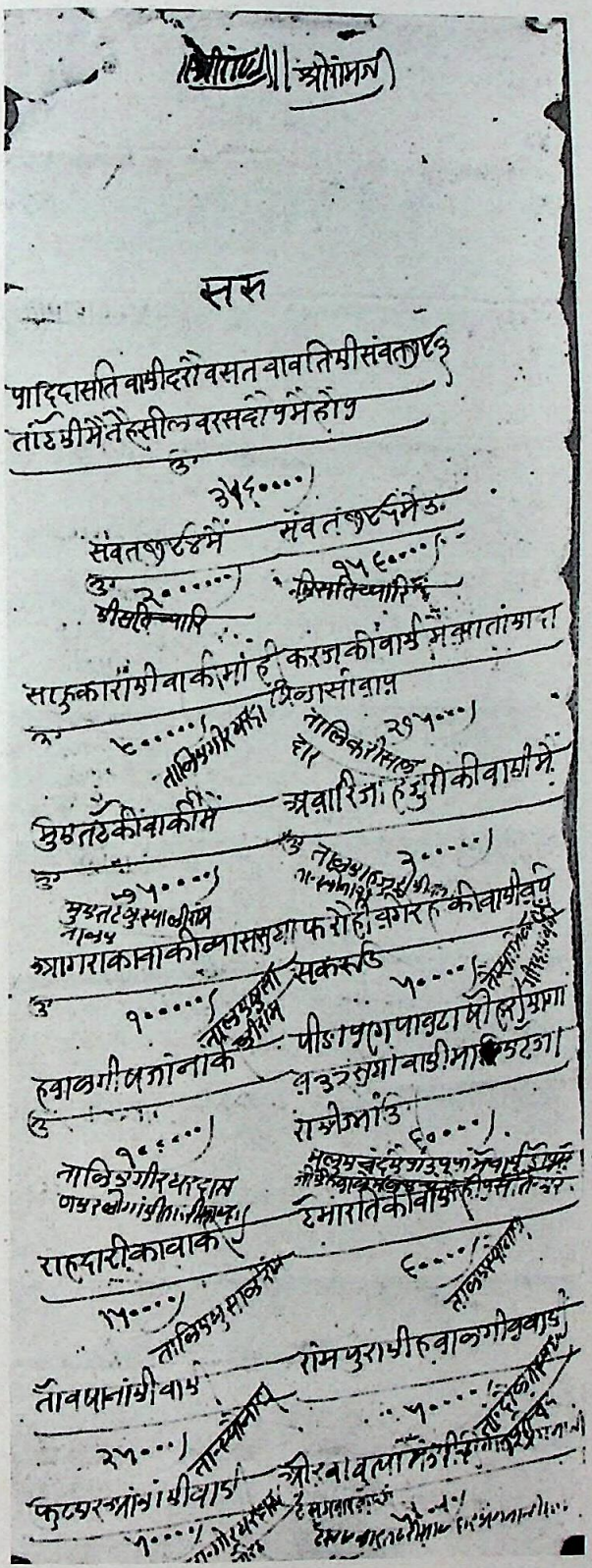

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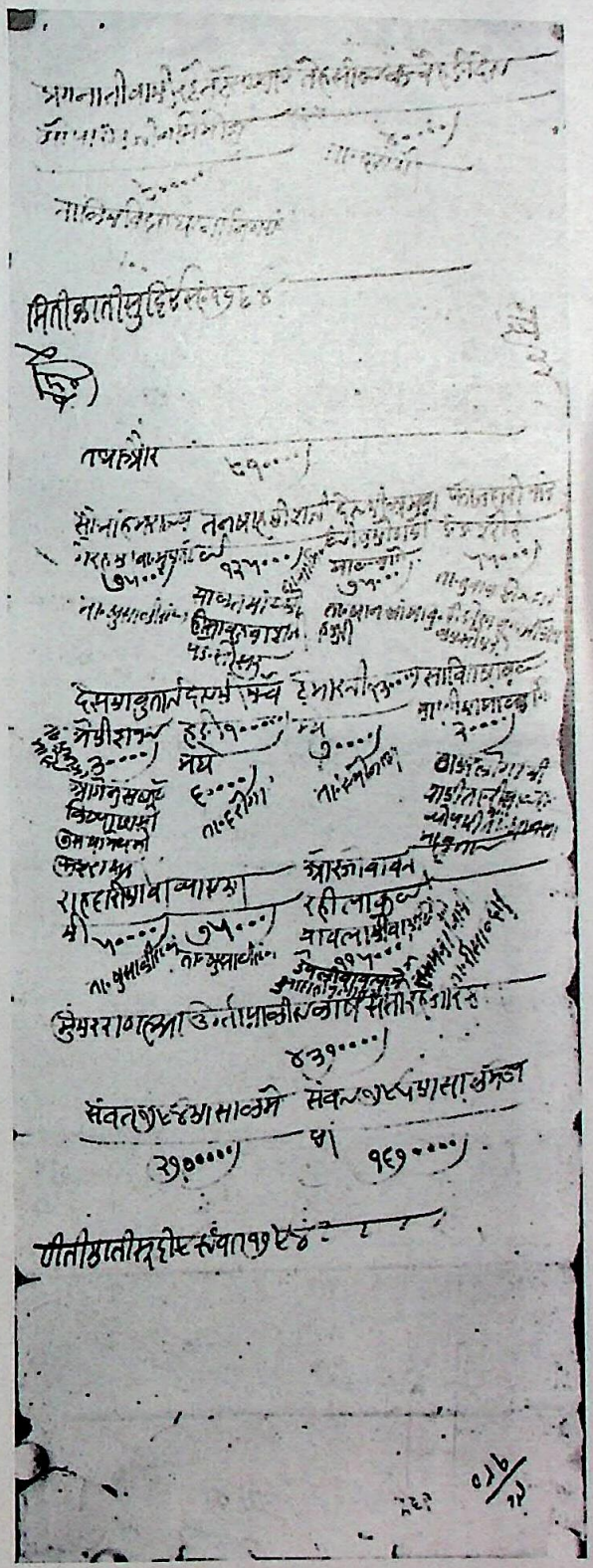

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98-99 *Yad-dasht*, AD 1737, re. total arrears of revenue for the year 1793 V.S. no. 935 *r* and *v*

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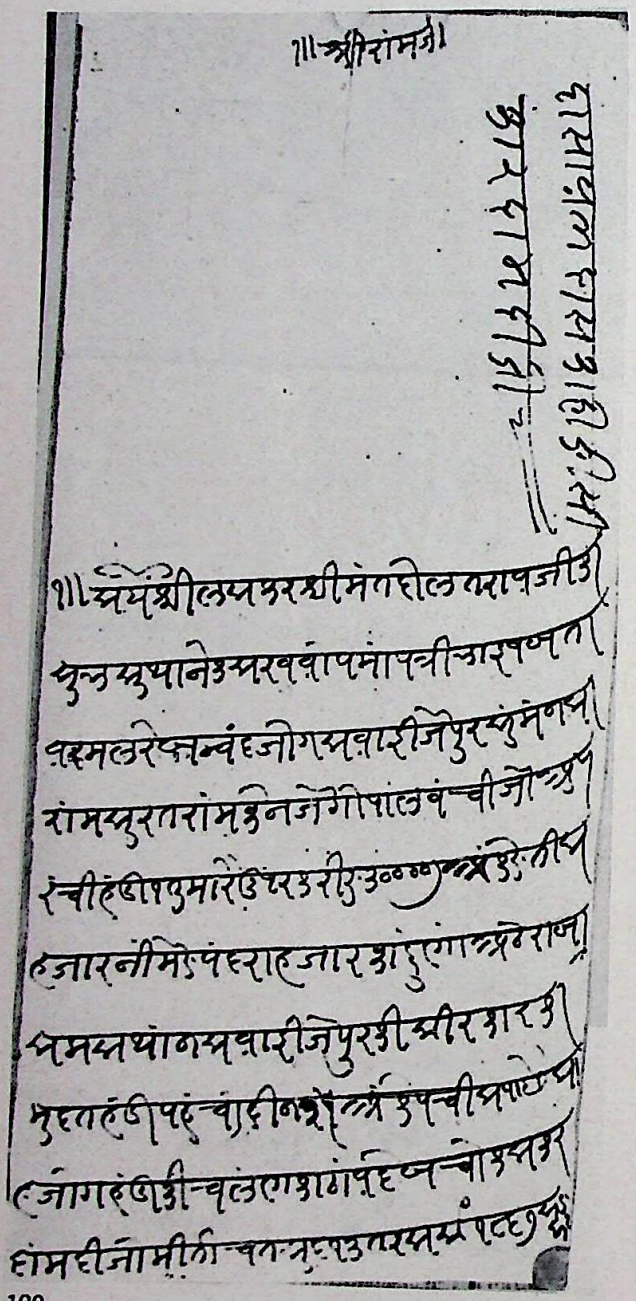

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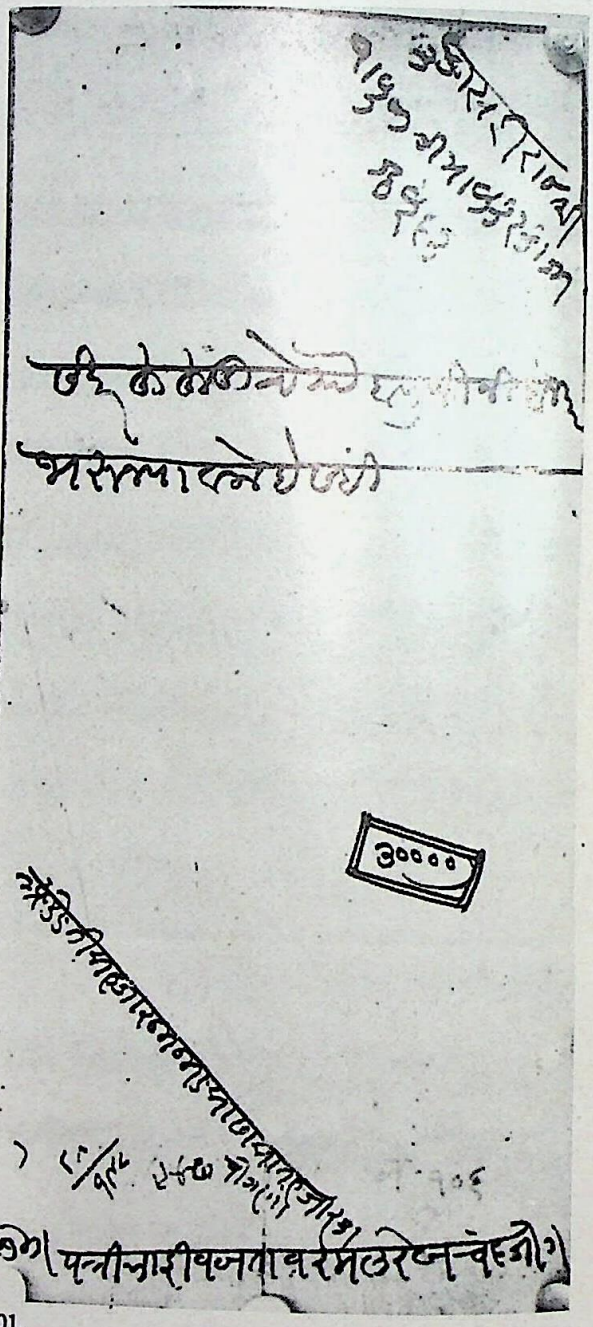

101.

100-101. *Hundi* in favour of Bakhtawarmal Rekhchand, AD 1810, for Rs. 30,000/-, no. 947 *r* and *v*

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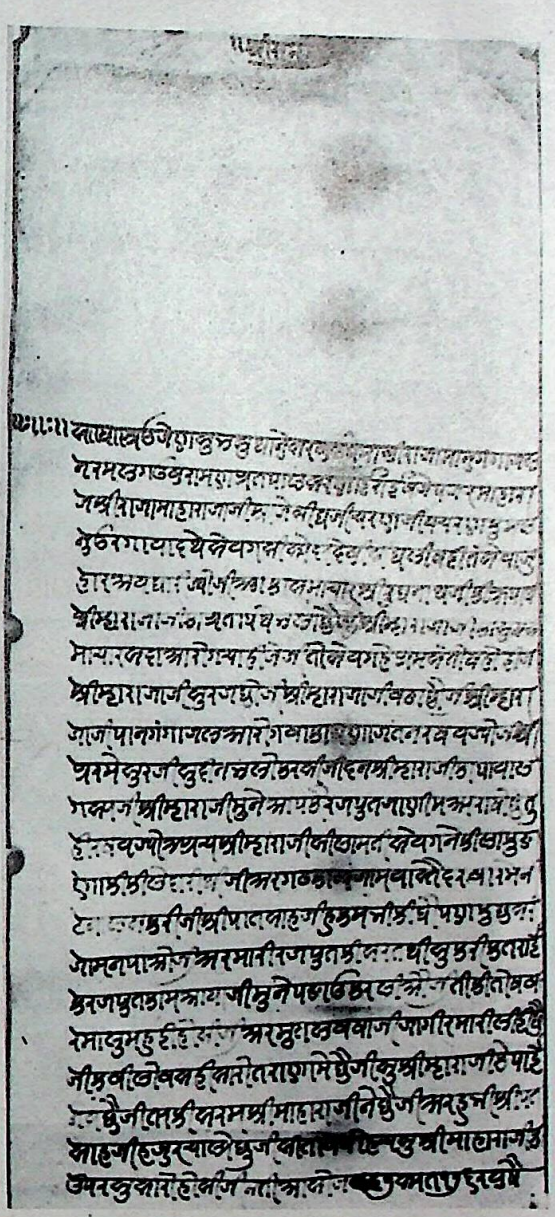
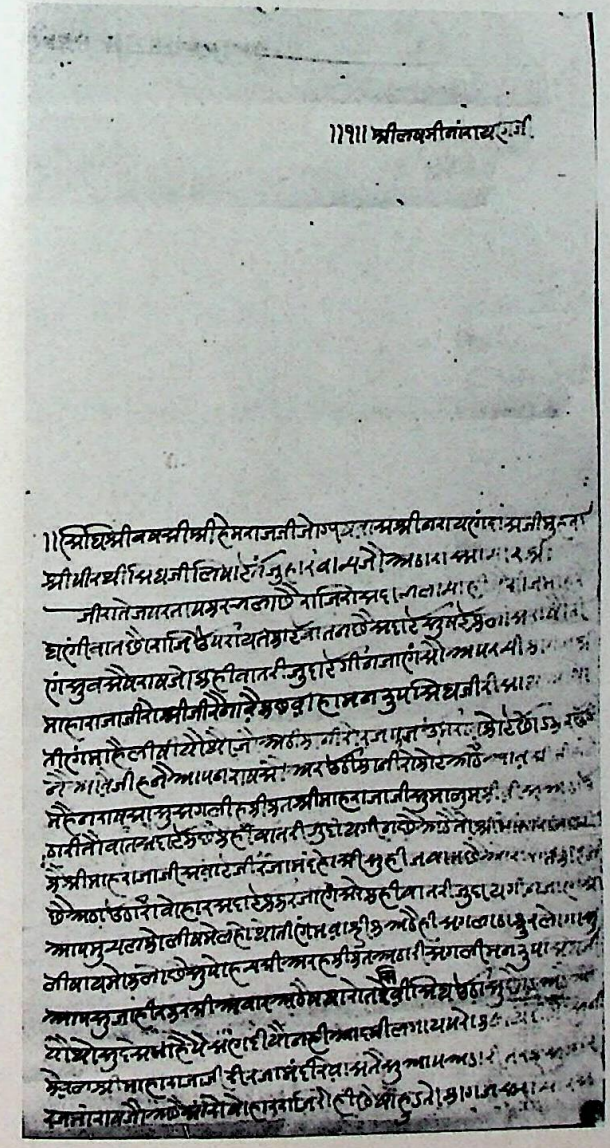
103. *Arzi*, Devi Singh Sisodia to M.S. Jai Singh at Ujjain, AD 1705, re. *qiledari* of Garh Kundar, no. 952





102. *Kharita*, Khawas Naraindas Muhta and Prithvi Singh (of Bikaner) to Bakhshi Hemraj (of Jaipur) AD 1728, re. acknowledgment of a letter, no. 951

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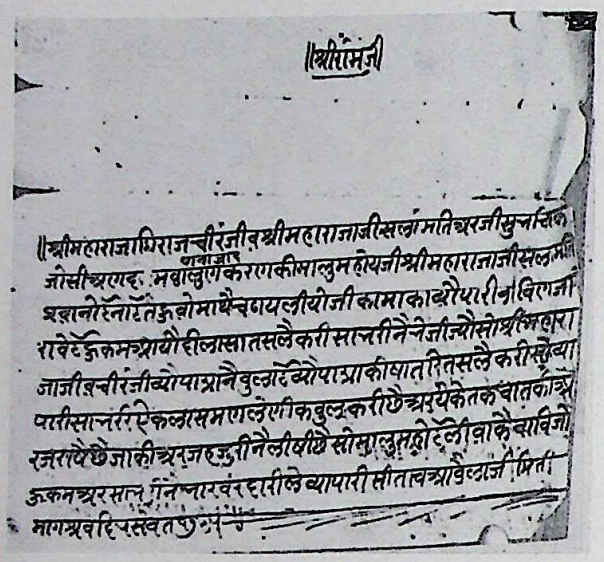
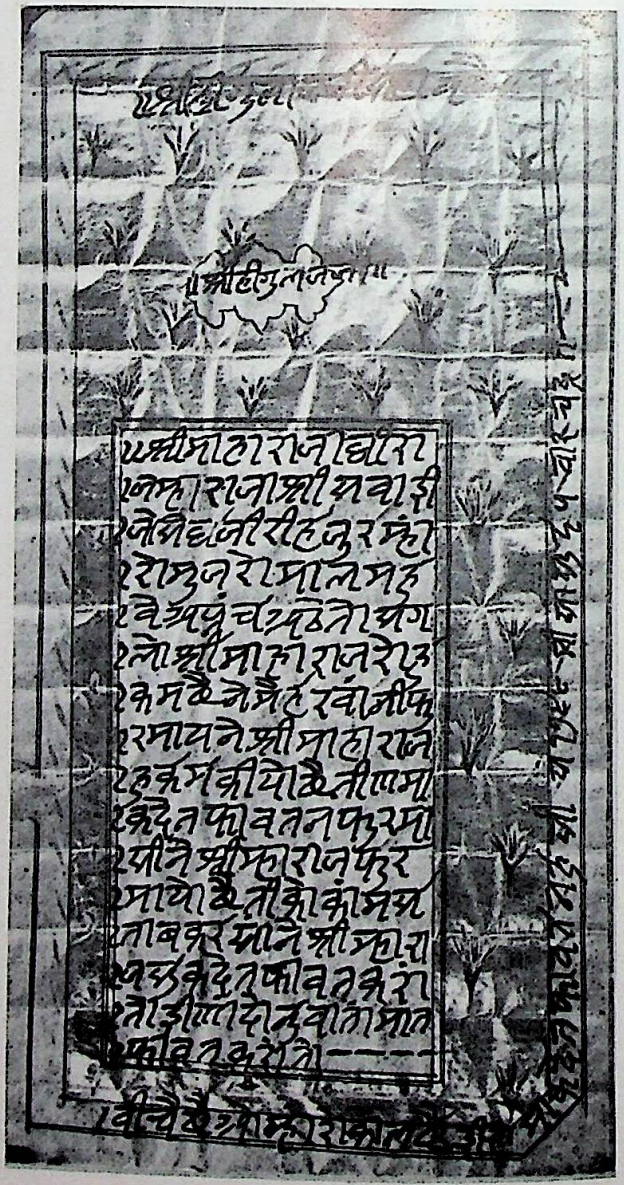


104. *Arzi*, Joshi Anandram and Lunkaran to M.S Jai Singh, AD 1728, re. receipt of a *parwana* about traders and banjaras of Kama, no. 971



105. *Ruqqa*, Abhai Singh of Jodhpur to M.S. Jai Singh AD 1742, re. promise to fulfil the undertakings. no. 972

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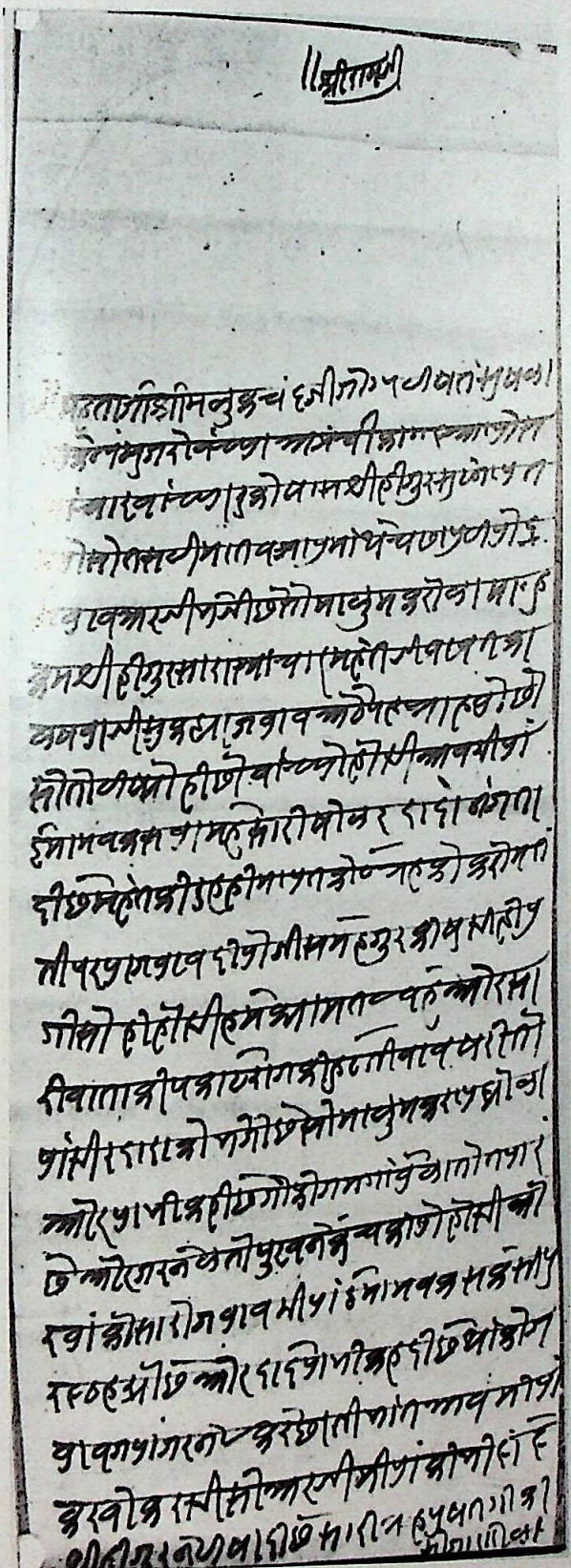

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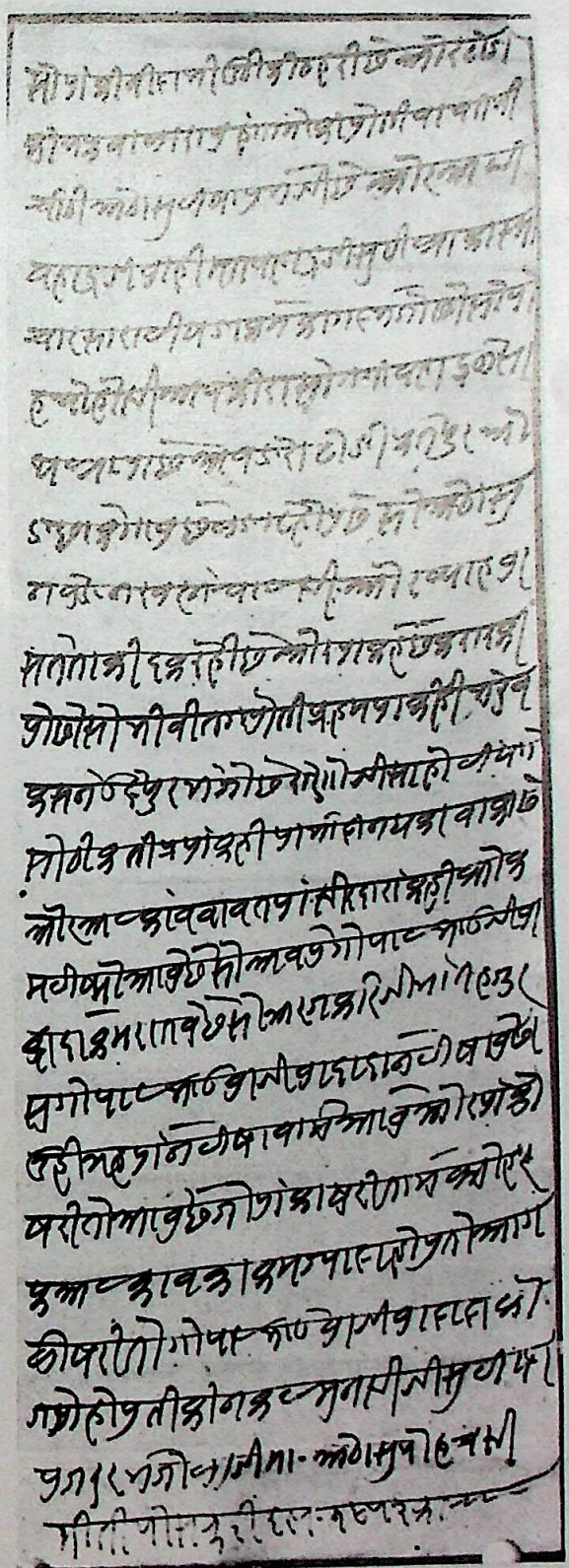

107.

106-107. *Chitthi*, Sukhlal to Mehta Maluk Chand, AD 1796, re. Rajput-Maratha relations. no. 975 r and v

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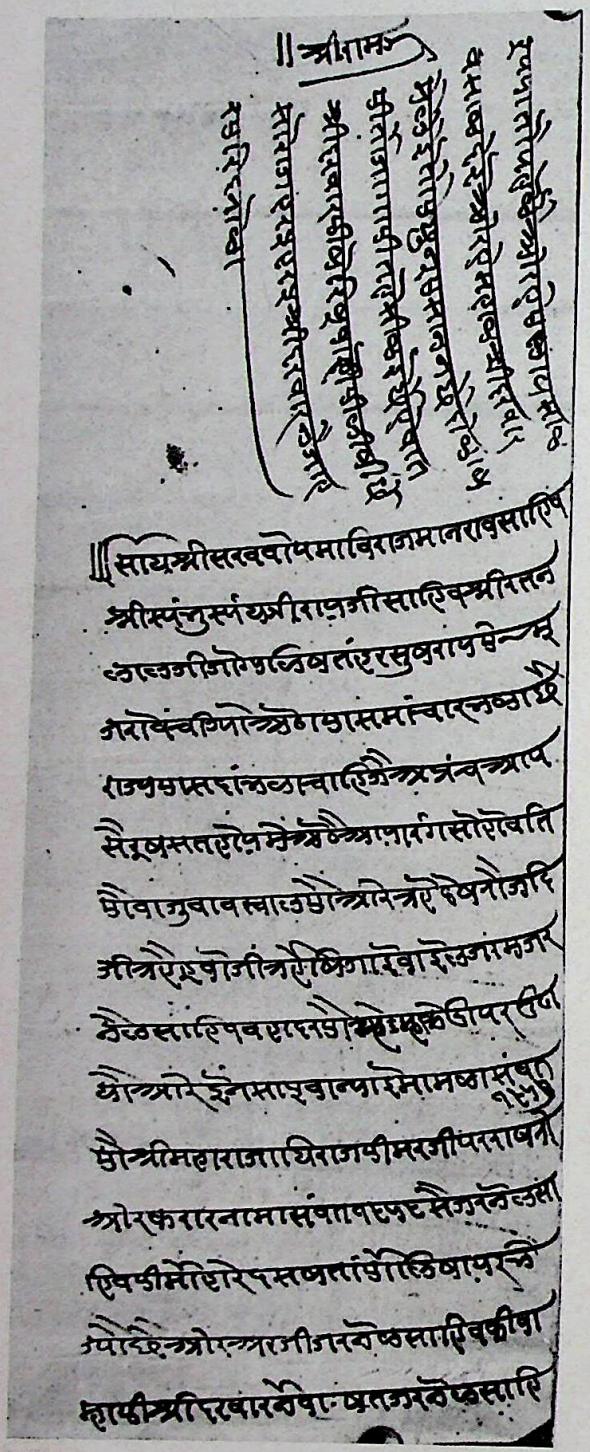

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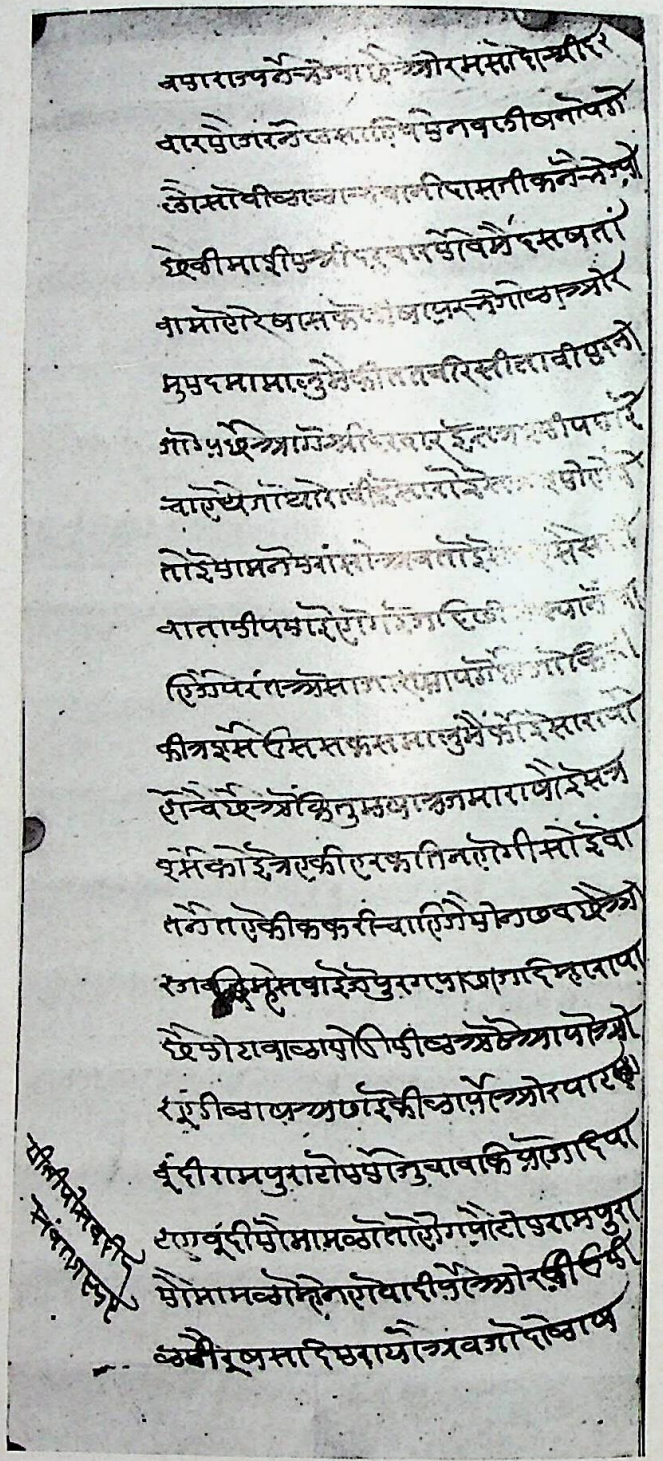

109.

108-109. *Kharita*, Harsukh Rai to Rao Sambhu Singh and Rai Ratan Lal, AD 1801, re. agreement for the year 1858 V.S. no., 981 *r* and *v*

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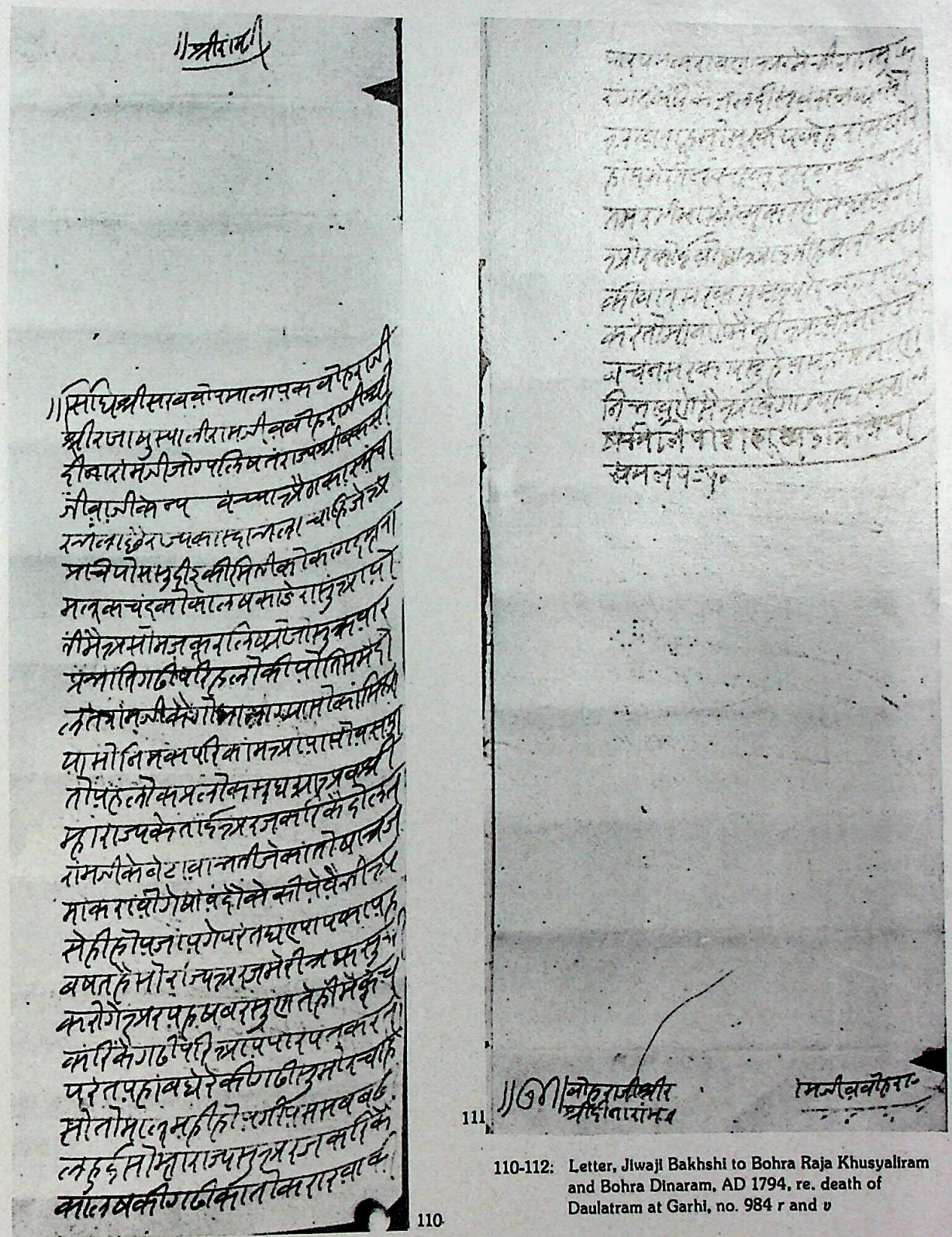
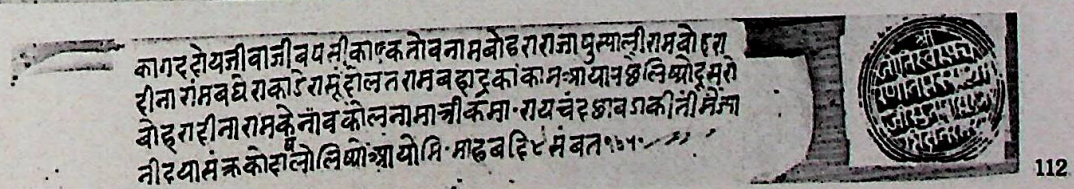


110-112: Letter, Jiwaji Bakhshi to Bohra Raja Khusyaliram and Bohra Dinaram, AD 1794, re. death of Daulatram at Garhi, no. 984 *r* and *v*



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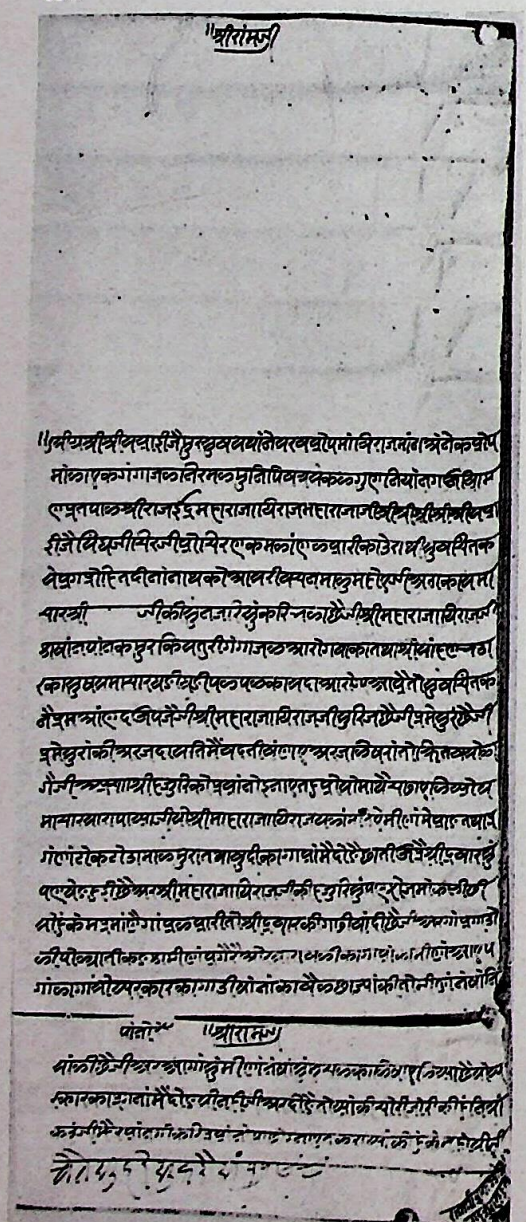

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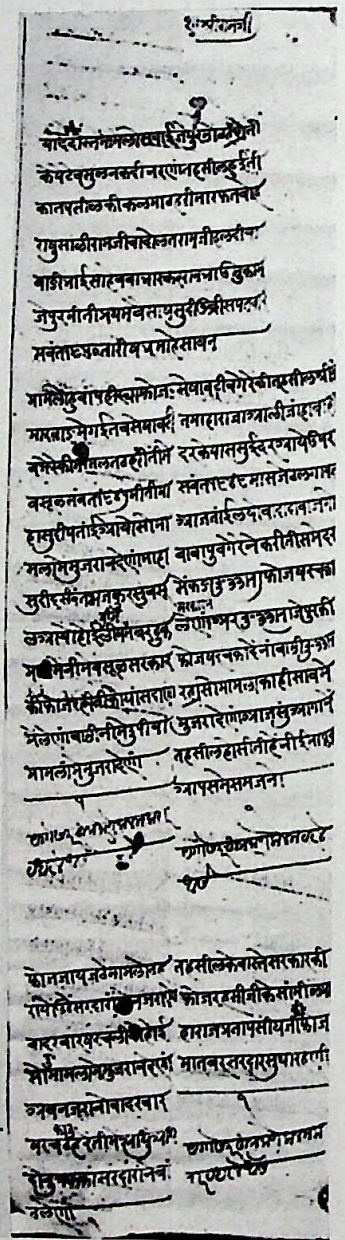

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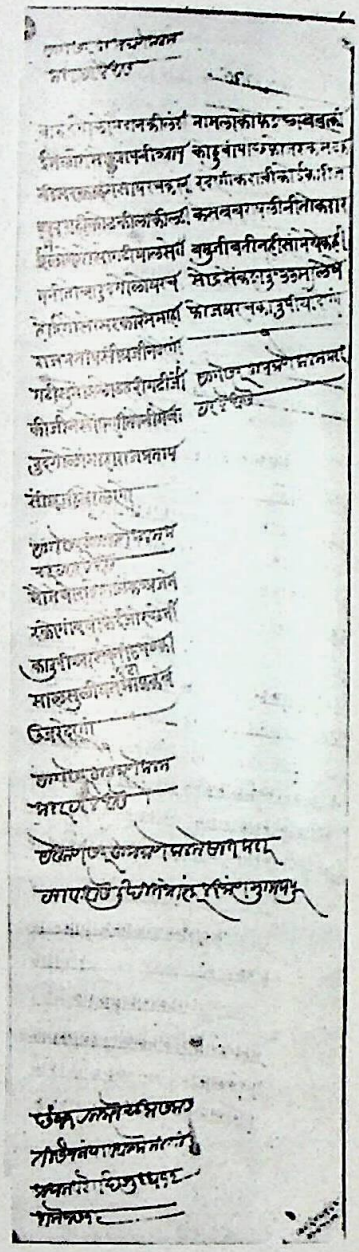

113. *Arzi*, Purohit Dinanath to M.S. Jai Singh, AD 1741, re. measures of safety at Tonk, Toda and Malpura. no. 987

114-115. Memo, details of *mamla*, AD 1793, no. 988 r and v

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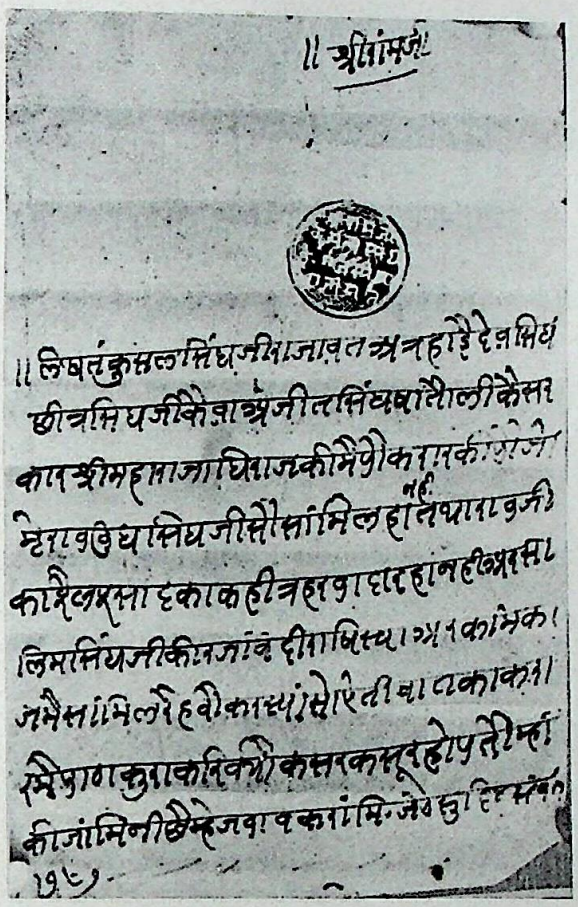
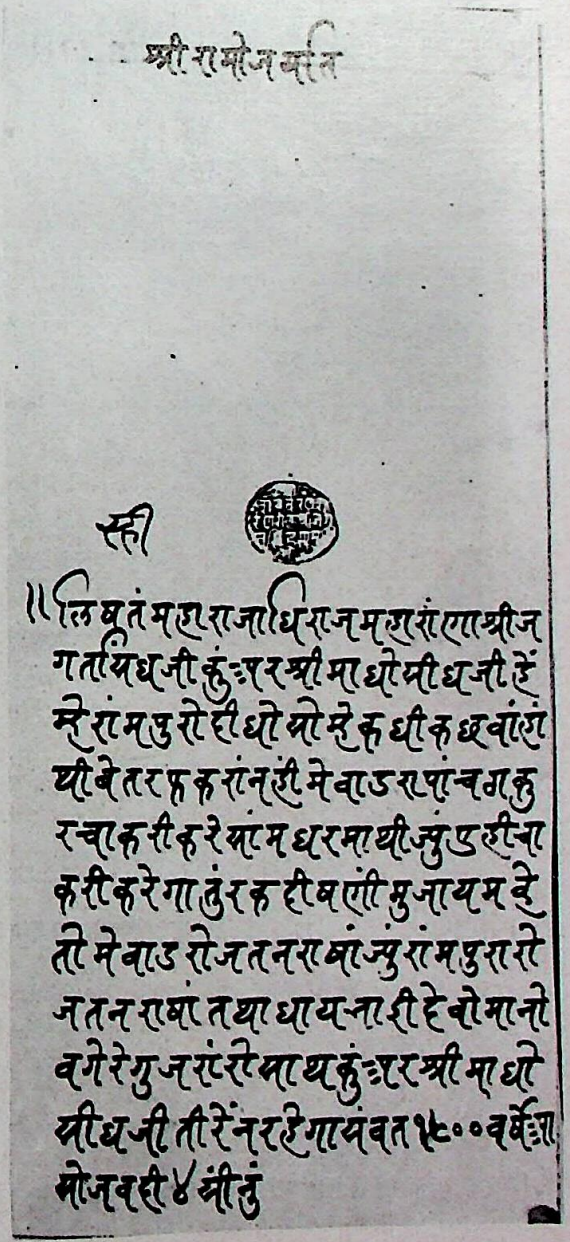


116. *Navishta*, Kushal Singh to M.S. Jai Singh, AD 1730, re. surety for the Hadas, no. 980



117. *Navisht*, Maharana Jagat Singh of Udaipur to Kunwar Madho Singh, AD 1743, re. grant of Rampura in *jagir*. no. 989

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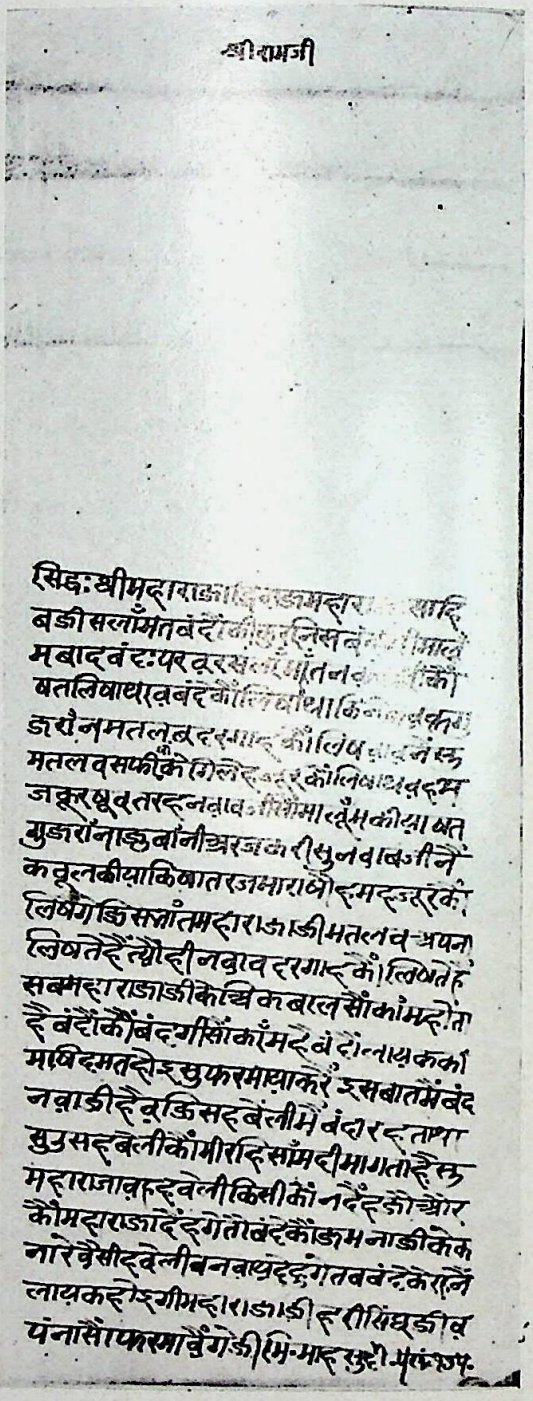
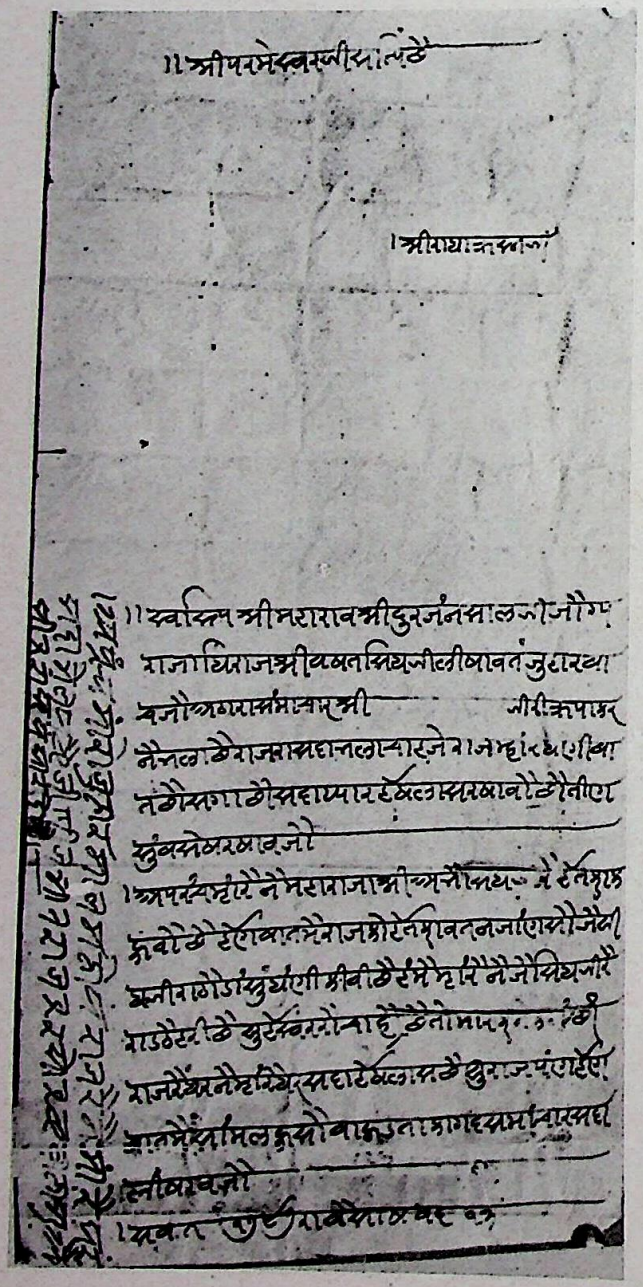
119. *Arzi*, Devidas Johri to Maharaja Bishan Singh, AD 1694, re. allotment of a *haveli*. no. 999



118. *Kharita*, Maharaja Bakhat Singh to Durjansal of Kota, AD 1740, re. complaint against S. Jai Singh. no. 990



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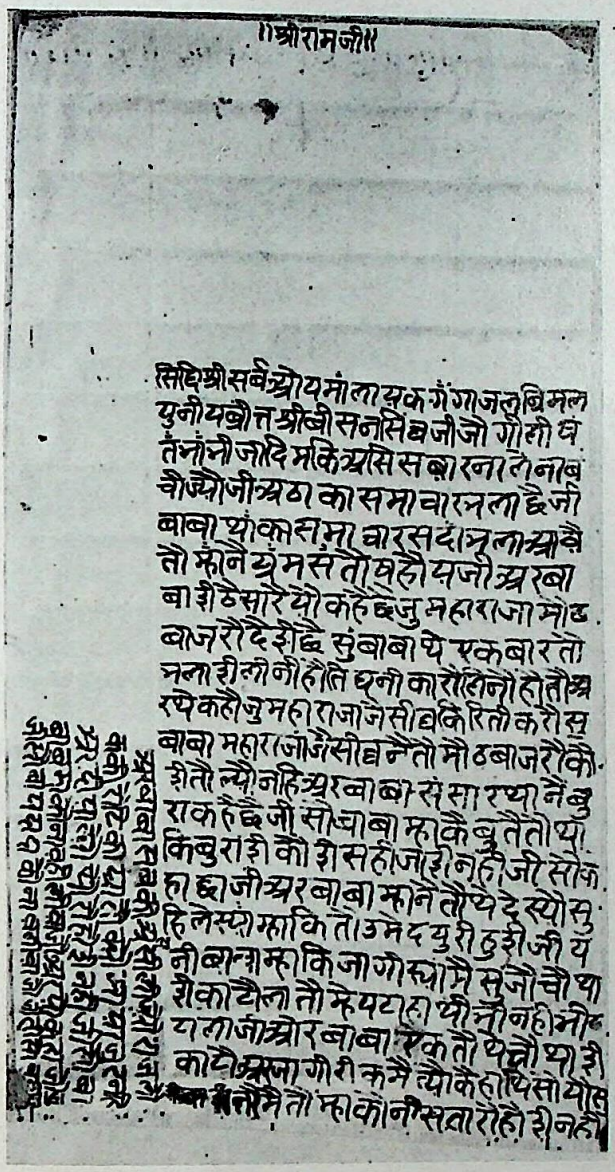
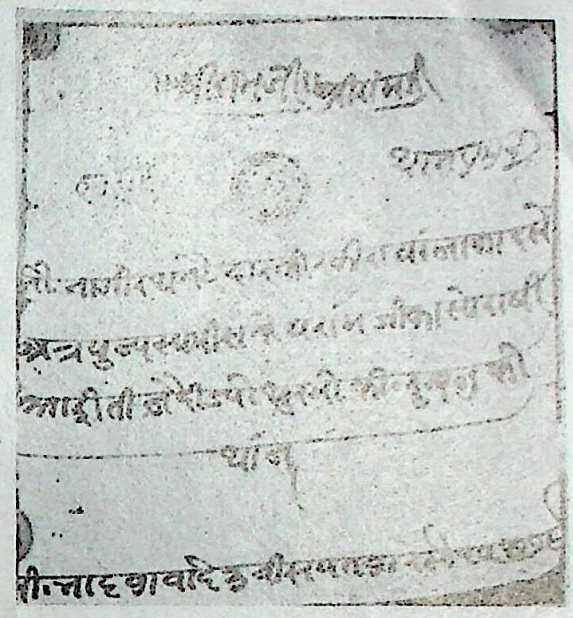


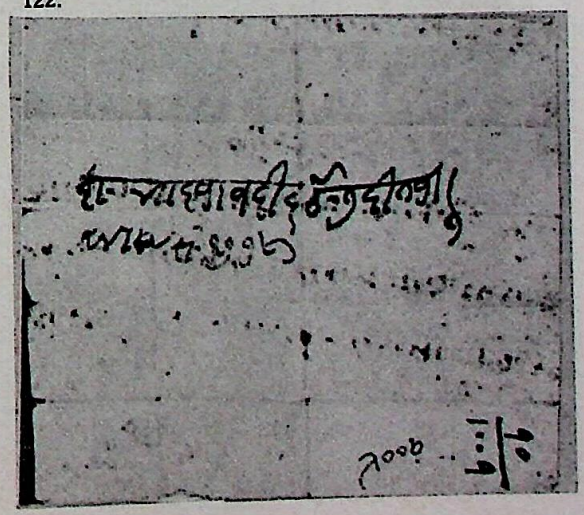
120. Letter, Jadamji (wife-of Mirza Raja Jai Singh ?) to M. Bishan Singh, undated, re. deductions in *jagir*, no. 1003



121

121-122. Payment Order, Krishnaram to Bhagirath *Taudar* AD 1721, re. *rakhi dakshina*, no. 1009 r and v

122.



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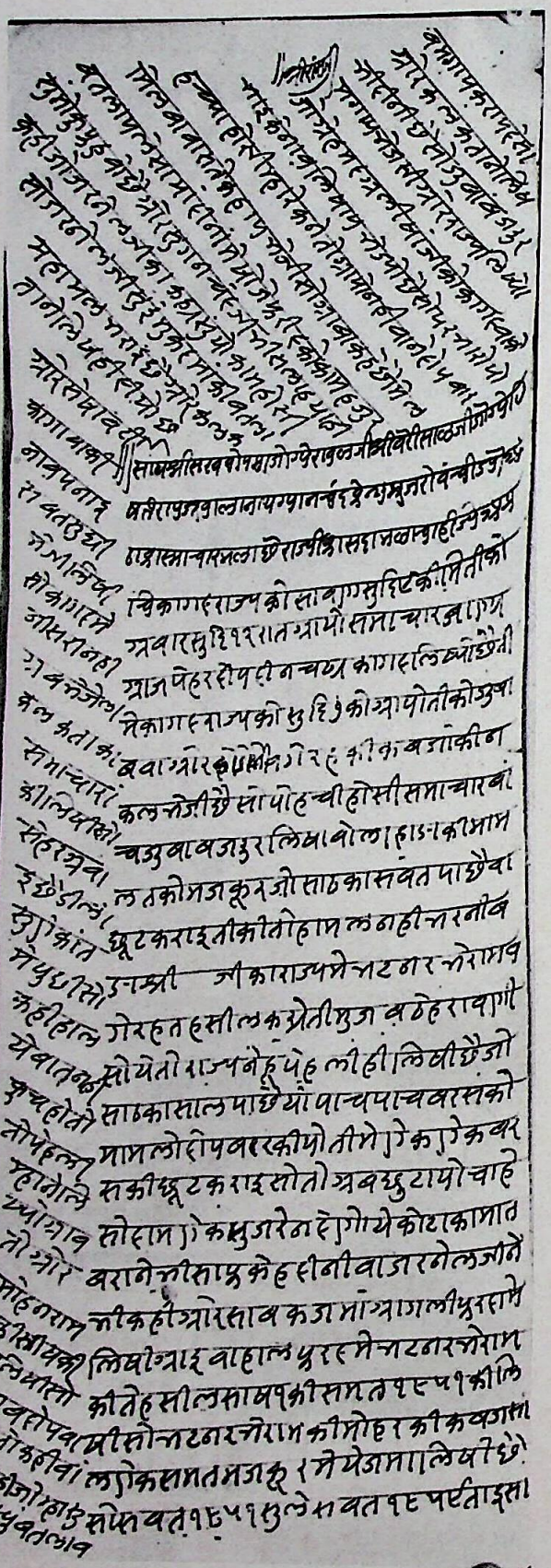

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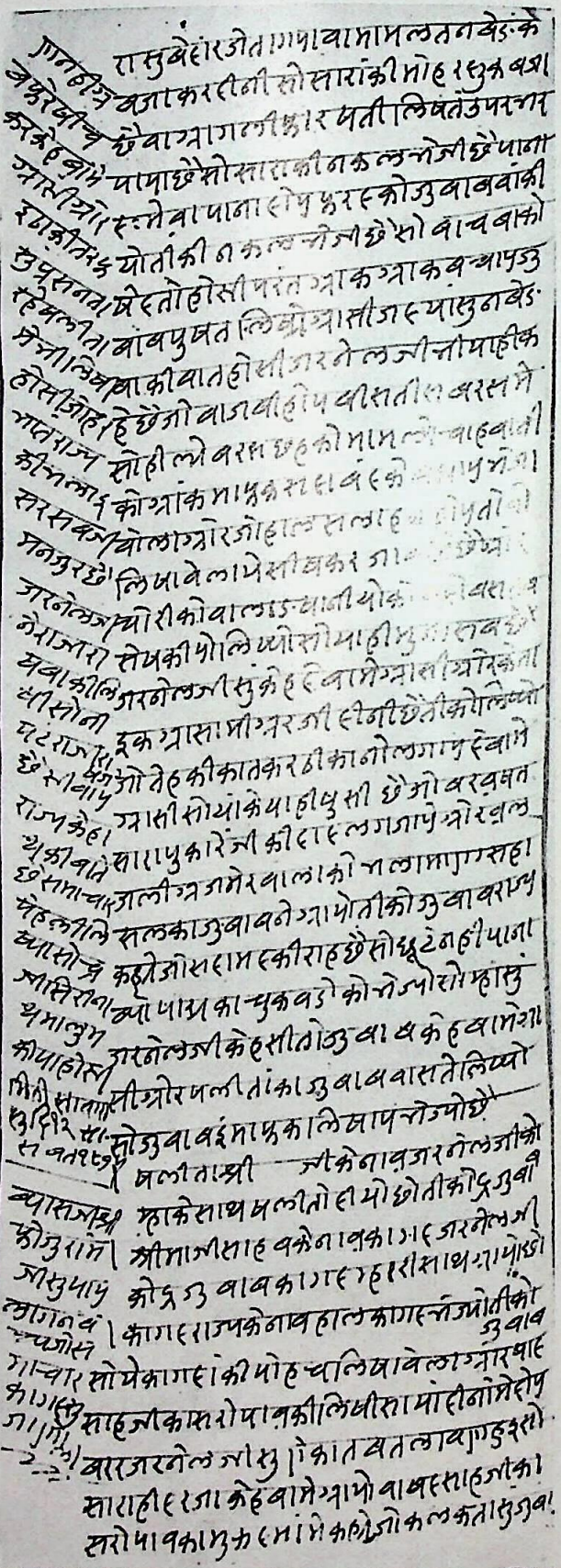

124.

123-124. Letter, Rai Jwalanath Gyanchand to Rawal Bairisal, AD 1819, re. remission of Hadoti *pargana*, no. 1006 r and v

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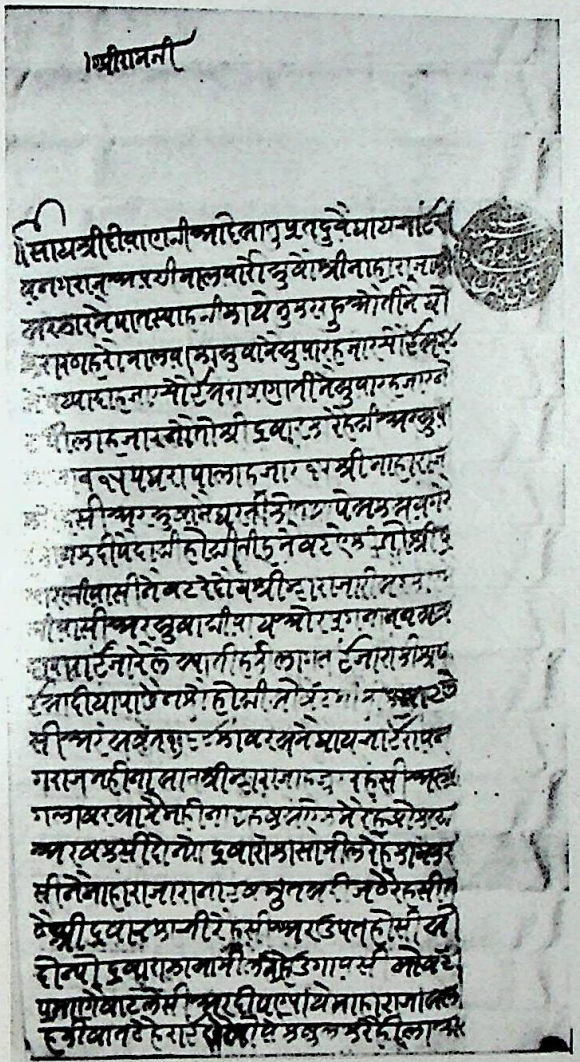

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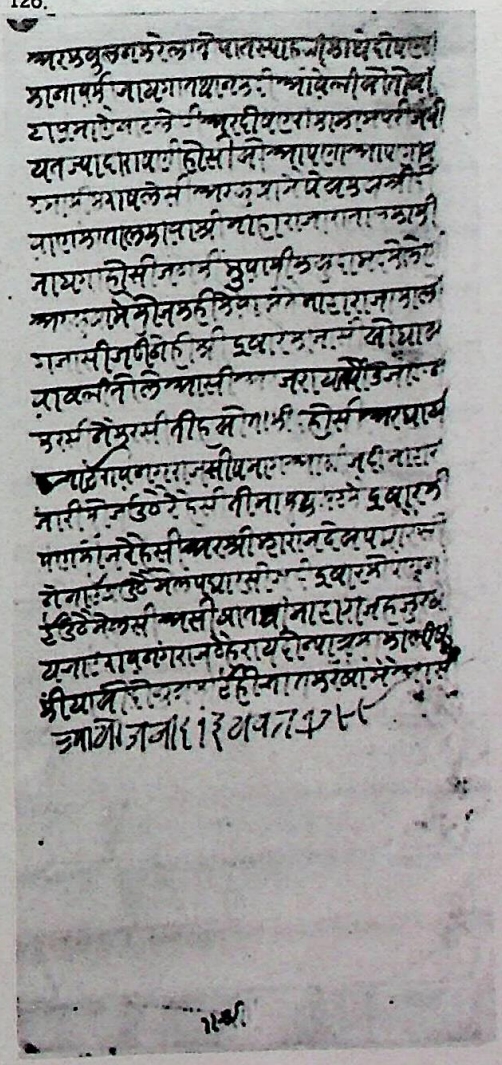
126.



125-126. *Kharita, Dhaibhai* Nagaraj on behalf of the Maharana of Udaipur to M.S. Jai Singh, AD 1732, re. arrangements in Malwa, no. 1031 *r* and *v*

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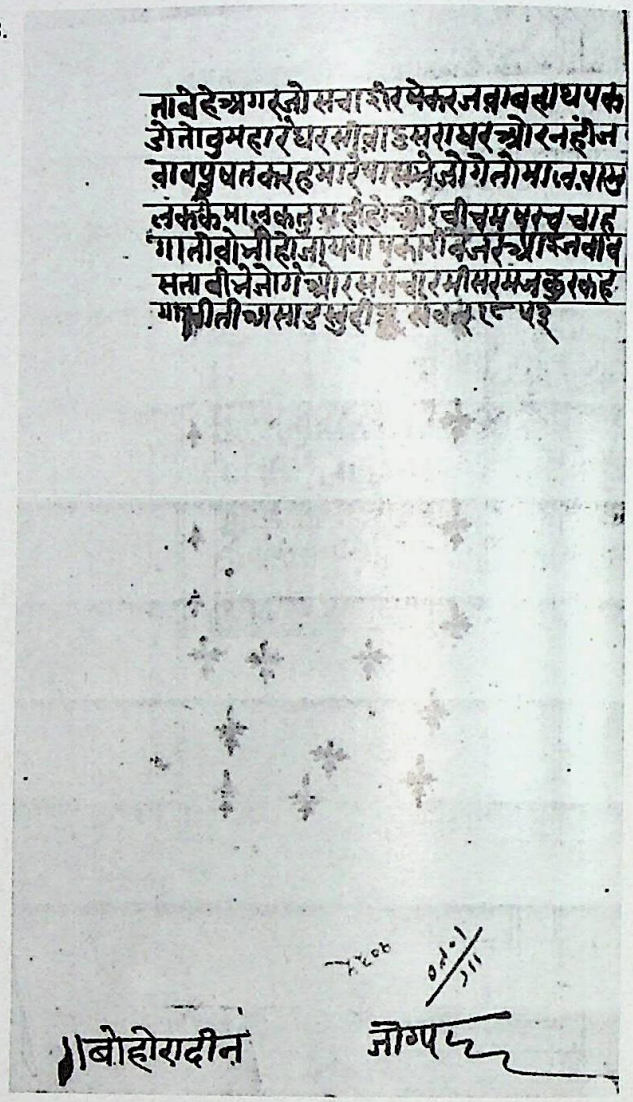

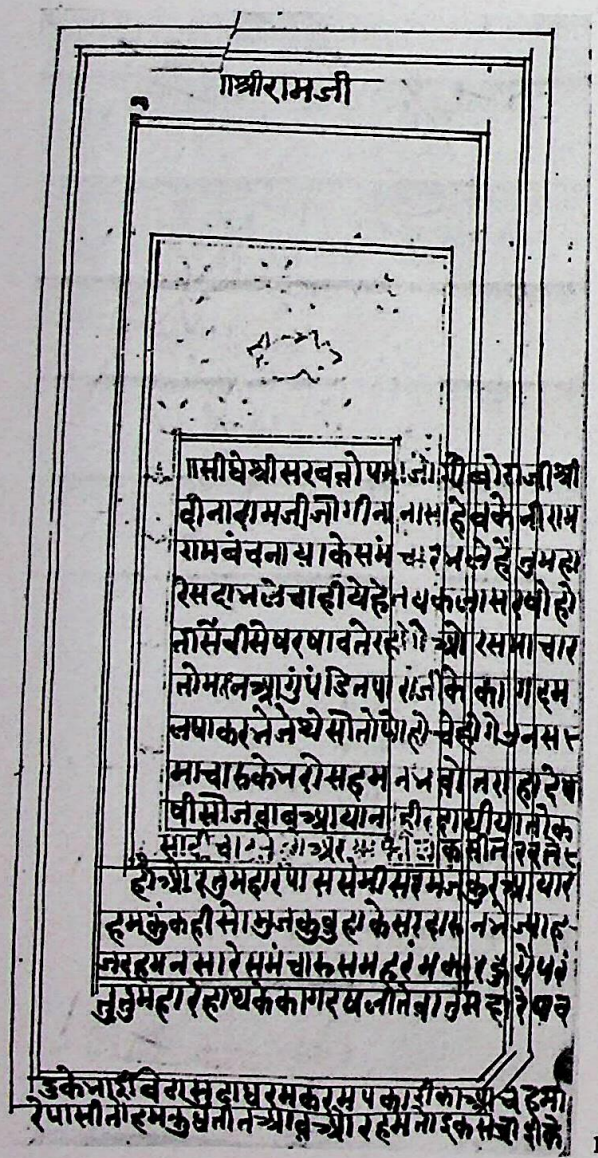

127

127-128. *Kharita*, Nana Sahib to Bohra Dinaram, AD 1796, re. assurance about Malwa. no. 1035 *r* and *v*

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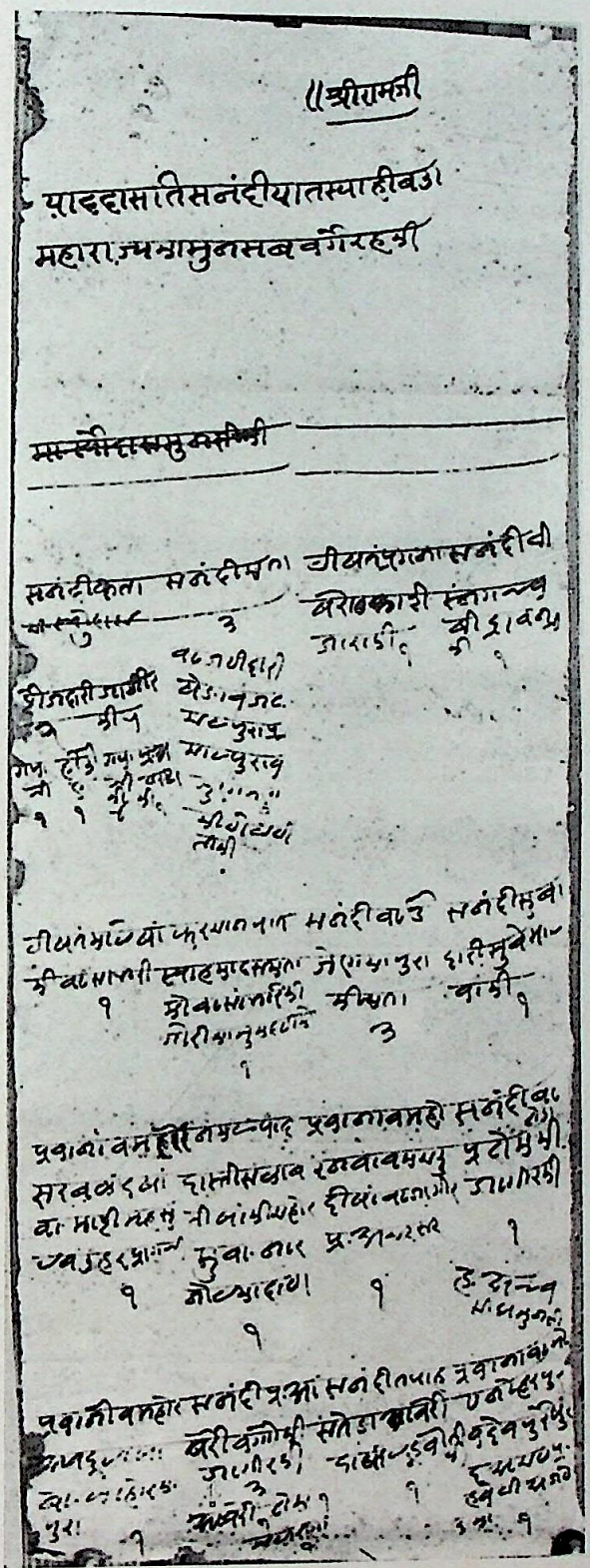

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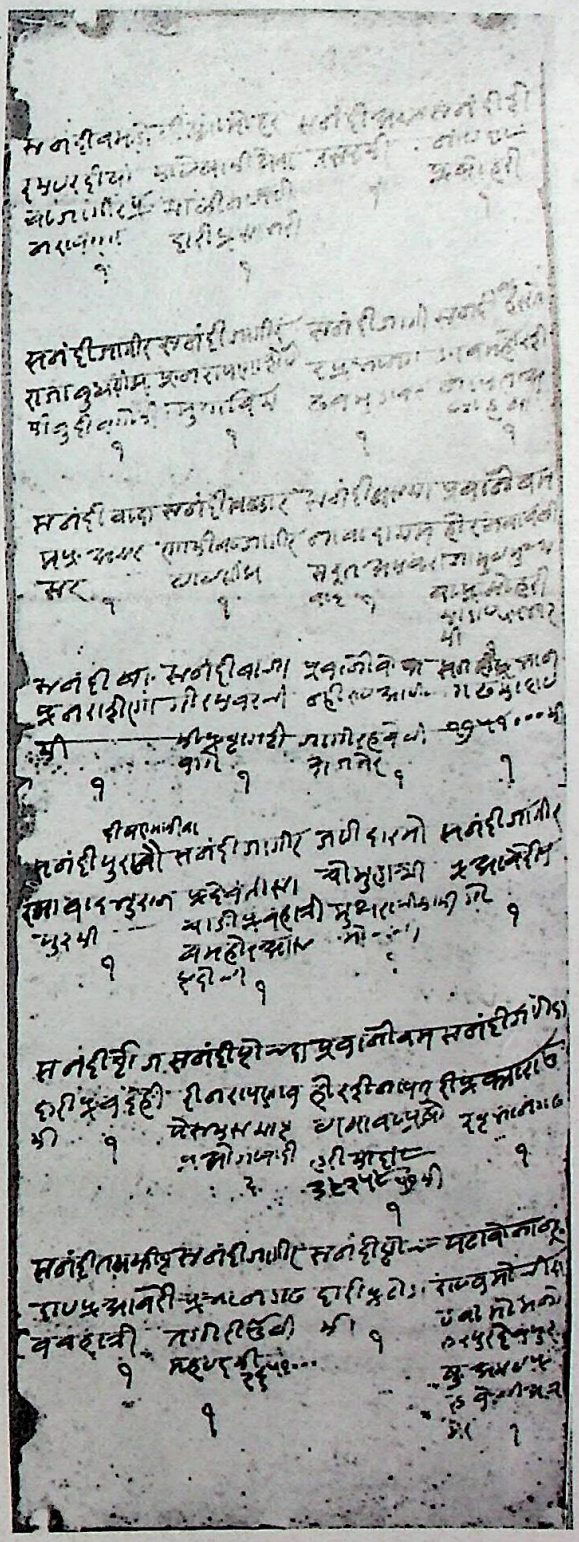

130.

129-130. *Yad-dasht*, Chhatrapati Sahu to Peshwa Baji Rao, AD 1735, details of grants and *mansabs* of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, no. 1037 *r* and *v*

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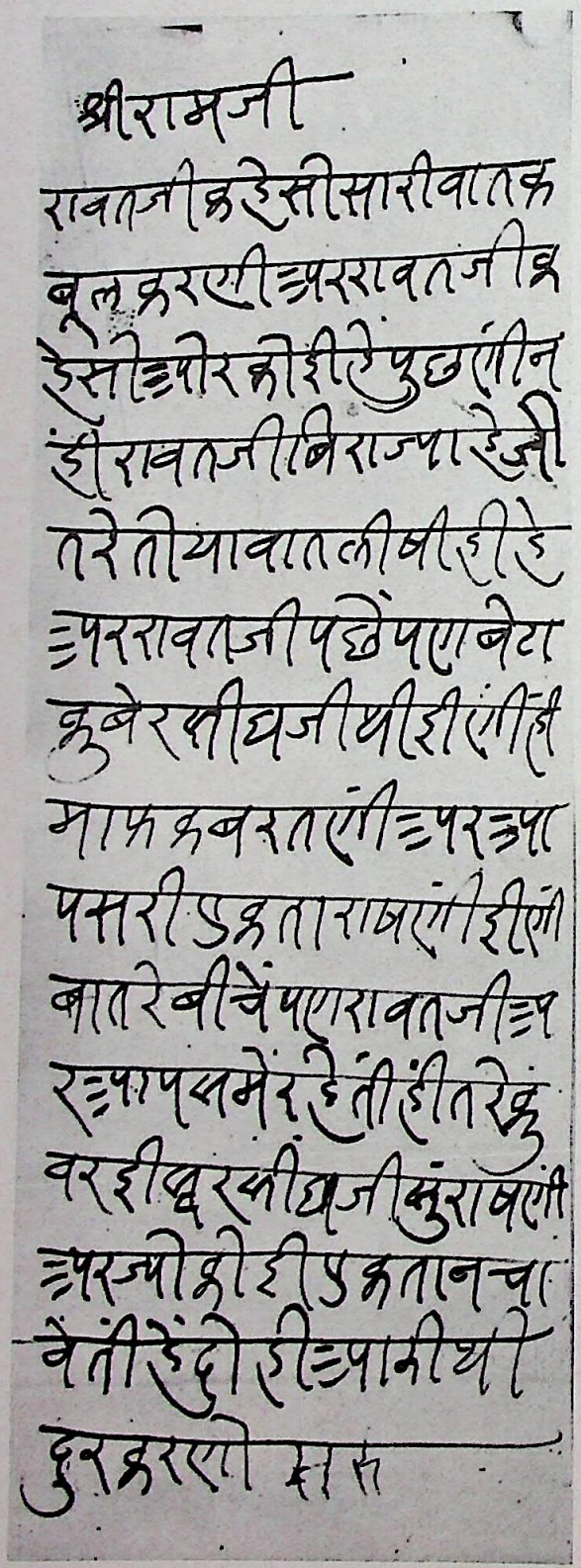

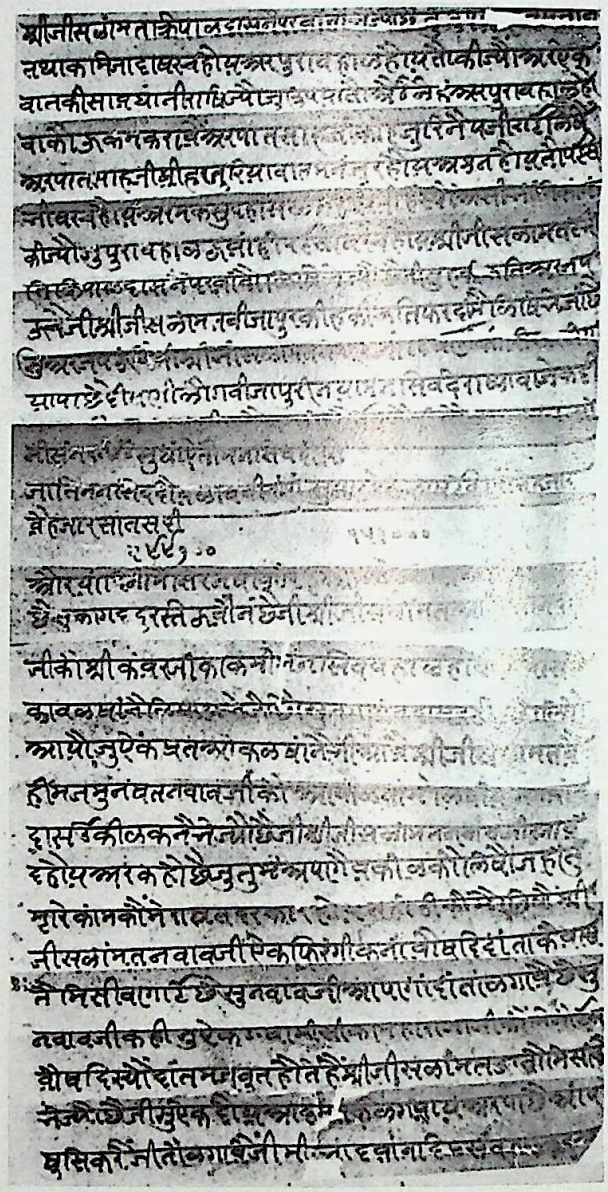

132. Letter about Kunwar Kishan Singh to Maharaja Ram Singh I, AD 1679, no. 1039

131. Agreement, by Maharana Jagat Singh, undated, re. unity with Kr. Ishwari Singh, no. 1038

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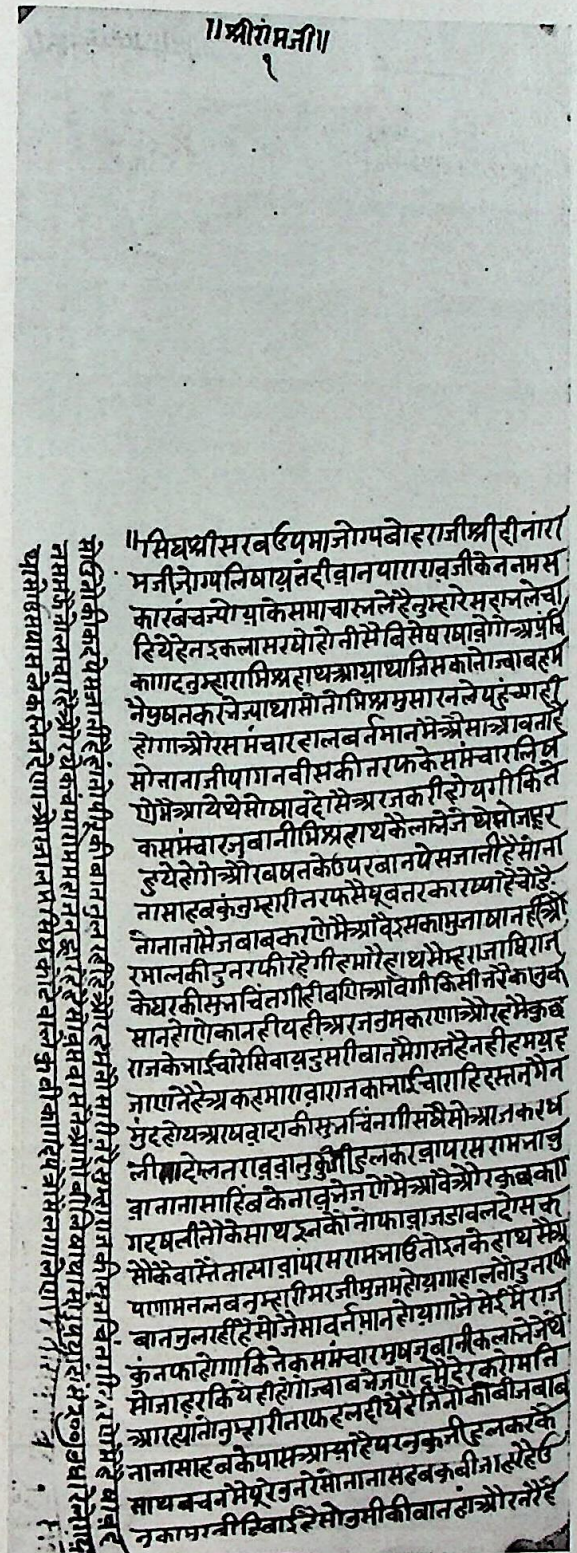
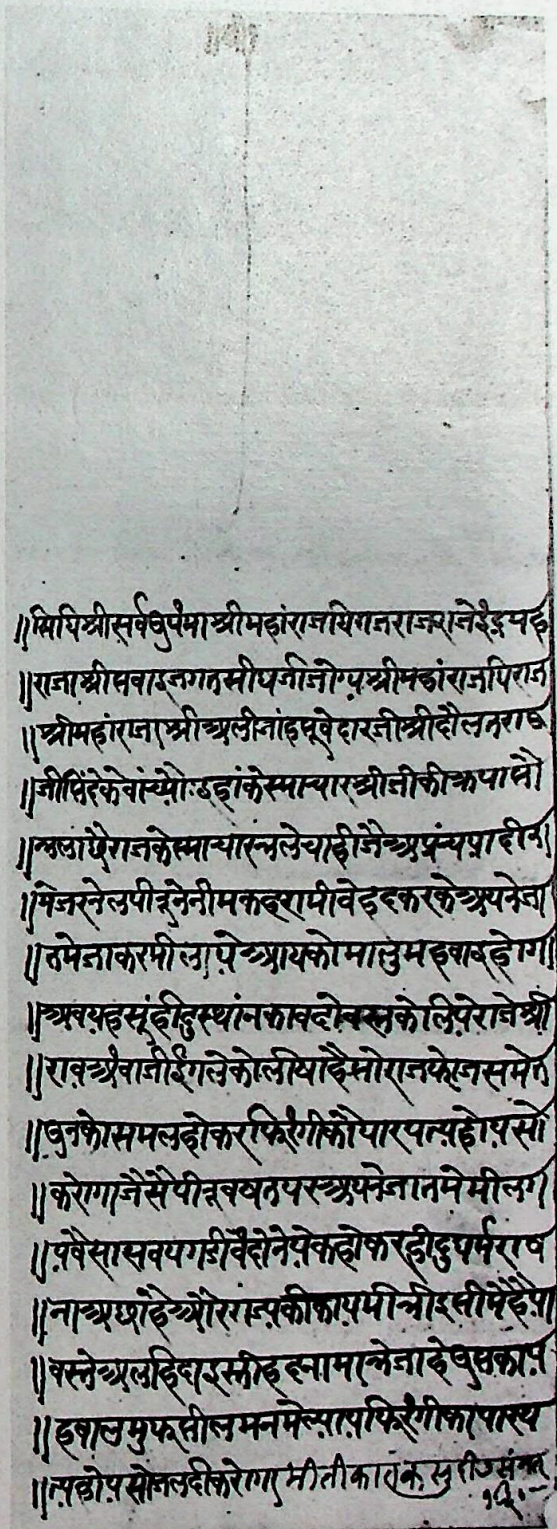
133. Letter, *Dewan* Paraji to Bohra Dinaram, AD 1796. re. affairs with the Marathas. no. 1045



134. *Kharita*, Daulat Rao Scindia to M.S. Jagat Singh, AD 1803. re. Gen. Perron. no. 1048



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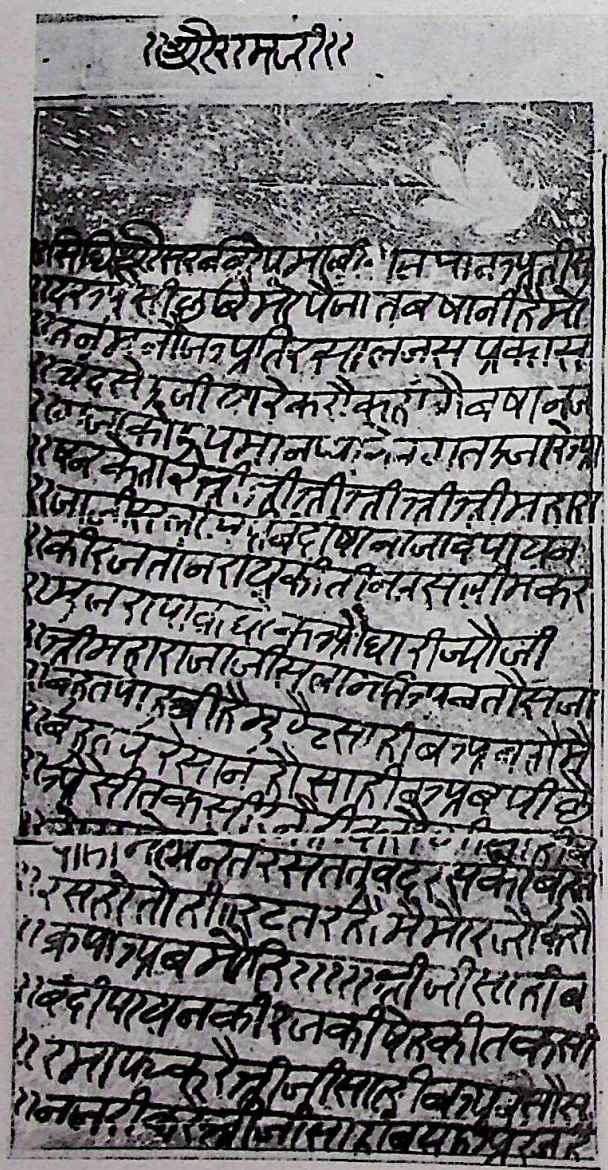
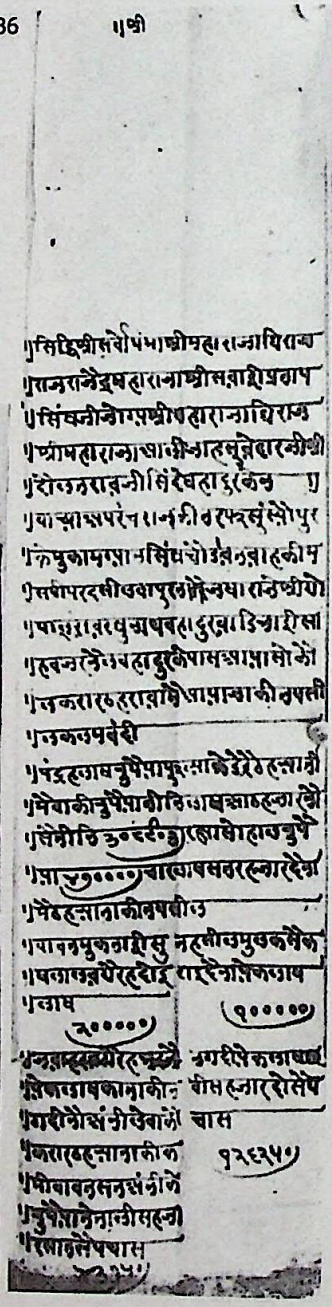
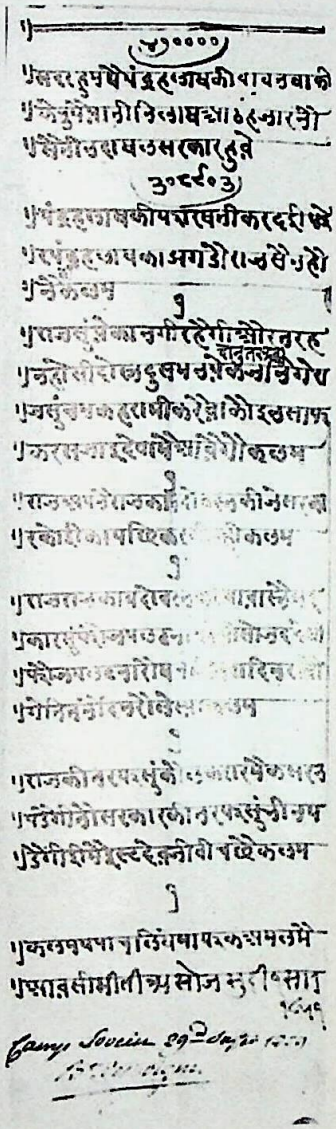
135. *Arzi*, Tan Rai *(patur)* to Maharaja (Ram Singh I) undated, re. grant of interview, no. 1050



136-137. Agreement between Daulat Rao Scindia and M.S. Pratap Singh, AD 1794, no. 1055 *r* and *v*





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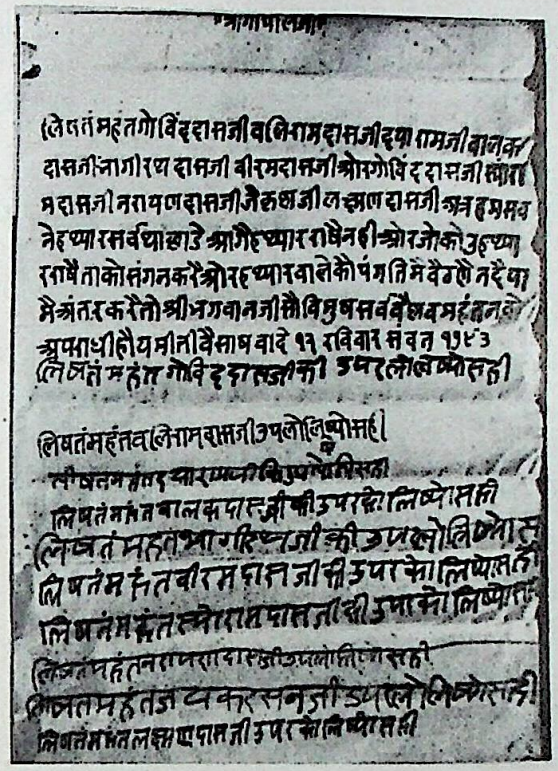
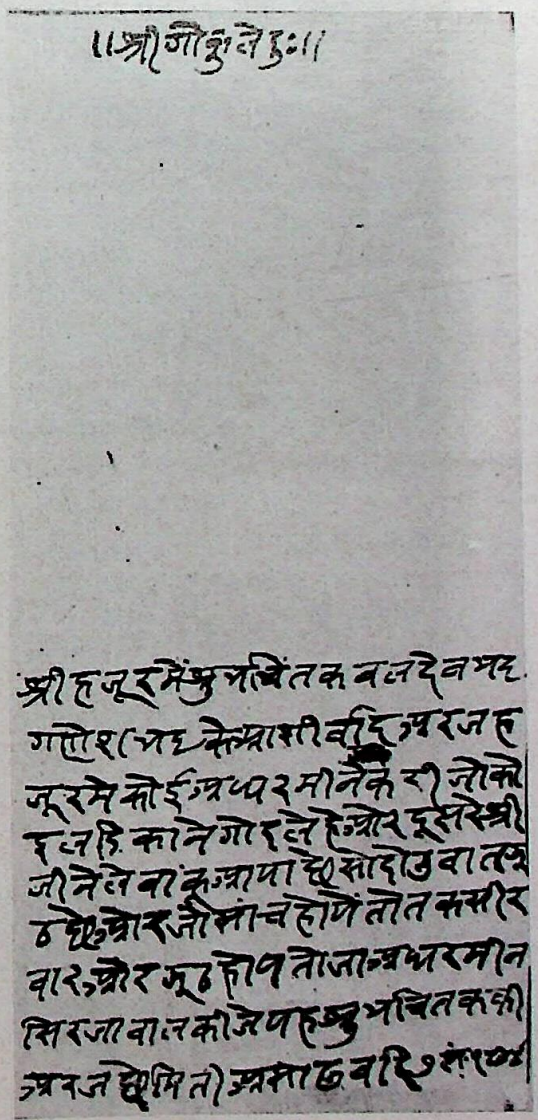


138. Agreement between Mahant Govind Das etc. and the Jaipur State, AD 1736, re. abandoning the practice of keeping arms, no. 1275



139. Arzi, Baldeva and Ganesh Bhatt to M S. Jai Singh, AD 1792, no. 1276, re. a false report

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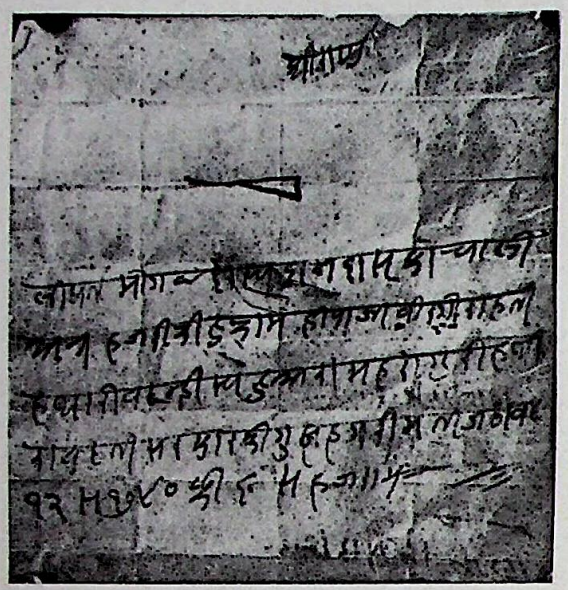

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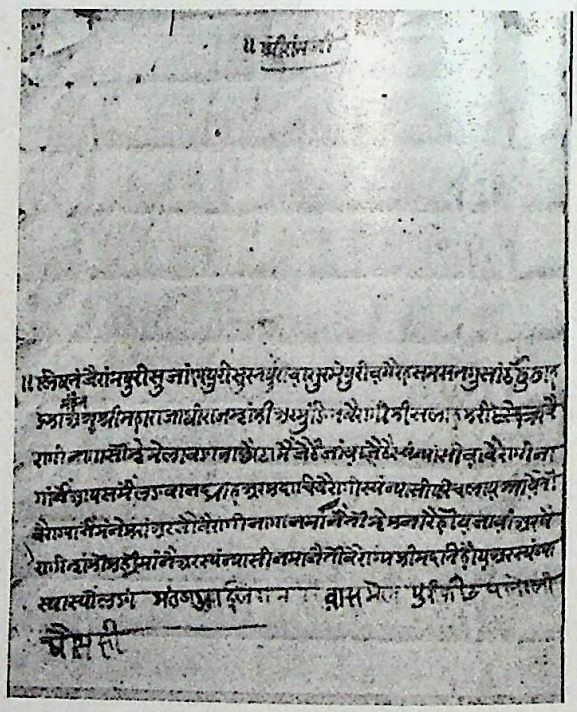
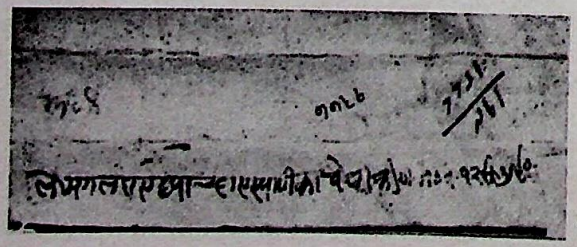
140-141. *Navisht*, Mangal Das to M.S Jai Singh, AD 1733, re. not keeping the arms., no. 1277 *r* and *v*



142. *Navisht*, *Gusains* of Dhundhar to M.S. Jai Singh, AD 1725, re. not helping the *nagas* and *bairagis*, no. 1300



141.

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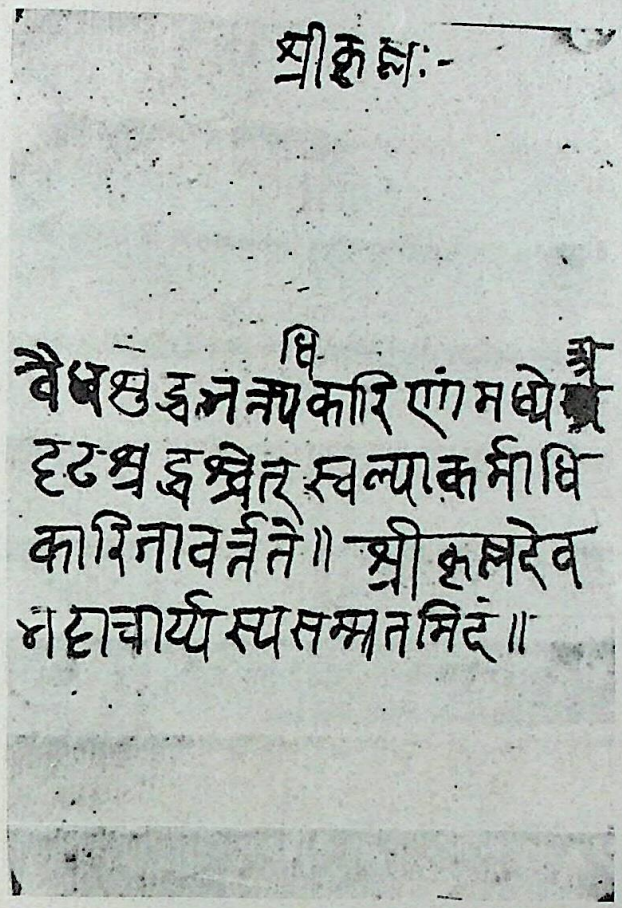
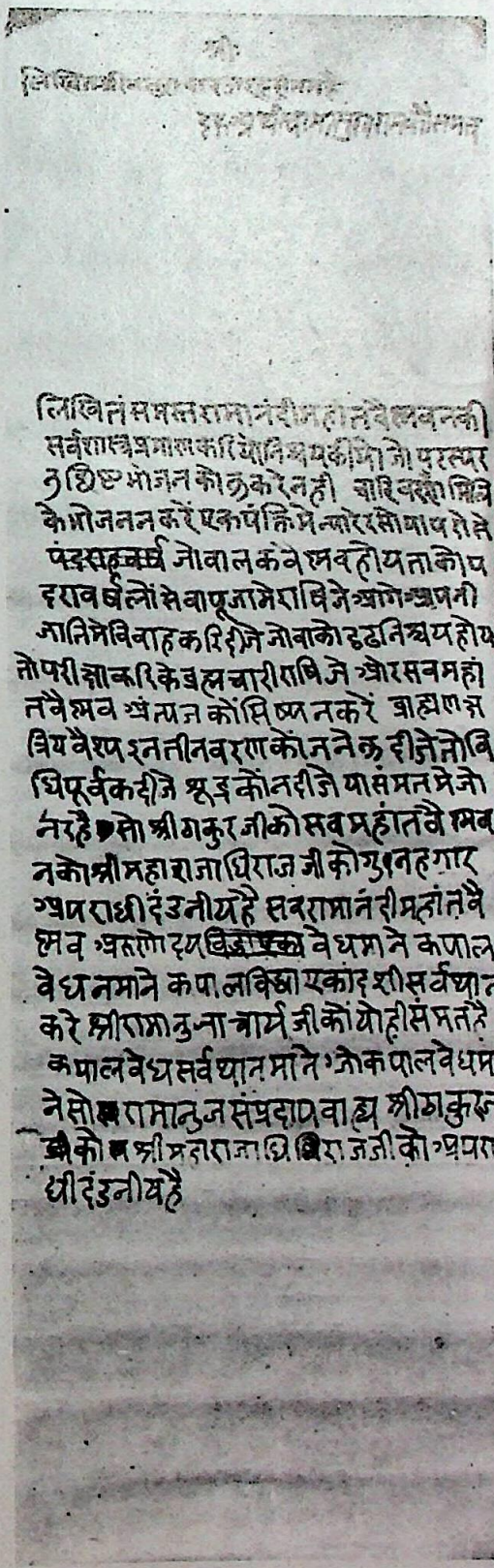


143. *Sammatipatra*, Sri Krishnadeva Bhattacharya to M.S. Jai Singh, undated, re. following the Path of Karma no. 1517



144. *Navisht*, from Ramanandi Mahants to M.S. Jai Singh, undated, re. observance of religious rules, no. 1520

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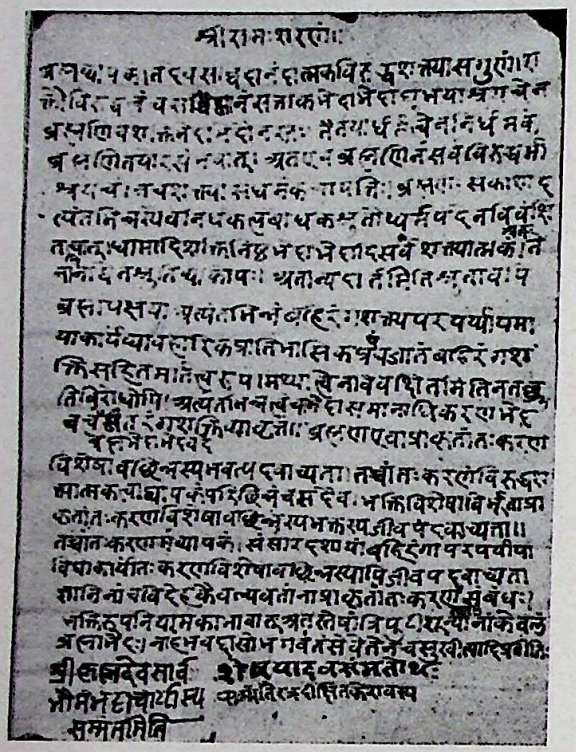
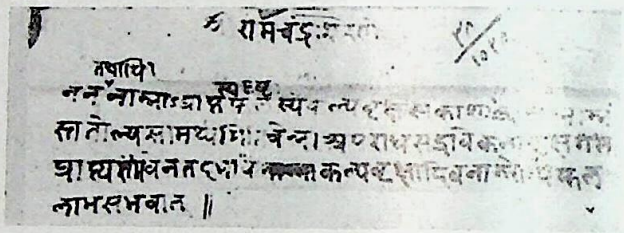
145

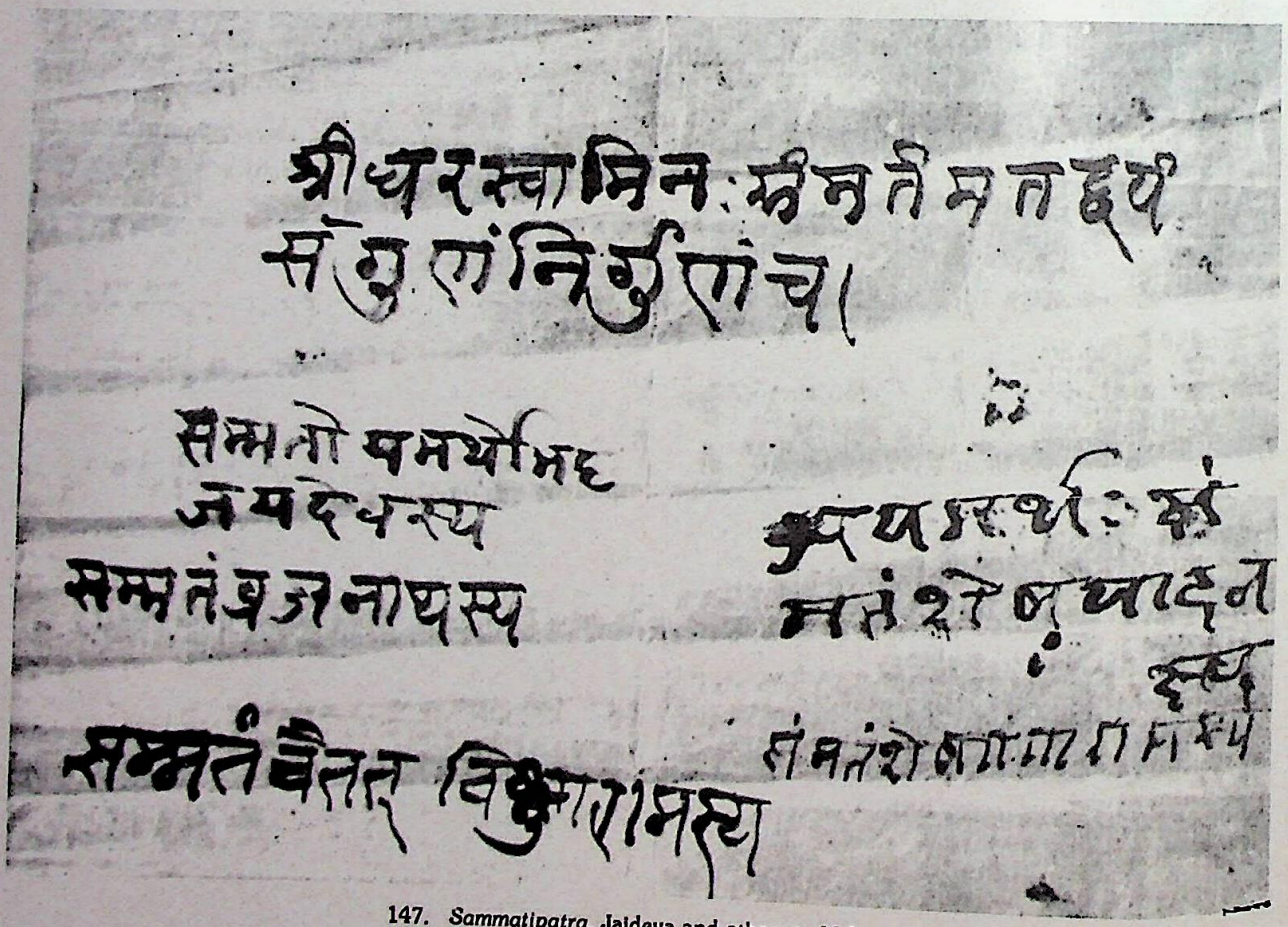


श्रीरामः शरणं

145-146. *Sammatipatra*, from Sri Krishnadeva Sarvabhauma Bhattacharya to M.S. Jai Singh, undated, re. the principle of *Bhedabheda*. no. 1525

146.





147. *Sammatipatra*, Jaideva and others to M.S. Jai Singh, undated, re. *saguna* and *nirguna* forms of worship, no. 1527

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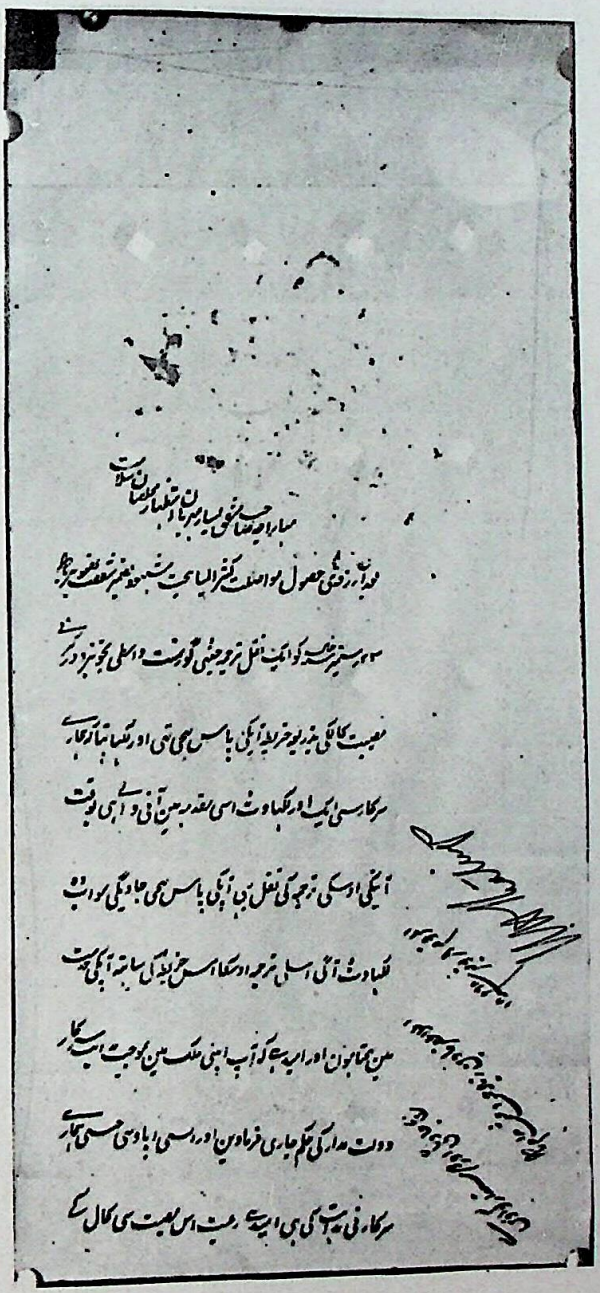
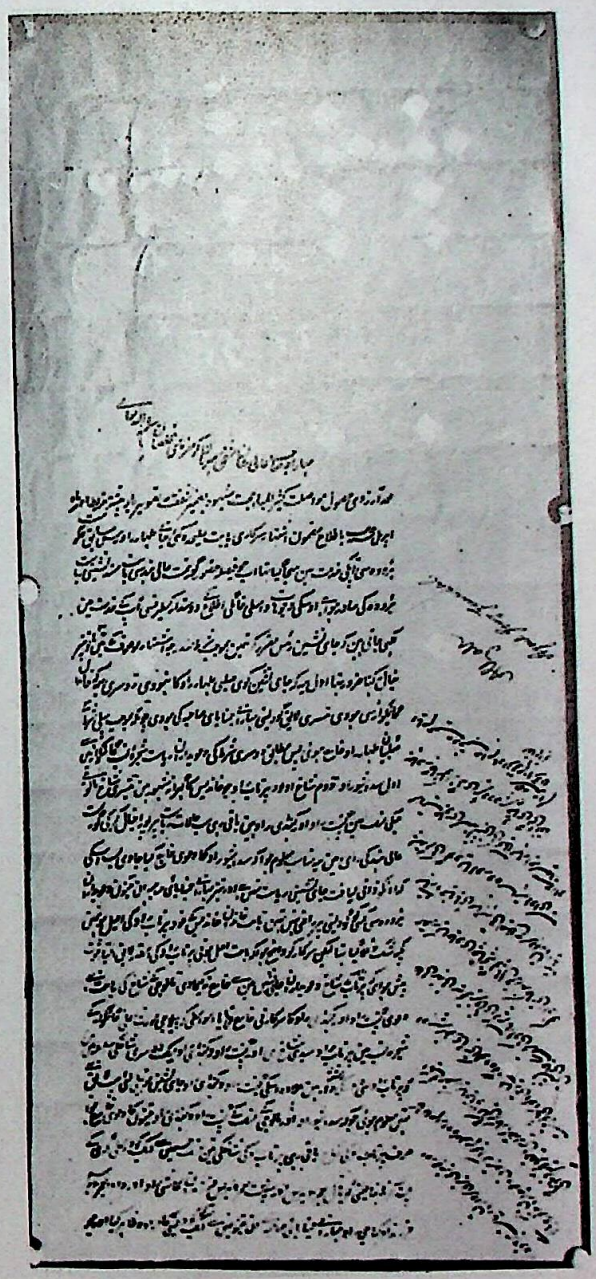


148. *Kharita*, Agent to the Governor General to M.S. Ram Singh II; AD 1868 re.famine relief measures, no. 1543.



149. *Kharita*, Agent to the Governor General to M.S Ram Singh II. AD 1875. re.deposition of Malhar Rao Gaikwad, no. 1549.

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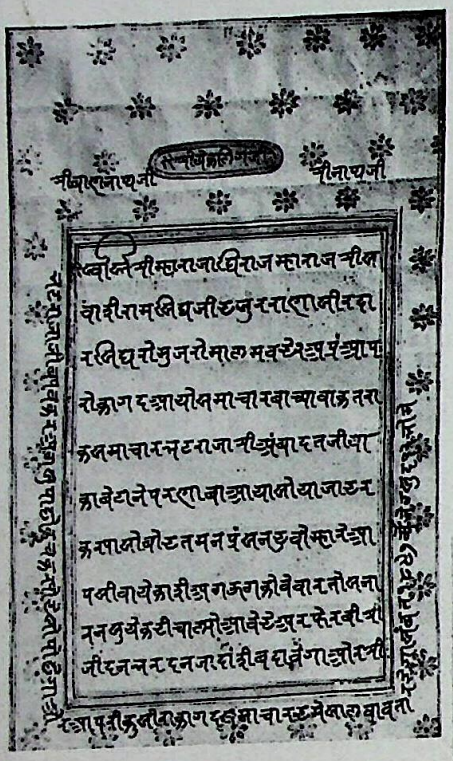
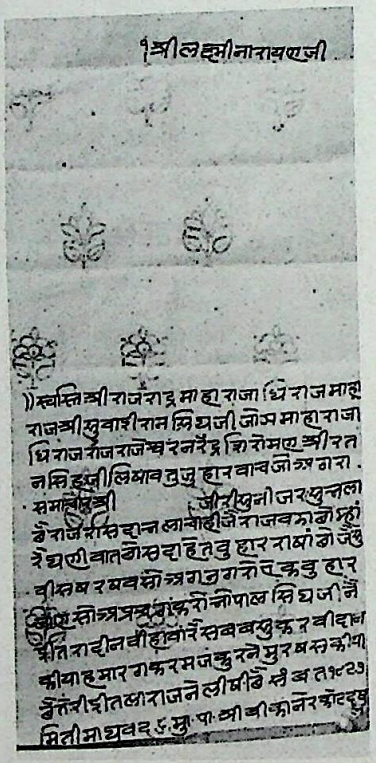
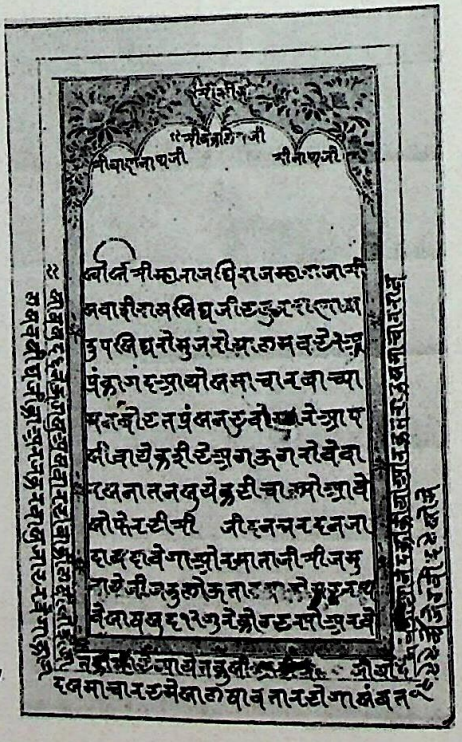


150. *Kharita*, Maharana Sardar Singh of Udaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II, AD 1840, complimentary, no. 1714



151 *Kharita*, Maharaja Ratan Singh of Bikaner to M.S. Ram Singh II, AD 1840, re. retaining Th. Bhupal Singh, no. 1719



152. *Kharita*, Maharana Sarup Singh of Udaipur to M.S. Ram Singh II, AD 1842, re. *Jadula* ceremony no. 1720

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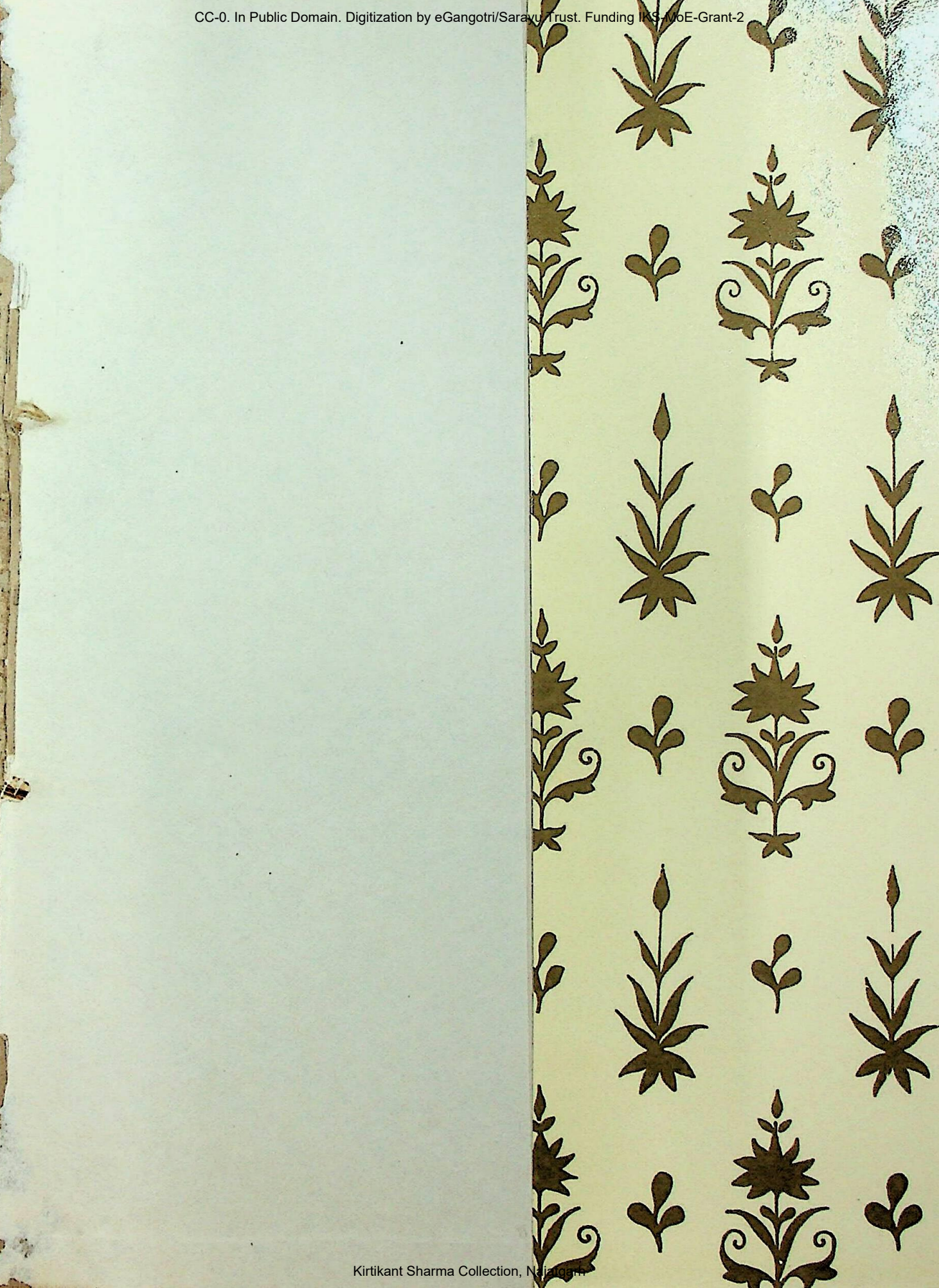

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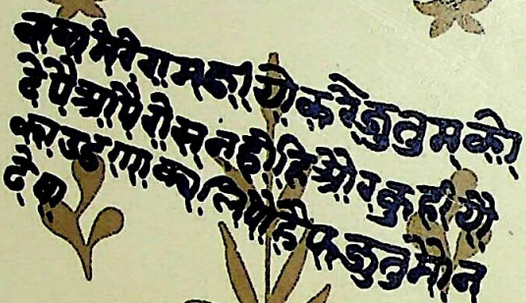
श्रीरामजी

[illegible] मेरे रामजी यो करे जु तुम को
दे पै आपै रोस न होहि और कुहीयो
का उडणा का लिपो है फजु तुमो न
दे [illegible]



सिधिश्री महाराजाधिराज महाराजा श्री जयसिंघजी दे
व वचनांतक वर रामसिंघ दिसे सुप्रसाद वंच्या अप
रंवगो विदभटके हाथि अरदासि तुम्हारी आई ह
की कति तुम लिषी थी सुमालूम हुई इसही भांति
हकी कति उनकी हम कौ लिषी की जो और राइसिं
घजी मसादे तिम पाई होइ तो अवकहि दिवाजे
षलीलषा कौ षतमै अपणे हाथहि दवी लिषि मघवन के ह
वाले की याहै सो षलीलषा कौ पढे चाई यो मिती मागी सिर
सुदि [illegible] संवत १७[illegible] मेकामाहिंग वाउरे [illegible]

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